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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXC.

V O L U M E LX.

PART THE FIRST.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
for DAVID HENRY, late of St. John's Gate.
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1790.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq.

ON COMPLETING HIS LXth VOLUME.

899
8

W HATEVER change the varying year bestows,
 The Vernal blossom, or the Summer rose,
 The plenteous Autumn, Winter's gelid breath,
 Emblem of Age, of Penury, and Death;
 Yet not to these is Intellect confin'd,
 But Matter, subject to th' Imperial Mind.
 Then hail the Season that returning brings
 The sweet and useful 'neath its boist'rous wings!
 Those, still superior to the sweeping storm,
 Give to reflexion every softer form,
 That Science, Ethics, Taste, or Fancy's powers,
 Produce spontaneous in their happiest hours:—
 All Learning's labours o'er the midnight oil,—
 The strength of study, and the bliss of toil,
 Still here with URBAN seek their measur'd goal,
 To raise, extend, or meliorate the whole!
 See Critic Lore a host of foes assail,
 O'er Custom, Party, Prejudice, prevail
 By fair Discussion!—Not those rabble rules
 That mould at will their idly-fervile tools;
 Who praise or blame without the judgement's line,
 Depress to hell, or make a worm divine!
 Low in the earth behold the Idol laid,
 Whose magic top o'er sense and merit sway'd;
 Who, to dispatch a Rival from the earth,
 To floods of Dulness gave a second birth;
 One rage impels, one ruin reeks around,
 And all the deluge foams upon the ground!
 But URBAN here no storm nor pique controuls
 (The fickle vapouring of little souls),
 While Justice with the steadiest aim pursues
 His task, to vindicate a manlier Muse:
 No charms divert him from his arduous end,
 Tho' these the GRACES and the LOVES attend!
 Nor less his fortitude than Grecians bore
 Who pats'd the Syrens on the Ægean shore!

URBAN! thy candid, generous plan pursue,
 To Man, to Liberty, to Order due:—
 Still prompt such praises from the tuneful choir,
 As fain would emulate the Master's lyre,
 Who could with sweetest melodies combine
 "The long-resounding march, and energy divine!"

Dec. 31, 1790.

W. H. REID.

P R E F A C E.

ON the Completion of a SIXTIETH VOLUME we may again be allowed to make the most grateful Acknowledgements for that Succession of Favour, which has so long enabled us to stand conspicuous in the foremost Rank of Monthly Journalists.

We assume no Merit beyond that of being the brief, but faithful, Reporters of the Chronicle of the Times; and of selecting from the Variety of excellent Contributions which we receive what, in our best Judgement, we think most conducive to the general Fund of public Entertainment and Instruction. It is to our Correspondents that the Reader is principally indebted for the valuable Materials with which our Pages are constantly filled, by Writers of the first Eminence.

Useful Inventions and Improvements in all Branches of Science, and even the Record of unsuccessful Projects, have regularly been registered in our Miscellany. The Admirers of Biography, which has become a favourite Amusement of the present Age, will find here the most copious Stores of Information; and that very frequently in the truest Picture that can be given, by the genuine Letters of such eminent Characters as best deserve to be perpetuated. The Natural Historian, the Antiquary, the Philosopher, and the Studious in Polite Literature of every Description, may also meet with their favourite Object of Research, and mutually give and receive that Instruction which we are proud of being the Instruments of conveying to public Notice.

In Politicks, the present Year has been pregnant with Events of the highest Importance both to Church and State; and those it has been our Study to detail with the strictest Impartiality. And in this Volume, we may confidently assert, will be found a satisfactory Narrative of the Proceedings of the National Assembly in France, and of that ever-memorable Federation, which an elegant Female Writer*, who went to Paris on purpose to be a Spectator of it, calls “the most sublime Spectacle that ever was represented on the Theatre of the Earth.”

We shall only add, that the very great and flattering Encouragement our Labours continue to receive is an additional Incentive to a steady Pursuit of the Path we have already tread, and to a chearful Continuance of future Exertions.

Dec. 31, 1790.

I N D E X

* Miss WILLIAMS, whose Letters from France, lately published, do her much credit.

WE approve of S. E's hint; and it shall be adopted in our next volume.—Our fair correspondent at Exeter will excuse our not printing her letter. Perhaps too much has already been said on both the subjects she writes about.—S. J. L. wishes for an explanation of the phrase “as drunk as David's sow.”—G, p. 935, has made an observation respecting the time of Christ's birth and crucifixion, by their being four years difference between the real and computed period, which he does not remember to have seen stated by divines or chronologers. It is thus mentioned by Partridge, which may lead to an explanation of the subject:

“ Julian period Anno mundi Ante Christi

“ The true birth of Christ	4710	4005	4
The vulgar or Dionysian years of Christ	4714	4009	Anno Christi
The Passion, or death of Christ	4746	4041	33”

—C. W. wishes for some account of the Rev. William Law, of Kingsclere, in Northamptonshire, author of several religious publications; who is generally supposed to have been a Mystic, and whose life was very exemplary. A short time before he died (which was about 1759), he published an edition of the works of Jacob Behmen. By a posthumous “Address to the Clergy,” he seems to have been of the opinion of universal redemption and final restitution of all mankind—

W. G. (of Durham) has often heard of an herb, much used in France by singers, and said to be of singular efficacy in clearing and strengthening the voice (the vulgar name of which is *herbe aux chanteurs*); and adds, that it would much oblige many of our readers, who belong to the choir at that cathedral, if any ingenious correspondent would favour us with the Linnean and English name of the plant.—

A CONSTANT READER asks for “an account of the ancestors of Richard Miller, esq. who died in 1726-7. He gave 500l. to the charity-school of St. Martin in the Fields; 300l. to the free-school there; and 300l. towards building a vestry, as appears by an inscription under his bust in the said vestry. The family, it is believed, came originally from Yorkshire, and altered the spelling of their name from *Milner* to *Miller*.”—ZOOPIHILUS requests us to ask PHILIPPOS where the “Plan of an Institution for teaching Veterinary Medicine” is to be had? for, after two applications to a London bookseller, Z. has not been able to procure it. Unless it be very long, we should have no objection to insert it in our Magazine.

—AN OLD CORRESPONDENT says, the late Dr. Lort was younger son of Major Lort of the Welsh Fusileers, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745; where his son, a lieutenant in the same regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-general Huske, their colonel, was dangerously wounded, that regiment having suffered very much on the occasion.—R. W. has pointed out a mistake of W. W. in our present volume, p. 997; who quotes the late excellent Mr. Bowyer as speaking, of Robert Stephens's edition of the New Testament in 1546, what evidently appears to allude to that Printer's edition of 1549. These are Mr. Bowyer's words: “Rob. Stephani 16^o Par. 1546. II. [i. e. a second edition,] forma et typis iisdem, ne unum quidem mendum,” &c. “Par. 1549.”—The packets of our kind friends at Sapcote at Stoney-Stanton are received. The circumstances relative to “the glass,” &c. Mr. B. sees in the true light.—VERAX observing, in p. 1090, a letter which seems to insinuate that the Lady Dervegild was not the third daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, desires our correspondent will look into Douglas's “Peerage of Scotland,” art. LORD OF GALLOWAY; where he will find that Mr. Riddell has stated the fact as it is narrated by the most respectable Scottish historians; as also, that Archbald, the 10th Lord of Douglas, married the daughter of John Cummyng. Their issue was the first Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 12, 1790, the inhabitants of Banbury were alarmed by the sudden falling-in of the principal aisle of the church (see pp. 647, 681, 807), for the taking down and re-building of which an act had passed in the last Parliament. Providentially several persons had just left the church; and, had it not fallen, it was intended that the workmen should have begun taking it down on the morrow, in which case many lives would probably have been lost. The crash was heard near two miles from the spot. On the following day the tower likewise fell. The arches on which it stood first gave way, which occasioned the chasm from the bottom to the top, and instantly the whole tower became cracked and shivered in a variety of directions, admitting the light through each, but yet preserving a perpendicular fall, even in its pinnacles.

* * Mr. URBAN'S CORRESPONDENTS are requested to address their LETTERS, POST-PAID, to Mr. J. NICHOLS, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World, Oracle,
Times—M. Post,
Patriot—Argus
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
YORK 3

For JANUARY, 1790.
CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Jan. 1790; and Jan. 1789	2	Neath River, Margam, Pile, Cardiff, &c.	22
Subscription for the Monument of Dr. JOHNSON	3	Letters from Dr. Davies on Welsh Dictionary	23
Memoirs of Sir W. Trumbull, from his own MSS.	4	The Names of all the London Printers in 1628	ib.
The true Statement of Queen Anne's Bounty	5	Utility of encouraging the Breed of Swallows	24
Summonsto Parliament from Richard Cromwell	6	Virgil's Charge against them not well founded	25
Mr. Morfitt's Sentiments on Pope and Drydens	ib.	Greek Carol by Athenæus, with a Translation	26
The Progress of a Society for reforming Morals	7	Some explanatory Remarks on Grose's Glossary	ib.
Resources of a Blind Man—Hudibrastic Pun	8	Wealth of Ramsey and Glastonbury Abbeys	27
The Priory Hall of St. Bartholomew described	9	Conclusion of Mr. Weston's Reply to Miss Seward	28
Biographical Memoirs of Benj. Moseley, M.D.	ib.	A Letter of Pope's, not printed in his Works	32
A remarkable Tenure in Cornwall illustrated	11	The Prayer-book at Bornheim, by whom given	33
Poetical Lines written after a Dream realized	12	Governor Ellis's Description of the Hurricane	37
Singular Coincidence of Two Languages noticed	13	Original Historical Description of Dunkirk	40
The best Manner of managing Flax in Ireland	14	Notes and Illustrations of Shakespear continued	44
Stephens and Beza defended from Interpolation	15	The Influence of Ceremony in common Life	45
A Saxon Door-way at Tetworth Church, Oxf.	17	Parliamentary Proceedings of Lords & Commons	46
Figures from a Stone found at Thorp, co. Linc.	18	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	49—68
Stones in Stomach of Horses, how formed there	19	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered	68
A singular Spar found in a Durham Coal-mine	20	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern,	69—74
Stone Dike which crosses a Fell and Colliery	ib.	Foreign Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c.	75—82
An Epigram from Martial attempted in Greek	21	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. &c.	83—90
Tour through various Parts of England, &c.	ib.	Theatrical Register—Plays at each House	191
Knoll Castle, Sir Herbert Mackworth's Seat	22	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stock	92

Embellished with a Picturesque View of the PRIORY-HALL of ST. BARTHOLOMEW;
a curious SAXON DOOR-WAY, from TETSWORTH CHURCH; STONE COFFINS;
remarkable SPAAR; and a STONE DIKE in a COLLIERY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.								Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1790.				
Dec.	0	0	0			Jan.	0	0	0						
27	46	49	50	29,88	rain & h. wind	12	50	53	51	29,92	h. wind, small				
28	44	48	44	,95	fair	13	51	49	48	,92	small rain				
29	50	53	45	,76	cloudy	14	47	47	43	,95	ra				
30	46	51	50	,74	high wind	15	41	41	39	,98	fair				
31	47	48	39	,32	small rain	16	40	45	41	30,	fair				
J. 1	32	40	34	,95	fair	17	41	42	40	,44	cloudy				
2	34	42	41	30,38	fair	18	39	41	33	,25	fair				
3	46	51	48	,04	rain	19	33	39	33	,18	fair				
4	42	46	43	,3	foggy	20	31	37	31	,27	fair				
5	43	45	41	,28	foggy	21	31	41	33	,45	fair				
6	40	42	40	,22	cloudy	22	32	38	41	,4	fair				
7	39	42	34	,46	fair	23	42	47	44	,35	foggy				
8	34	35	32	,45	cloudy	24	44	51	48	,22	small rain				
9	30	40	34	,32	fair	25	42	44	37	,17	rain				
10	35	40	42	,26	cloudy	26	36	42	40	29,14	cloudy				
11	46	48	46	,2	cloudy										

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Jan. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in January, 1789.
1	29 2	35	NW		fun, thaw
2	29 12	35			warm fun ¹
3	30	33	S		cold and cloudy ²
4	30	27	S		cloudy, cold wind
5	30 7	25			cloudy, fun, sharp wind,
6	29 18	26	NE		clear, white frost ³
7	29 17	24	NE		high cold wind
8	29 16	24	NE		clear and frosty, cold wind ⁴
9	29 8		NE		snow
10	29 8	31	NE		cloudy
11	29 4		NE		
12	28	33			bright
13	28 12	35	SW		snow, with strong wind ⁵
14	28 14	39	SW	105	heavy rain, fun
15	29	39	SW		misty showers ⁶
16	29 8	30	WNW		mild, gleams of fun
17	28 14	38	SW	59	⁷
18	28 8	42	S		light showers ⁸
19	29	39	SW		light frost, rain
20	29 2	41	W		bright and warm ⁹
21	29 10	48	W	58	clear, heavy rain
22	29 10	49	SW		cloudy, rain
23	29 2	41	SW	47	rain, high wind
24	28 16	47	S		dark, rain
25	29	47	SW		warm day, calm
26	29 4	47			
27	29 10	49			
28	29 8	48	SW	10	
29	29 12	46	S		thick mist all day
30	29 16	42	S		fog
31	29 8	52	W		clear and warm ¹¹

¹ Flights of fieldfares and red-wings. Birds very tame.—² Wild-geese on the green when not kept in cellars.—³ Flights of wild-geese pass over.—⁴ Apples every where frozen, if quite a lake in the common-field.—⁵ Travelling stopped by the drifted snow.—⁶ Thawed snow makes
⁷ Wheat looks very green.—⁸ Snow-drops in full bloom. Springs rise very fast.—⁹ Crocus
 in bloom. Yellow butterfly appears.

N. B. This journal is kept at the usual place, a village 70 miles S.W. by W. from London.

Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1790.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART I.

Dr. JOHNSON'S MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the friends
to the memory of the
late Dr. SAMUEL JOHN-
son, held at Thomas's
tavern, in Dover-street,
pursuant to public ad-
vertisement, on Tuesday,

Jan. 5, 1790,

Sir JOSEPH BANKS, bart. in the chair,
The following resolutions were entered
into:

I. That a sum of SIX HUNDRED GUINEAS will be requisite, to erect a monument, in Westminster-Abbey, to the memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson; consisting of a single statue, according to the plan and estimate made by Mr. Bacon, sculptor, and approved of by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

II. That the measures which have hitherto been taken to procure subscriptions for this purpose have proved ineffectual; the total amount of the sums already received, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

III. That a committee of eight persons be appointed (of which, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT and Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, the surviving executors of Dr. Johnson, shall be two), to consider of the most proper measures to be taken to procure contributions to effectuate so desirable an object; and that the said committee be requested to apply, by letter, in the names of any four of them, to such persons as may be thought likely to aid and patronize this undertaking.

IV. That the following six gentlemen, in conjunction with Dr. Johnson's two surviving executors, be the committee:

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.
THE RT. HON. W. WINDHAM,
THE RT. HON. ED. BURKE,
EDMOND MALONE, Esq.
PHILIP METCALFE, Esq. and,
JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

V. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the news-papers.

VI. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman.

JOSEPH BANKS.

*** Subscriptions will also be received by Mess. Coutts and co. bankers, in the Strand.

The following persons have already subscribed to this design.

	£.	S.
Sir Joshua Reynolds	-	10 10
Sir William Scott	-	10 10
Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.	-	10 10
John Courtenay, Esq.	-	2 2
Richard Burke, Junior, Esq.	-	2 2
Henry Flood, Esq.	-	5 5
James Boswell, Esq.	-	5 5
Bennet Langton, Esq.	-	5 5
Edmond Malone, Esq.	-	5 5
Right Hon. Edmund Burke,	-	5 5
Right Hon. William Windham	-	5 5
Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton	-	10 10
Philip Metcalfe, Esq.	-	10 10
Earl of Upper Ossory	-	5 5
Earl of Charlemont	-	5 5
Earl Spencer	-	5 5
Lord Lucan	-	5 5
Lord Eliott	-	5 5
Lord Palmerston	-	5 5
George Steevens, Esq.	-	10 10
Reverend Dr. Farmer	-	10 10
Sir Charles Bunbury	-	5 5
Sir William Forbes	-	5 5
Lord Macartney	-	5 5
William Seward, Esq.	-	3 3
Reverend Dr. Parr	-	2 2
Dr. Burney	-	5 5
Dr. Brocklesby	-	4 4
Charles Burney, Esq.	-	5 5
George Chalmers, Esq.	-	5 5
— Cruikshank, Esq.	-	5 5
John Peachy, Esq.	-	2 2
Mr. John Sumner	-	2 2
Count Zenobio	-	2 2
Ozias Humphry, Esq.	-	2 2
Francis Newbery, Esq.	-	5 5
University College	-	10 0
The late Richard Jackson, Esq.	-	2 2
The late William Strahan, Esq.	-	2 2
Right Hon. Sir W. Wynne	-	2 2
Sir John Scott	-	5 5
John Mitford, Esq.	-	5 5
Thomas Plummer, Esq.	-	5 5

Mr. Serjeant Lawrence	3	3
Dr. Lawrence	2	2
John Bagnali, Esq.	5	5
Henry Oddy, Esq.	5	5
Reverend George Strahan	5	5
Dr. Vivian	2	2
William Palmer, Esq.	2	2
Reverend Matthew Surtees	2	2
John Lowes, Esq.	2	2
Mr. John Hoole	2	2
Warren Hastings, Esq.	2	2
Mrs. Hastings	2	2
Daniel Braithwaite, Esq.	2	2
Richard Clark, Esq.	2	2
Lady Knight	2	2
Proprietors of the European Mag.	5	5
John Craufurd, Esq.	10	10
Lord Bishop of Dromore	5	5
Lord Bishop of Clonfert	5	5
Lord Bishop of Killaloe	5	5
Sylvanus Urban, Esq. for Gent. Mag.	5	5

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

THE printed accounts of Sir William Trumbull are so very short, and even defective as to the place of his nativity and burial*, that the following outline of the principal transactions of his life, taken from his own manuscripts†, may be found satisfactory to your readers, and afford some assistance to the future biographers of that great man, who was not only eminent as a christian and a statesman; but as the early friend and correspondent of Pope.

ND. OR.

Sir William Trumbull was the eldest son of W. T. Esq. a justice of peace in Berkshire, and grandson of another W. T. who was agent and envoy from James I. to the Archduke Albert at Bruxelles from 1609, to the end of the year 1625. Of this great man‡, of his rise and family, I could say a great deal in this place, enough to fill a volume, he himself having made so particular a collection§ of letters, memoirs, minutes, and negotiations, of all the great men of note in his time; with whom he entertained a constant and familiar correspondence, as sufficiently shewed his

* See Biog. Brit. fol. vol. V. p. 3405. note D, and the Biographical Dict. last Edit. art. Trumbull.

† In the possession of the Rev. B. Bridges (whose grandmother was sister of Sir W. Trumbull. (*Baronetage*, 1741, V. p. 189.

‡ His daughter Elizabeth married John Bridges, Esq. and was mother of the Antiquary; of whom see *Brit. Topog.* vol. II. p. 38. Granger mentions a portrait of him, vol. II. p. 210, 8vo. Edit.

§ These collections were in the Gallery at Easthamsted Park.

care, industry, vigilance, and sufficiency, in the employment he served, and out of which the publick might be furnished with a good account of his own life, as well as the occurrences and transactions of his own time; I say, much might be said of this valuable and excellent man, but that it suffices only to mention this of him at present, because he was the family pattern and model which Sir W. Trumbull had in his eye, that spurred him on to an imitation of those virtues which, if they appeared so bright in the grandfather, shone forth in much greater lustre and perfection in the grandson, an abridgement of whose life we are now taking.

Sir William Trumbull's Life annaliter.

1638. Born at Easthamsted, Berkshire, in August.

1644. Receives early instructions in Latin and French from his grandfather, Mr. Wekerlin, Latin Secretary to Charles I.

1649. Sent to Oakingham School.

1654. Admitted a Gentleman Commoner (under Mr. T. Wyat) in St. John's College, Oxford.

1657. Chosen Fellow of All Souls.

1659. Went out Bachelor of Laws.

1664. Went into France and Italy; lived there with Lords Sunderland, Godolphin, Sidney, and the Bishop of London (Dr. Compton).

1666. Returned to College.

1667. Practises as a Civilian in the Vice-chancellor's court; appeals to the Chancellor Clarendon, and carries a point respecting the non-payment of fees for his doctor's degree; gains great credit by it, and all the business of the Vice-chancellor's court; July 6, takes the degree of LL. D.

1668. Michaelmas Term, admitted of Doctors Commons, attends diligently the courts, and takes notes.

1670. Marries a daughter of Sir Charles Cotterell; 24 Nov. £.350. a year only settled upon him by his father; this sharpens his industry in his profession.

1672. Sir William Walker's death; Sir R. Wiseman's being made Judge of the Arches; Sir Lionel Jenkins Judge of the Admiralty, &c. &c. contribute to his advancement in business; gets about £.500 per annum by his business, and the reversion of the place of Clerk of the Signet on Sir Philip Warwick's death, which happened in 1682.

(His

(*His entrance into public employments*).

1683. Engages to go to Tangiers with Lord Dartmouth; kisses the King's hand upon his appointment of Judge Advocate of the fleet, and Commissioner for settling the properties of the leases of houses, &c. at Tangiers between the King and the inhabitants, he has occasion to remark "the great difference between the value of assistance when wanted, and after it is given and done with."

Lord Dartmouth's commission opened at Cape St. Vincent's, "all surprised at it."

In September, arrived at Tangiers; the Moors apprised of the secret by their intelligence with the Jews; he returns to Doctor's Commons in November; refuses the Secretary of War's place in Ireland.

1684. November 1, presented to the King by Lord Rochester, and knighted.

Made Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance Stores, Feb. 1. £300 per annum.

1685. Appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France against his inclination; the King insisted upon his going; accepts a pension of £200 per annum in lieu of his place of Clerk of the Deliveries, which he could not hold with his appointment as Envoy: this the only pension he ever had.

An account of the persecution in France*; Sir William gives in memorials in behalf of English Protestant subjects, of whom he sheltered many, and preserved their effects.

1686. He receives letters of revocation from France; and is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte.

1687. The Turkey Company present Sir William with a gold cup, value £60, before he embarked for Turkey, 16th April.

Arrives at Leghorn, May 23.—
(*Here the MS. account ends.*)

"In 1694 and 1695, he was advanced to be one of the Lords of the Treasury of the most Hon. Privy Council, and principal Secretary of State; he was Governor of the Turkey Company; had been several times member of Parliament, and once Burgess for the University of Oxford. In all these stations he maintained the character of an able statesman, and a good Christian, and as such died Friday, Dec. 14, 1716, in the

* Occasioned by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz at this time.

78th year of his age, and was buried in Easthampsted Church, Berkshire*."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IN vol. LVL. p. 939, I solicited an explanation of the manner in which Queen Anne's Bounty is managed, with respect to the interest of 2 per cent. allowed, where 200l. is added by the governors to a benefaction of a like sum. In p. 1027 of the same vol. a gentleman, in some measure, answered my enquiry; but still, on reading the rules and orders published by Mr. Bacon in his new edition of the "Liber Regis," and the forms which he has given of the instruments used on granting such an augmentation, I could not reconcile the practice with them. I solicited further elucidation, but have not been gratified.

The present Bishop of Salisbury, however, in his most excellent Charge to his Clergy, noticed in your Mag. for Nov. last, (a Charge which ought to be read by every Clergyman in every Diocese; a Charge which bespeaks him a truly Christian bishop) has set this matter in so clear a light, as to shew that the present management is calculated equally for the benefit of the incumbent, and the satisfaction of every benevolent donor. I acknowledge it with great pleasure, and shall be glad to see the information made more public by means of your Magazine, if you can spare room for it.

After saying that for some time the governors allowed 5 per cent. but that purchases then were not sought after, as producing less income; to infligate the Clergy to make purchases, the interest was reduced to 4; to 3; and, in 1762, to 2 per cent. That the effect has justified the measure, as many purchases having been made since that time as in the 50 preceding years, his Lordship says:

"Though only 2 per cent. is allowed while the money continues invested in land, yet the remainder of the interest is not lost to the valuable purposes of the charity. It is applied to the augmenting more livings; so that there is no unappropriated surplus, except from 2 to £3000 in the hands of the treasurer, to answer the constant demands of such a trust. But a still further reason subsists for the reduction of interest. When purchases are proposed and approved, the governors are enabled to advance the original sum, without regard to any accidental fall in the value of the stock; which could not

* From this monument in Easthampsted Church. For his Epitaph by Pope see Johnson's Life of Pope, vol. IV. p. 217.

otherwise be effected. And this scheme is much more beneficial to claimants for augmentation than by payment of a higher interest to have their capital diminished. And it would be impossible by any other mode to make purchases, without keeping a distinct account of the stock bought with each 200l. and by the subsequent process of selling that exact portion of stock. Hence fractions must arise; and the stock in such case must be sold before the clergy could enter into any treaty, or even enquire after purchases; they could not know till the sale was compleated what money they would have to lay out; and the difficulties of meeting with land for such small fractional sums would be insurmountable." S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

ENCLOSED, I send you an exact copy of the writ of summons to Parliament, from Richard Cromwell, Protector, to John Lord Barkstead. The original is now in my possession, with some other legal curiosities of those times.

Yours, &c.

B. S.

"Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging. To our right, trusty, and well beloved John Lord Barkstead Lieutenant of our tower of London greeting: Whereas by the advice and assent of our councill for certaine greate and weighty affaires concerning us the state and the defence of the said commonwealtb, wee have ordained our parliament to be held at our city of Westminster the seaven and twentieth day of January next coming, and there to conferr and treat with you and with the greate men and nobles of the said commonwealtb. Therefore wee command you firmly enjoyneing that considering the difficultie of the said affaires and imminent dangers (all excuses being sett aside) yee be personally present at the day and place aforesaid, to treat and give your advice with us, and with the said greate men and nobles upon the affaires aforesaid. And this as yett love us and our honour and the safety and defence of the said commonwealtb and the expeticon of the affaires aforesaid, yee shall in noe wise omitt. Wyntes our selfe at Westminster the nyntb day of December, in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand six hundred fiftie and eight.

The label is indorsed, LENTHALL CH.

"To the right trusty, and right well beloved John Lord Barkstead Lieutenant of the tower of London,

A fumons of Parliament.

LENTHALL CH."

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Jan. 20.

MY interference in the literary engagement between Miss SEWARD and Mr. WESTON will not, I hope, be imputed to improper views. In my

prefatory advertisement to the Woodmen of Arden, I alledged that "the judicious sentiments contained in Mr. Weston's manly essay, which accompanied it, chiefly prompted me to submit to the public eye, what was originally intended for a private circle." The approbation which I then gave, justice stimulates me now to support. Mr. W. I am certain, neither wishes, nor wants, my assistance: I am well acquainted with the extent of his reading, the vigour of his intellect, the correctness of his taste, and his persevering, though candid, firmness. Animated by the cause of justice and truth, though he may be dazzled, he will not be dismayed, by the "celestial Panoply" of his fair antagonist. As for myself, I feel no terrors in encountering the formidable Miss SEWARD: her very censure will give celebrity. But I will not praise her. Panegyric is exhausted upon the varied excellence of her character; and I have no leisure to collect the scattered sweets. It is useless to "gild refined gold, or cast a perfume on the violet."—

Your correspondent M—s and M. F. are well entitled to the attention of the public; but I beg leave to confine myself to your two leaders in this interesting dispute.

With respect to Dryden and Pope, I feel no inclination to join the * *Ægyptian* Inquest that has for some time been sitting on their moral characters. Dryden might be lax in his religious, and flexible in his political principles: Pope might be querulous, petulant, envious, malignant. The former might be meanly lavish of his praise, and the latter shamefully prodigal of his abuse, crying, like his parrot, "Cuckold" to every man in the street. But the one might plead in his excuse the *malesuada* fames, the almost irresistible persuasions of penury; and the latter, his natural, and perhaps incurable, initality of disposition, inflamed by perpetual disease. It may not be improper on this occasion to quote the reply of Lord Bolingbroke, when appealed to respecting the avarice of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough: "He was so great a man, I have forgot his faults." "C'est une consolation," says Voltaire, "pour un esprit aussi borné que le mien, d'être bien persuadé, que grands hommes se trompent comme le vulgaire.—

* Diodorus Siculus tells us, that it was a custom in Ægypt, for judges to sit on every man's life at his interment.

As to the political merits of the rival bards, I am compelled to give the palm to Dryden. I admit the general inequality of his poems, the occasional coldness of his conceptions, and the not unfrequent depressions of his style. I allow that he sometimes sinks lower than Pope; but he sinks to rise proportionably higher, and, like *Antæus*, gathers strength from touching the ground.

I am abundantly convinced from the philosophy of the human mind, that without contrast and variety, the greatest intellectual efforts fail of their effect. This principle, Mr. Weston justly observes, pervades the whole circle of the fine arts: it also governs our corporeal sensations. We must fall below ease to rise above it: "The Indian sickens amidst his grove of fragrance;" and a perpetual spring, however it may charm in the page of poetry, would be intolerable. The ever-darting polish of Pope hurts my eye; his *cuckoo* notes disgust my ear; the interminable level tires; and I pant for hill and dale.

I know not whether the *sinkings* in Dryden proceeded from *neglect*, *accident*, or *design*: I speak merely of the *effect*, without being capable of assigning the *cause*. Some of them undoubtedly took their rise from the infirmity of the human mind. The highest flights of genius necessarily produce a temporary languor: the lark, after soaring in the clouds, reposes in the furrow.

Miss Seward seems to reason from *parts*, and Mr. W. from the *whole*; and I am convinced, from my personal knowledge of the former, that she does great violence to her feelings in the mode of conducting this dispute. It is certainly repugnant to her usual candour, to expose the dirty alleys, and neglected passages, in a magnificent city, and industriously hide from view its spacious streets, splendid squares, and "gorgeous palaces."

Longinus, in enumerating the sources of the sublime, mentions in the first place, an elevation of mind which makes us think nobly and happily; and in the second, that natural vehemence or enthusiasm which strikes and moves us. These, says he, are the gifts of nature; and in these Dryden seems to me to have the advantage over Pope. Figurative language and the arrangement of words are the province of *art*. Miss S. with ingenious anxiety, endeavours to confound what Mr. W. wishes to separate. The question which he agitates,

is not whether Dryden is more chaste and congruous in his figures than Pope, but whether he is not on the whole superior in the effect produced by the structure of his verse. And, upon the whole, I agree with Mr. Weston, though I think Dryden too licentious in the use of his *Alexandrines*, particularly in the middle of sentences. When properly managed, they add much to the sonorous swell of English rhyme, and bring it nearer to the majesty of the Greek and Latin *Hexameter*, which contains no less than seventeen syllables. *Triplets* certainly do not deserve the opprobrious epithet "botching:" they tend to relieve a painful uniformity, and are of singular use in translations. To make the sense invariably terminate with the couplet, which is Pope's constant manner, not only imposes unnecessary fetters on rhyme, but loses that bewitching undulation of sound, which winds through the pages of Milton, and is the same to the ear as the "magic curve of beauty to the eye." I allow blank verse admits of it with greater facility, and to a greater extent than rhyme; but I would not have the latter entirely discard a grace, for the absence of which no regularity can atone. With some of the points discussed by the two contending critics, the understanding has nothing to do; but an appeal lies to the ear only. my own part, I cannot read 200 pages of Pope together, without satiety: the *De gustibus non est disputandum*. The formal cut of the verse disgusts one like the Dutch taste in gardening. Nothing can be more irksome to my ear, than the lullaby occasioned by the *caesura* falling so frequently on the 4th and 5th syllable. The mellifluous melodies put me in the situation of a man half smothered with roses. No one, says Lord Kains, contracts a constant habit of taking honey.

But I have lain "on these primrose beds too long:" the fascinating smiles of poetry cannot long detain me from severer studies.

"Discedam, explebo numerum, red-
darque tenebris.

J. MORFITT.

Mr. URBAN, Dower, Jan. 11.
IN vol. LIX. p. 1026, you express yourself much at a loss to know what progress has been made towards a reformation by that Society so emphatically spoken of by the learned Bishop of Sarum.

A general reformation, you will, I doubt not, agree with me, is not easily attained, be it by whomsoever attempted; yet however arduous, or however seemingly impossible, this task may be, I have the pleasing satisfaction of informing you, that the Society have, with great zeal and caution, attempted it; and I shall, I believe, not err in saying with some degree of success.

To convince yourself, and numerous readers, I have to observe, that two prosecutions have been commenced by them in the Court of King's Bench, against persons vending diabolical prints and pamphlets, highly injurious to the minds of youth, and destructive to the good of society. These criminals were convicted to one year's imprisonment in Newgate, to stand in the pillory, &c. This, I believe, will be allowed to be commencing a reformation; for surely nothing can be more repugnant to the feelings of a virtuous mind, than to see these diabolical shops surrounded with youths of all ages and (sorry I am to add) of both sexes.

This prosecution, Mr. Urban, is, for the present, only meant as an example to the rest of the venders of these obscene prints and pamphlets; and, should it fail of its desired effect, then, Sir, this Society will, with double ardor, commence their prosecutions against those who shall dare continue the vending thereof.

And I should feel myself very deficient of doing justice to the high rank and character of those who form this Society, were I to omit saying they have been, and still are, projecting measures for reformation, on a large and extensive scale, such as may not be altogether prudent or necessary, for the present, to lay before the publick; but when effected, they will, I trust, be found highly compatible with the general good of the community. Yours, &c. I. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IF you think the following copy of an original in my possession will, in any respect, amuse your readers, by shewing the resources of a poor blind man, it is at your service.

"Articles of agreement made this 4th day of August, 1779, between John Renwick, now resident at Penrith, in the county of Cumberland (who lost his sight at Christmas last) and Mary Bainbridge, of Penrith aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said John Renwick doth covenant and agree to pay unto the said Mary Bainbridge

the sum of 3s. 6d. per week, and to find and allow the said Mary Bainbridge sufficient meat, drink, washing, and lodging, during the time she, the said Mary Bainbridge, shall attend the said John Renwick to London; using her utmost care and diligence and attendance of him, till he, the said John Renwick, shall arrive safely to London aforesaid; and for such care, &c. the said John Renwick hath given to the said Mary Bainbridge, one pair of new shoes, one bed-gown, one hat, and one pair of buckles. And in further consideration of the said Mary Bainbridge using her utmost care over the said John Renwick during his journey, doth hereby agree that the said Mary Bainbridge shall receive the said 3s. 6d. weekly; and on failure or non-performance of this agreement, the said Mary Bainbridge shall have full liberty to leave the said John Renwick in any town where the said parties may have just cause for complaint.

"To these agreements, and for the true performance of them, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands, the day and year first above-written. JOHN RENWICK.

Witness, MARY BAINBRIDGE, FRANCIS CARRICK, her X mark."

Mary Bainbridge was taken ill at Long-Bennington, Lincolnshire, on her return from London with the above John Renwick (who then engaged another travelling woman he met with to conduct him home). She died in a few days, and was buried there Nov. 7, 1779. The account given on her death-bed to the overseers of the poor was, That John Renwick had a letter of recommendation to an oculist in London; that he was immediately pronounced incurable; and that he had no means to support himself and her with these conditions, but by begging. This agreement was found upon her after her death, and given to me. A friend of mine near Penrith inquired particularly into the case, and found it strictly true. W. M. then Curate of Long-Bennington.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

IT is observed in the notes on Hudibras, Dr. Z. Grey's edition, that Mr. Butler now and then employs a pun; and there is evidently one, though not remarked by the editor, in Part II. Cant. II. v. 711.

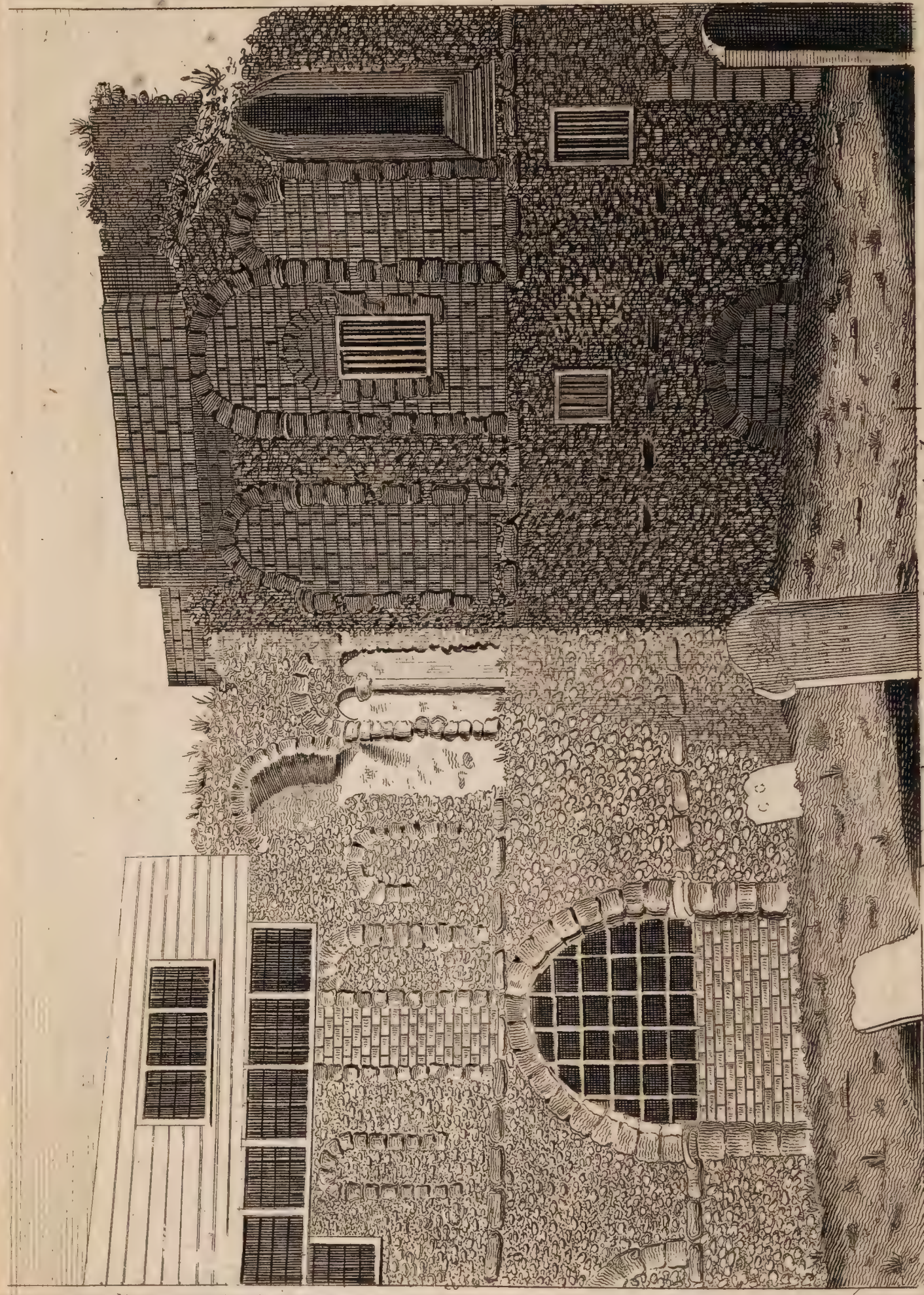
"For when men by their wives are *cow'd*, Their *borns* of course are understood."

There is a double meaning in *cow'd*, which signifying *dash'd*, or *daunted*, is here, at the same time, used literally, with an apparent connexion between a *cow* and her *borns*.

Yours, &c.

L. E.
Mr.





Ruins of Part of the Priory of St. Bartholomew the 6th

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE priory of St. Bartholomew was founded, in 1102, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, by Raherus, who became their first prior, and so continued during his life. He lies buried at the East end of the choir of this his own church; his monument being esteemed a valuable piece of antiquity*; besides which, there are in the church several other particulars well worthy the attention of the Antiquary. The annexed view, *plate I.* is supposed to have been the Priory-hall. It led from the chapel to the cloisters, and to the refectory or dining-room (over the cloisters). On another side it led to the oratory; and is now the principal remain of that once-extensive priory, the wall of which extended round the present bounds of the parish. Prior Bolton repaired this priory, and new-built the manor of Canonbury at Islington, which belonged to the canons of this house; and his device, which was a bolt through a tun†, remains to this day in several places in the garden-wall, as also in the priory-church, and several houses in St. Bartholomew's parish. Henry I. granted to Raherus, and the canons of this house, a charter, dated 1133, with great privileges; among the rest, a fair at Bartholomew-tide for three days, *viz.* on the eve, day, and morrow, of the feast of St. Bartholomew. This priory, on the surrender in 30 Hen. VIII, was valued at 653*l.* 15*s.* *per annum*, and was granted, in 36 Hen. VIII, to Sir Richard Rich, and the manor now belongs to Lord Kensington. P.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

BIOGRAPHY delights in tracing the steps of genius, and in delineating the progress of men who break through surrounding difficulties, and advancing before legions of contemporaries, lay the foundation, and erect the superstructure, of fame and fortune, their own engineer and architect. The resource of such men being in themselves, resulting from inherent energy and reflection, the events of their lives are determined by their own, rather than by the agency of others; and chance, the fortuitous guardian of the weak and indolent, has no concern in their affairs.

But if the indulgence of this gratifi-

* See it in vol. XXXVII. p. 502.

† See this vol. pp. 339, 492, 805.

GEN. MAG. *January*, 1790.

cation had no other tendency than discrimination of character, it would be an useless record to the present, and could not interest future society. The actions of individuals, however splendid, which have been unconnected with the welfare of others, have little in them worthy remembering by their survivors; and posterity, regardless of who lived and died in the pursuit of their own interest or pleasure, must be extremely indifferent to those who have been indifferent to them, and to whom they owe no obligations.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians of London, is of the antient family of that name in the county of Lancashire. He began his medical career in London and Paris, under the most eminent practical masters in pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, and physic; and having from these sources drawn acquirements, of which no physician should be ignorant, he embarked for the West-Indies, where the views, most flattering to his hopes, were fully answered.

Soon after his arrival in Jamaica, he was appointed surgeon-general of that island, and acted in that arduous situation during the war. The advantage derived from his skill and attention were in every emergency demonstrated, when violent diseases made their ravages among the militia, and in the camps of the regulars, exposed to the severest trials of fatigue and climate, under repeated martial law, for the defence of the country, against the enemies of Great Britain.

During the war, at the particular instance, and for the immediate benefit, of the military, he published, at Kingston, in Jamaica, a small octavo essay, containing the method which he had long used in private practice, and among the troops, for curing the Dysentery. This was the first medical piece of literature, of reputation, that had ever been written in that island. It was fortunately timed for the enemies, as well as for the friends, of England, and circulated with great rapidity among the French, Spaniards, and Americans. It pointed out an entirely new and successful method, by *perspiration*, of treating the Bloody-flux; which had been, and then was, the destruction of their armies, and the cause of the defeat of almost every enterprise in the war. This novel

novel doctrine has since been adopted by practitioners, and the credit of the discovery given to our Author, in every part of Europe. The important tract containing it, with considerable augmentation, is re-printed in his subsequent work on *Tropical Diseases*.

West-Indian colonies, though calculated for the active and enterprising, are seldom made a retreat for the enjoyment of what has been obtained there; affording but few means to cheer the hours of life, beyond the pleasures of table-conviviality. Small communities, without any distinction of rank, and chiefly composed of spirited adventurers of various descriptions from every part of the world, are oftener the seat of turbulent factions and discord than of the Muses and Science. These circumstances, added to the temporary residence which every person going there promises himself to make, and consequently becomes inattentive to the permanent welfare of the society he proposes soon to abandon for that of possessing his attachments, together with the ungenerous passions excited among a multitude of competitors, contending for no other object than interest, more frequently give birth to animosities, which extinguish liberality and social happiness, than to emulation for fame and patriotism.

In this view, though it is probable DR. MOSELEY must have considered the state of our West-Indian islands, we are certain he contributed to render it otherwise, not only in his medical capacity, but by his exertions as a magistrate, and encouragement of whatever had the public good for its object; and that his literary talents, in conjunction with those of a few other literary men, were often employed in promoting useful knowledge, correcting abuses, and chastising the vicious; and that he quitted Jamaica, we are well assured, with regret, where he had long enjoyed the friendship of many worthy people, and contributed, by his hospitality, to the comfort of strangers; and where, with irreproachable character, and unsullied reputation, he acquired a considerable fortune by his profession.

When DOCTOR MOSELEY bid adieu to the West Indies, he made a voyage to North America, where he was elected a Member of the Philosophical Society; and after his return from thence, he devoted several years for the purpose of ascertaining the state of medical knowledge in all the princi-

pal seminaries and hospitals in Europe: in which pursuit he was honoured with a Doctor's degree by several foreign universities, previous to his resolution of practising as a physician in London.

From the advantages he has had in seeing the practice of physicians and surgeons, and the nature of diseases, in various parts of the world, it is not extraordinary that he should be a warm opposer of the doctrines of theorists, which of late years have been the effusions of metaphysical paradoxes; and that he should not always accord with writers, who, from the limited experience of some particular spot, rashly conclude that diseases are every where the same, and vainly promulgate their universal hypotheses; and also, that he should avoid the errors which generally pervert, or tincture, the minds of young physicians, who publish their observations fresh from the schools, before they have laid the necessary foundation to enable them to judge with accuracy, and determine with precision. From these sources, and from his extensive erudition, and thorough acquaintance with the works of the ancients as well as the moderns, his writings, though few, are replete with original matter; written in a style admired for elegance; and filled with such information, as medical books are rarely enriched with.

In 1785 he published, in London, a treatise in octavo, on the "Properties and Effects of Coffee*." This has been translated in every country in Europe; and has gone through four editions in England, the three first within the space of a few months. To the second edition of this popular Dissertation, was prefixed a Preface, which has been not less praised for its diction, than for the agricultural, commercial, and political remarks contained in it, relative to the subject of the Treatise.

In the latter part of 1787 he published, in one large octavo volume, his "Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and the Climate of the West Indies†." The eulogiums which the learned have bestowed on this work, and the reception it has met with from the publick, have never been exceeded by any medical production in this country.

In the second edition, lately published, many interesting additions are made, and the original work is more methodically arranged, and considerably improved.

* See vol. LV. pp. 859. 944. 1019.

† Vol. LVII. p. 1175.

The same DOCTOR MOSELEY has gained by this great picture of human miseries, has decided his medical and literary character; and determined his progress to his own election. Besides placing him on the broad basis of public opinion, it has procured him the protection of several illustrious personages, and the first medical appointment on the national establishment.

In the preface to this work, the lovers of fine writing, and those deeply read in medical systems, have acknowledged much entertainment, from our author's accurate discrimination of true science, and his critical dissection, and pointed exposure, of fallacy and imposition; and in which he has given the world reason to hope for information on all the diseases of the Torrid Zone. This will supply a defect severely felt in colonial practice, where, for want of true guides, young and transient practitioners in the army and navy, have often, like *Draco*, prescribed their edicts in blood. And as no person hitherto, besides DOCTOR MOSELEY, has resided long enough in Tropical countries, or has had sufficient practice and opportunities, or has been in other respects qualified, for the undertaking, we sincerely hope that no interruption may prevent his completing what he has begun; that tropical diseases may be ascertained and treated on more respectable authority than that of transient or illiterate medical people.

This sketch of his character is not introduced to describe the estimation which distinguishes him among his friends and companions, nor for the purpose of sacrificing to private gratification; but to shew by what means he has acquired the professional knowledge which he has so well applied to the public good.—Our motives are not to add to popularity, but where it is connected with the advancement of science, and the cause of literature.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Kerrier, Cornwall. Jan. 1.*

IN Beckwith's edition of Blount's "Fragmenta Antiquitatis," p. 63, I find, under Grand Serjeanties, the following tenure:

"Penkelly—co. Cornwall.

"John de Treveilly holds in Penkelly in the county of Cornwall, half a Cornish acre of land, by the serjeantry of receiving a grey riding-hood, at Panleton-bridge, when the king should

be coming towards Cornwall, and of going to the lord of the bed-chamber, who, on the coming of the king, ought to carry it thither and deliver it to the said John; which said John ought to carry that hood, with our lord the king, through all Cornwall."

From the bottom of the page (following the exact punctuation, &c. here as before) I subjoin the Latin original:—

"Johannes de Trevely tenet in Penkelly in com. Cornub. dimidiam acram terræ Cornubiensem, per serjeantiam recipiendi unam capam de grisaucio ad pontem de Panleton, cum rex fuerit inveniundo versus Cornubiam; & intrando de domino de Cabilia, qui eam in adventu domini regis ibidem deferre debet, et eam tradere eidem Johanni, qui quidem Johannes capam ferre debet cum domino rege per totam Cornubiam."

Beckwith remarks, that Blount translated *Capa de grisaucio* a grey cloak; but asks, may it not be rendered more properly, a riding-hood?—a question, I leave to be determined by more able glossographical critics, adding only, that whether cloak or hood, it certainly was by no means an unnecessary, but a very convenient article for travelling, if we consider the coverings which our forefathers wore on their heads (—what were they?—) and the moist weather and heavy rains which so frequently occur in Cornwall: from whence, and other instances I could mention, I apprehend, that very many of the ancient tenures, however they may now appear silly, ridiculous, absurd, indecent, and even immoral, were not originally founded in whim and caprice, but were founded, and may be even defended, upon the ground of necessity, expediency, good policy, &c.

Beckwith's second remark is, that though the words "de domino de cabilia" are by Mr. Blount supposed to mean, "a lord of the bedchamber," yet how truly he cannot determine. Nor was it without foundation, that Mr. Beckwith doubted; as the words rather refer to a place, not a person or officer of the king, and at first sight signify the Lord of Cabilia.

That such is their meaning, the following will possibly prove:—

1st, The printed Domesday, Cornwall, 2d. col. of the reverse of leaf 124,—

"Almar tenet de comite (i. e. Moritonienſe) "*Cabuliam*."

2dly. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, edit.

edit. 1769, page 45.—“Serjanter”—
“Petrus fil. Ogari 40. Cabuljon per
unam capam de gresenge in adventum
dict. regis in Cornubiam.”

“Rogerus Cithared. 5 pro portanda
illa capa dum rex fuerit in Cornubia.
Extract. de Rubro Libro de Scaccario,
143, Cornub.

3dly, Cabilia is a manor existing at
this time in the possession of George
Hunt, Esq. and lies on the border of
the parish of Cardinham, near Bodmin,
and may extend into the neighbouring
parishes of Warleggon and Broadoak.

The punctuation, then, of the origi-
nal Latin tenure is false; as instead of a
semicolon after “versus Cornubiam,”
there ought to be a comma only (if
any stop at all) and the greater pause
ought to be after “intrando;” by which
means the sense will be very different
from the present English translation;
viz. instead of “receiving a grey hood
(or cloak) at Pauleton bridge, when the
king should be coming towards Corn-
wall, and of going to the lord of the
bed chamber,”—it will be, “Receiving
a grey hood (or cloak) at Pauleton
bridge, when the king should be coming
towards Cornwall and entering, of the
lord of Cabilia,” &c.

How Blount could translate “*Intrando
de Domino*,” going to the Lord, I can-
not conceive; but as to the word “Ca-
bilia,” he was possibly misled by its
similarity to *Cubilé*.

Pauleton, Poulston, or Polston-bridge,
is about two miles from Launceston,
across the Tamar; which river divides
the two counties of Cornwall and De-
von.

As to the situation of “Penkelly,”
there is but one place of that name,
which occurs in Martin’s large map of
Cornwall; and that is situated in the pa-
rish of Polynt, and hundred of West,
and possibly, from its vicinity to Paule-
ton-bridge, not being above thirty miles
at most distant, may be the place: to
whom it belongs at present I know not.
But should the word “Penkelly” be
wrongly spelled, or mis-enterred, for
Pengelly, or Peng-illy, it will be very
difficult to determine the land held by
John de Trevilly; as those names oc-
cur in the parishes of Breage, St. Neot,
Creed, St. Breoch, St. Teath, Blisland,
Callington, Linkinghorn, St. Eue, St.
Wenn, and St. Erme; and some of
those places are as near, if not nearer,
than Penkelly in Polynt.

And as to the quantity of land, in

modern measure, held by John de Tre-
villy, that must also be still more un-
certain; as I am inclined to think, that
at this time it is almost impossible to as-
certain the contents of a Cornish acre at
the æra of Domesday. Even at two
centuries ago, it was a difficult question,
as appears from Hearne’s Curious Dis-
courses.

Lastly, we must take Petrus fil. Ogeri
and Rogerus Cithared, mentioned in
Carew as taken from the Red Book of
the Exchequer, as the descendants of, or
the claimants under, Almar in Domes-
day, and John de Trevilly in Blount.

Yours, &c.

M. C.

P. S. Beckwith, in the conclusion of
his preface to Blount, seems to promise
a second volume of Antient Tenures.
Surely, he cannot have failed of success,
in respect to his first volume;—why then
is he so tardy in putting out the second,
especially, as he says, he has 300 tenures
ready collected?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

SOME years ago a gentleman in dis-
tress, lying upon his pillow, had a
strong impression upon his mind, that, if
he would go to a certain strange place,
several miles distant, he might meet
with a lady capable of relieving him.
This impression continued strong for
some time. At last he set out, not
knowing which way to go, nor to whom
he went; but, when he came to his
journey’s end, found his imagination
realized: upon which he wrote the fol-
lowing lines, after the manner of the
Roman Rosary, of which a translation
is requested:

Bonâ Virgo nunc probata,
In te cuncta mea fata,
Semper eadem, semper idem,
Semper tantundem et tantidem.
Quæso te tunc auscultare,
Omen quod me revelare.
Virtus te prædestinavit,
Providentia declaravit,
Nusquam reperiri posse
Talem, tu pro certo nosce.
Læte nova hæc audiui,
Læte gemmam hanc quæsiui.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

IN the lately-published Account of
the Voyage round the World, made
by Capt. George Dixon, in the ship
Queen Charlotte, whose object was the
collection of furs on the North-west
coast of America, the following obser-
vation, pp. 269 and 270, struck me as
very

very particular. The writer W. B. there gives a brief specimen of such words of the language of the Sandwich islands, whose meaning he could collect during his stay there; and, among others, remarks, that the word *beeua* signifies both *a song in chorus*, and also the cardinal number *nine*. If the writer has been accurate in this remark, it exhibits a singular coincidence, too obvious not to engage the learned eye.

“Of Muses nine, and songs divine,” every one hath heard. Thus sings old Hesiod, *Theog.* 52—60:

Μῆσαι Ὀλυμπιάδης, κῆραι Διὸς ἀγιοόχοιο,
Τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ Κρονίδῃ τέκε πατρὶ μιγεῖσα
Μνημοσύνη, γουνοῖσιν Ἐλευθῆρος μεδέεσσι,
Λημοσύνην τε κακῶν, ἄμπαυμά τε μερ-
μηράων.

Ἦδ' ἔτεκ' ἐννέα κῆρας ὁμόφρονας, ἧτιν αἰοῖδ' ἢ
Μέμελλαι, ἐν γῆδεσσιν ἀκηδέα θυμὸν ἐκ-
σαις, [Ὀλύμπε,
Τυτθὸν ἀπ' ἀκρολάτης κορυφῆς νιφάετιος
Ἐνθά σφιν λιπαροῖτε χοροὶ, καὶ δώματα καλά.

I leave this to the reflection of the curious. Yours, &c. ANALOGY.

Mr. URBAN,

Southminster, Essex,
Dec. 15.

IT is the duty of every reader of your valuable Miscellany, when an opportunity offers, to assist your useful endeavours in the walks of literature in which you are engaged; that, by a mutual and cheerful communication of information and knowledge, one of the great ends of such a publication may be answered. I was led to this train of thinking, and induced to step forward, for the first time, to contribute my mite, by reading a letter in vol. LIX. p. 972, and which you very properly characterise, *a benevolent Query*. The purport of it was, “that, having seen hop-binds burnt as useless, it often occurred to him, that the fibres of the rind might be prepared like hemp, and applied to similar purposes; and requesting of any of your correspondents, to whom the process is familiar, to describe it minutely, from the first steeping of the stalks in water, till the hemp becomes fit for use.” He concludes, by justly observing, that, “should the experiment succeed, it may tend to public utility, give an additional value to plantations of hops, and find employment for the poor, who in bad weather are confined within door, and constrained to be idle.”

I think I recollect something similar proposed some years ago in the Gentleman's Magazine, or by the Society of Arts and Sciences, with respect to the management of flax in the Netherlands.

Be this as it may, I do not conceive the management of hemp and flax essentially different; or, even if it were, I presume that the process of the one may be as applicable to the benevolent Querist's purpose as the other, being confessedly a matter of mere experiment. Viewing it in this light, I am induced to communicate the following particulars with respect to the mode of managing flax in a circuit of Ireland, the North-west, to which I was an eye-witness some years.

Flax is chiefly grown there by the cottagers, a poor industrious class of people, whose chief wealth consists in a cow and a few acres of land, a part of which is always appropriated to the growth of the staple article of their food, potatoes, which are cultivated in a very different manner to what they are in most parts of England, the land being seldom or never ploughed before it is planted with them; it is mostly pasture land, and well dunged before they set the potatoes, which they manage in a way almost peculiar to themselves, and which it is foreign to my present purpose to enumerate. The second crop off this potatoe-ground is commonly oats or flax; the part appropriated to flax is the strongest and richest, being esteemed a very impoverishing crop. It is first well-harrowed, and, where the soil is gravelly, all the stones are carefully raked and picked off; they sow it in March and April, and, during its growth, are extremely attentive to keep it clean by frequent weeding.

When ripe, which depends upon the season, soil, time of sowing it, &c. it is pulled up by the roots, and tied in small sheaves; if suffered to stand abroad awhile in the fields, it is collected in what they call *stooks*, which are the same as *traves* in England; at other times it is carted away, almost immediately, and steeped. This is often done indiscriminately in soft or hard water, in ponds, or holes in their *bogs*, or in rivers or lakes. They mostly lay heavy substances upon it, in order to keep it down, and prevent its being carried away by the current, such as stones and sods of turf.

After it has been steeped about two

or three weeks, it is taken up and carried upon some inclosed ground, where cattle are excluded, and which is bare of grass; they then spread it very thinly and neatly in rows. As this is the *bleaching* process, it is allowed to remain a longer or shorter time, according to the views of the proprietor, with respect to having white, or what they term *blay*, flax; but it mostly requires to be exposed thus better than a fortnight, in order to be thoroughly washed and cleansed of its impurities. They generally turn it once or twice before it is removed off the field.

When they judge it sufficiently bleached, they tie it up in bundles the first fine day that comes, and commit it to the next process, *viz.* the drying.

This is mostly done in the open air, for safety, by the sides of banks and hedges. They make a fire of peat, which they call *turf*, and place a hurdle over it at the height of about four or five feet from the ground, on which the flax is laid in thin layers; it is frequently turned; and, when well dried, and as yet warm and crisp from the fire, they consign it to another operation: this is termed *beetling*; which requiring to be done immediately after the drying, and being looked upon as a grand *gala*, a number of beetlers are collected, mostly women, who borrow each other's assistance upon this occasion, which they return in kind. It is performed upon large, flat, irregular stones, by taking a handful of the flax, and striking it repeatedly with a round piece of wood, which is turned for the purpose, about 18 or 20 inches long, and six in circumference at the largest end, the other being small to take in the hand. It resembles an apothecary's marble pestle, only upon a larger scale, and being of one entire piece. This is called a *beetle*; and when they think the reedy, or internal part, and rind, are sufficiently separated by beating, it is either laid up, or oftener delivered over to another order of assistants, to be *scutched*; the apparatus for which consists of a piece of board four or five feet long, and eight or ten inches wide; this is inserted at one end into a heavy piece of plank, and stands perpendicular upon its base. The upper end of this board is tapering and sharpish, and left full at the sides, which of course makes a hollowness in the middle. A handful of flax is placed over its end, and struck frequently, edge-ways, with a thin,

long piece of wood, somewhat like a broad-sword, only wider; this is the *scutching* process. This operation completely separates its parts, and may be continued so as to give the flax a silky softness and feel, by laying a small portion over the end of the board at first, and gradually lengthening it as the *scutching* is accomplished.

The last operation it undergoes, previous to spinning and weaving, is *hackling*. This process separates the tow from the flax, and is performed by drawing it through a number of steel pins, finely polished, tapering, and pointed, set into a square piece of wood at different distances, and of different degrees of fineness. This being a nice operation, it is done by persons regularly taught the art, the *hacklers*, who keep a number of different-sized *hackles*, to produce coarse or fine flax.

Other parts of the kingdom may, perhaps, vary a little from the method here described; yet I believe this to be more universally practised than any other, particularly among the more industrious and poor class of people. In many places, flax-mills are much used for the operations of *beetling* and *scutching*, which shorten the labour attending the method here described greatly; but these being expensive, the country very populous, and labour extremely cheap, they are not so extensively advantageous as they might be in situations destitute of the abovementioned resources.

The description of these mills would be foreign to the design of my present paper, they curtailing the employment of the industrious poor, which it is my wish to promote as much as possible.—But, in order to convert this account to the greatest public advantage, it is necessary that some of your other correspondents describe faithfully and accurately the mode of manufacture, most approved, on different parts of the Continent, Russia, and America; in all which places it forms an extensive article of commerce; that from these collected relations useful improvements may be made, by comparing notes, and drawing proper conclusions. The importance of this subject will be evident, when we reflect that flax is the material of the great staple of the sister-kingdom, the linen manufacture; which article is in such estimation all over Europe, as to be preferred at most of the foreign markets, both on account of its beauty and cheapness.

Being

Being in French Flanders about two years ago, I saw considerable quantities of flax growing near Lille, and in all the circumjacent country. The soil and mode of tillage seemed excellently calculated for it, and excited my curiosity to be minutely informed of the different stages of their management; but I could not collect such an account as to make the relation satisfactory to myself or the publick.

It may not be foreign to my present subject to remark, that though flax communicates something of an extremely noxious or poisonous quality to the water in which it is macerated, as I have been convinced, by seeing constantly a number of dead fish floating on its surface when there unluckily happened to be any where it was steeped; whether this arises from any thing specifically poisonous in flax, or from the strong putrid taint which the water acquires during the maceration, I cannot take upon me to decide; yet, notwithstanding this, the seed is, perhaps, one of the most nutritious of any vegetable in use. They contain a large quantity of oil, which is used for many purposes in medicine as well as the arts; and, after the expression of the oil in London, the *residuum* is made into thin flat cakes, and sold at a considerable price, in order to fatten different animals, particularly oxen. At first they dislike the oil-cakes very much, and will not feed; but by breaking them small, and mixing a little chaff or oats with them, to entice them to eat, they soon become very fond of them. The fat commonly acquires a yellow rancidness, but it is scarcely discoverable by the flavour, particularly if their food be changed to hay and turnips, or something else, a week or ten days before they are slaughtered. Hogs fatten quickly upon them, but the meat is so rancid and strong as not to be marketable.

They seldom cultivate any flax in Ireland for seed, being supplied on better terms, annually, from America, than they could raise it themselves; but, during the late war, they were necessitated to import it from Russia, and different parts of the Baltic.

I should not have trespassed so far upon you and your numerous readers by my prolixity, only that I considered the subject as necessarily involving other matter, and exhibiting some traits of character and manners of a people not unworthy attention.

LANCELOT HARE.

MR. URBAN.

Jan. 5.

YOUR correspondent Kuster seems to have fairly appreciated the value of the strictures on the Letters to Mr. Gibbon, when he says that, "even if admitted, they prove little more than that R. Stephens was a cheat, Beza no better, the Berlin MS. a forgery, and the Dublin MS. the *Codex Britannicus* of Erasmus." And he judged very rightly when he concluded that those strictures would not be admitted to have proved any of these propositions.

With respect to R. Stephens, the principal charge is, "That certain Greek MSS. of the New Testament, now in the Royal Library at Paris, are the identical MSS. which R. Stephens used in his famous edition of A. D. 1550; and therefore that he collated them unfaithfully in that edition; as will or may appear from a present inspection of their contents."

If the former part of this proposition shall be disproved, the latter part of it will be of course intercepted and done away. And this, it is presumed, may be effected to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced enquirer after truth, by the following observations: for,

1. The witnesses, who are to support the former part of the proposition now in question, contradict each other in their testimony in the plainest manner. These witnesses are Le Long, Wetstein, and Griesbach.

Le Long affirms that there are but four of the Royal MSS. which contain the Canonical Epistles, and that these four were used by R. Stephens, viz. Nos 2242, 2871, 2878, and 3425.

Wetstein, the next witness, gives an account of these MSS. very different from that of Le Long. Instead of four, he makes the whole number of them to be no less than eight; viz. Nos 1886, 2241, 2248, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, and 3425*. And he says, that five of these (viz. 2871, 3425, 2241, 2870, and 2869,) were formerly used by R. Stephens.

Lastly comes M. Griesbach, who contradicts both the former testimonies. In opposition to Wetstein, he affirms the whole number of these MSS. to be nine (exclusive of the *Codex Hafniensis*).

* It is difficult to determine whether Wetstein means to take the *Codex Hafniensis* into this number, or not. If yea, his general list will be increased to nine, and Griesbach's to ten.

And,

16 Robert Stephens and Beza defended from falsifying the Scriptures.

And, in opposition to Le Long, he assigns *five* of these MSS. to R. Stephens.

It is worthy of observation, in respect to the foregoing lists, that the whole number in general of Greek MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, which are stated to contain the Canonical Epistles, differs in the account of these different relaters from *four* to *nine*; and of those MSS. in particular, used (as is alledged) by R. Stephens from *four* to *five*. And it is very remarkable, that these accusers of R. Stephens cannot agree about the particulars of the charge which they shall bring against him. Le Long, for instance, affirms that N^o 2878 is one of the Royal MSS. which contain the Canonical Epistles; which Wetstein and Griesbach both deny. It is, he says, one of the MSS. used by R. Stephens; *which they also deny*. He asserts, that the MS. in the Royal Library, marked 18, is *not* one of those which were used by R. Stephens. They both affirm that *it is*. He says, that it contained only seven Epistles of St. Paul, beginning with 1 Corinthians. They say that it contained *all* the Epistles, together with the Acts and the Apocalypse. He says that R. Stephens had but *one* MS. marked 2; and so indeed says R. Stephens himself. They, however, both affirm that R. Stephens had *two* MSS. so marked. He (Le Long) asserts, that R. Stephens's MS. 2 was marked N^o 2242 in the Royal Library, and contained the four Gospels, the Epistles of St. Paul, St. James, St. Peter, and the 1st Epistle of St. John. Wetstein affirms, that N^o 2242 contains the Gospels only; and that his newly-discovered 2 extends to the Acts*, the Canonical Epistles, and those of St. Paul. Griesbach presumes not to lay down the latitude of this new discovery from any observations of his own. "Stephani 2 Regius 2241 nunc, ut videtur, 47," is all that he ventures to put to the hazard on the subject. The MS. of R. Stephens, marked 18, Le Long says, contained the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John. Wetstein affirms, that it contained the *four* Gospels. It

* It may be thought that Le Long and Wetstein might be reconciled by joining both these MSS. to form one 2. But neither so will their witness agree together. United, they comprise more, by three Epistles, than the 2 of Le Long.—Wetstein further says, that R. Stephens did not collate this MS. to the Acts. I believe it. He collated *his own* 2 to the Acts. Wetstein's 2 he probably never saw.

is now, says Wetstein, in the Royal Library, and is marked N^o 2865. Not so, replies Griesbach. "It appears to me that the *Excerpta*, which Wetstein gives as selections from this MS. have been taken out of two or more MSS. My judgement is, that R. Stephens's 18 is a MS. of St. Victor's Library; is there marked 774; and that it contains the Gospels of St. Matthew, Luke, and John, only *."

And now, Mr. Urban, taking up the question at this early stage, what are we to think of such evidence as this? Thus clashing and imperfect, thus inconsistent and contradictory, it would not prevail, in another situation, sufficiently to convict the meanest culprit even of a petty larceny. And yet, with *some persons*, it is thought, or *affected to be thought*, valid enough to condemn two of the first characters of the sixteenth century, R. Stephens directly, and, by implication, Theodore Beza also, of the greatest crime which literary men, *as such*, can commit,—that of a deliberate falsification of Scripture!

They among your readers, Mr. Urban, who have not looked into this part of the question, will wish to know whether this shameful debility in the external proof against R. Stephens may not be compensated by some irresistible force of internal evidence, deducible from the MSS. themselves. And here, as Wetstein and Griesbach have given no *number* or precise description to three of these imputed MSS. we must resort to Le Long, the principal agitator of this part of the charge against R. Stephens, and compare his account of these MSS. thus imputed to R. Stephens with the margins of his edition of 1550. If these agree, the strength of the internal may perhaps atone for the imbecility of the external evidence. If otherwise, they must both fall to the ground together.

Let it then be observed, *in general*, with respect to this internal evidence,

1. That there is no MS. in the Catalogue of Le Long which contains the Apocalypse; whereas the Apocalypse is found in no less than *four* of the MSS. of R. Stephens.

2. That the MSS. of Le Long's Catalogue, which refer to the Gospels, are

* Griesbach seems inclined to differ from Wetstein in respect to another of these imputed MSS. "Stephani 8, ut opinatur Wetstein," are his words. He gives us Wetstein's assumption; but he does not chuse to say any thing in defence of it.



Fig. 2. p. 19.

fewer by *three* than those which refer to the same Gospels in the edition of R. Stephens.

3. That in the List of Le Long there are only seven MSS. which refer to the Acts of the Apostles; whereas ten MSS. are cited thereto in the margin of R. Stephens's edition.

4. That there are three fewer MSS. in the Catalogue of Le Long, which refer to the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians, than are found in the margin of the work of R. Stephens; and,

5. That in the List of Le Long there is not a single MS. which contains the words *εϋ τη γη* of the eighth verse of the chapter in question. But these words are found in all the MSS. of R. Stephens*.

The internal evidence, as to particular MSS, stands as follows: of the MS.

β Le Long says, that it contained the Gospels and Acts only;—R. Stephens adds the Epistle to the Romans.

γ Le Long, that it did *not* contain the Apocalypse;—R. Stephens, that it *did* contain it.

δ Le Long, that it did *not* contain the Acts of the Apostles;—R. Stephens, that it *did* contain them.

ε Le Long, that it did *not* contain the Acts;—R. Stephens, that it *did* contain them.

ζ Le Long, that it contained only the Acts and the Epistles;—R. Stephens, that it contained *also* the Gospels of Luke and John.

η Le Long, that it contained only the Acts and the Epistles;—R. Stephens, that it contained *also* the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, together with the Apocalypse.

θ Le Long, that it contained the Gospels only;—R. Stephens, that it contained *also* the first Epistle to the Corinthians.

ι Le Long, that it contained the Acts and Epistles only;—R. Stephens, that it contained *also* the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John.

κ Le Long, that it contained the Gospels of St. Matthew, Luke, and John;—R. Stephens, that it contained *also* the Acts and the second Epistle of St. Peter.

Thus destitute of all coherence or consistency as to its external evidence, and directly contradicted by the inter-

nal evidence of the MSS. themselves, your readers, Mr. Urban, will reject the former part of the preceding proposition, and will agree with the writer of the *Letters to Mr. Gibbon*, when he says, that the *Greek MSS. now in the Royal Library at Paris are NOT the MSS. of R. Stephens*. And yet this is the supposition upon which the whole charge against R. Stephens is built. Such accusations, however, tarnish not his well-earned honours: they prove nothing—but the precipitancy of his accusers.

I shall request your indulgence in some future (probably your next) Miscellany. Yours, &c. T.

Mr. URBAN, Richmond, Nov. 27.

IN August, 1774, I took a journey to Oxford, with a part of my family, having left that University many years before. In our way thither, I stopped my carriage at *Tetsworth*, for a little refreshment. We walked to the church, which, to the best of my remembrance, appeared to be a small mean edifice. I had not time to send for the clerk, to go into it; but my daughter took a sketch of the South door*, which had small pannels, and very large, clumsy, old hinges. Above the door is a semi-circular arch of stone; under which are figures carved in alto relievo, the one representing a bishop, *in pontificalibus*, with a crozier in his left-hand, and his right-hand lifted up, as giving benediction. The other figure represents a priest under the tonsure in his habiliments, holding in his left-hand the New Testament open, and his right pointed up to the Paschal Lamb and banner, within a circle or nimbus.—The sculpture of these figures is extremely rude; but what is most singular in the arch, is the ornamental carved-work of the inner moulding, somewhat similar to the west door of *Illey church*, in the same county. See Plate XIII. of Ducarel's *Tour through Normandy*; which door-way the Doctor mentions in his list of the remains of what is usually called *Saxon architecture* here in England†. However, I look upon this door-way at *Tetsworth* to be undoubtedly early Norman, and know not whether Sir John Peshall takes notice of it, in his *Visitations* of this county; or that any engraving has yet been

* Letters to Mr. Gibbon, 2d edit. pp. 131, 132.

GENT. MAG. January, 1790.

* See it in plate II.

† P. 101.

made

made of it. Nor have I any book in my library, which treats of this parish in particular.

If you think this drawing merits a place in your excellent Magazine, it is at your service; and am your humble servant, and old correspondent,

J. THORPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Elston, Dec. 28.*

I Herewith send the representation of an antique stone (*plate II. fig. 2*), which I hope you will think worthy of a nich in your valuable Repository. It was found a few days ago, in the parish of Thorp, about three miles and a quarter from Newark, by the side of the Foss-road leading from Leicester, thro' Newark, to Lincoln, &c. It stood in an upright position, about two feet and a half beneath the surface of the ground, placed on another stone about the same size. It did not appear to be at the head of a grave, but about the middle, as great part of the earth, beneath and on each side of the stone, had the appearance of mouldered wood, (such as is frequently thrown out of graves in church-yards,) among which were found some bones, supposed to be human; and one of the workmen also informed me, that some stones and bits of decayed bricks, which seemed to have been cemented with lime-mortar, were also found in the same spot. The stone is in height eleven inches, in breadth rather more than seven, in thickness four, and in weight twenty pounds: it is composed of a hard, coarse, gritty texture; and the upper surface of the moulding is rounded. The effigy of the man is pretty perfect, the eye-brows heavy, and forehead prominent: that of the woman is rather defaced, part of the nose is wanting; and also the moulding of the stone, on the right-side, is much worn away.

Near the place where this stone was found, is an old inclosure, called *Dead-man's Grave*, where, I am informed, bones have frequently been found; and, from tradition, it was the burying-place of the thousands who were slain in that memorable battle, that was fought (near this spot) in the fields of Stoke and Elston, between Henry VII. and the impostor Lambert Symnel, in the year 1487.—A part of Elston field still retains the name of *Rex wong*, supposed to be the place where the King erected his standard.

Yours, &c.

R. W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

I IN your vol. LIX. p. 799, D. G. describes a stone, which, he tells us, was found in a rivulet in the North of Cumberland, and which he supposes is evidently shaped by art, for the purpose of war, of hunting, or the sacrificing of victims by the Druids. The plate you have given is no doubt descriptive of its figure; but it is to be lamented that your correspondent has not given its weight, specific gravity, composition, or any account of its external appearance: nor does he, in my opinion, assign any weighty reasons for supposing it to be of human invention. From a stone of a somewhat similar appearance which I have seen, I am inclined to suspect it to be rather a production of Nature than of Art; but this I speak with all possible deference, because we have not sufficient data given in his account, to ascertain whether it is of a similar kind with that I have to describe, or not.

The drawing herewith sent (*plate III. fig. 1.*) represents a stone which was taken out of the colon of a horse, and is now in the collection of natural curiosities of a gentleman in Warwickshire; the different protuberances corresponding in some degree with the convoluted form of that portion of the intestines in which it was found. It has eight protuberances, six of which are placed in a circle round a neck formed by the junction of the other two, A and B, and which form a kind of axis.

Four of the six are perfectly distinct from each other, except within a short distance of their insertion. The other two, C and D, may be rather considered as conglomerate, not being distinctly divided. The two which form the axis are much larger than the others, and nearly oval. Its specific gravity is to that of water, as 19 to 11, or nearly; and its weight is nineteen ounces avoirdupoise. It is found, on analysis, to differ from the urinary calculus in yielding a very considerable quantity of iron, and is not at all affected by the mineral acids. It had a glossy appearance at first when taken from the animal, which it still retains, but its colour has become considerably paler: whether it has lost much weight, I have not learned.—This was supposed to be the cause of the poor animal's death, and with great probability; and yet a much larger stone, of a similar texture, and contain-

ing

ing iron, (but of a different figure, being rather like to a heap of hardish horse-dung, and as big as a large penny-loaf,) was taken out of another horse, which lived to be near thirty years of age. Your correspondent Mr. Greene, of Lichfield, is in possession of one half of this; and, I have been informed, in sawing it through, no nucleus was discovered. The other half is, I believe, in the possession of the owner of the horse, Mr. Heath, of Tamworth.

Mr. Mallabey, of Grindon, the owner of the horse from whom the first I have described was taken, found in his stable another small stone of a similar texture, but smaller, and perfectly globular, which had probably been evacuated with the horse's dung.

Another, of a similar texture, but of a size and figure much correspondent to that of a jack used on a bowling-green, was in the possession of a person who travelled about the country with a collection of natural curiosities, and which was taken from a miller's horse near Burton-upon-Trent. It is singular, that, except the third (and this was found in a stable where a miller's horses were usually kept) I have mentioned, the others were all *taken* from horses which were the property of millers, and whose usual food was grass and bran; the latter of which articles may be supposed in some way or other to have contributed to their formation, perhaps by being inviscated in the natural mucus of the intestines: and its containing a considerable quantity of iron, is an argument in favour of its being rather a mass of vegetable and animal matter, than an animal calculus, as most vegetable matters are found to produce by combustion a considerable quantity of iron; so that much of the cinders found after the burning of a stack of wheat were discovered to be attracted by the magnet; and of this stone, when pulverized, and mixed with an inflammable matter, and thus submitted to the heat of a common kitchen fire, a great part of the mass, when powdered, was attracted by the magnet.

The animal mucus would certainly contribute a quantity of iron, as almost all animal matters are found to produce that metal in abundance, as well as all vegetable. But, in the different analyses I have seen of the human calculus, I do not recollect much iron having been discovered to enter into their composition. Neumann, speaking of the be-

zoar, which is found in the stomach of an animal, says, it is generally formed in lamina upon a nucleus. He says, the balls or stones formed in the stomach consist of such matters as the animal has swallowed, as hair, straw, hay, herbs, roots, &c. imperfectly or not at all digested, and held together by the mucus of the parts, and that they rarely have any incrustations.

Externally the substance in question has not the appearance of being formed in strata (and some few scales being broken off, did not give occasion to alter an opinion on that subject); but, in breaking off a thick shell, I find it is formed in lamina, the outermost of which is above the thickness of a crown-piece, and is formed of tolerably regular crystals, much resembling the striated appearance of regulus of antimony. It is a very hard, smooth, concrete substance, much resembling a polished pebble. Water, either by long exposure or boiling, has no effect upon it; nor is it capable of solution in the caustic lixivium. The vitriolic or muriatic acids have no effect upon it; but the nitrous perfectly dissolves it, and that with rapidity, which, I imagine, arises from the great affinity that acid has for the principle of inflammability, which, I shall shew, is contained in this substance in a considerable quantity; for, by exposing it to the heat of red-hot iron, it seemed at first to become whiter, then melted and boiled, and immediately ignited, with some degree of violence, and then speedily became a cinder, easily rubbed into powder. In this state it was no longer acted upon by the nitrous, or any other mineral acid, further than that they dissolved a small quantity of iron, previously shewn to be contained in the ashes by the magnet, and a small quantity of alkaline salt, which I found it contained. During the combustion, it afforded first a volatile urinous smell, like impure spirit of hartshorn, and afterwards a strong empyreumatic smell. That it contains much animal matter, I think, may from hence be inferred; and I think, from its inflammability, there cannot be much doubt but some part of that matter is bile. How far indigested food may contribute to its formation, according to the opinion of Neumann, may perhaps be doubtful, as no appearance of that is discovered in the examination I have made of it; and, from the regularity of its crystalline particles, I think

there

there is not much room for the supposition. But, from the circumstance of all these horses being the property of millers, and usually fed with bran, instead of oats, and as such concretions are not very common; we must allow a probability that the nature of their food may have contributed to their formation. On this subject it would give pleasure to several of your readers in my neighbourhood, to see the opinion of some of your ingenious chemical readers.

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnard-castle, Nov. 18.*

I SEND you a sketch of a singular piece of black spar, found in the coal-mines at Durham (*plate III. fig. 2*). The cylinder is oval, curiously ribbed, and at equal distances of an inch and quarter is corded round; so that it resembles a bundle of rushes, which, by a bandage at intervals, had been pressed in, or broken: at each of these places the cylinder will break off. The ribs only appear on the surface, the inside being an uniform mass of one colour.

I also send you a proof-impression of a plate which will be inserted in the third volume of my *History of Durham**, and which you may use if you think it sufficiently curious to merit a place in your valuable Magazine †. I was induced to send you these things, on observing some strictures, p. 705, on Mr. Brand's *History of Newcastle*, where he treats of coal, conceiving they might, in some degree, illustrate the subject. I received the section from the late ingenious Mr. Geo. Dixon, of Cockfield, in this county, whose scientific knowledge was so public, that his character needs no eulogium on this occasion from me. The plan, or section, represents a stone dyke, which appears on the surface on Cockfield Fell.

Mr. Whitehurst, in his "Enquiry into the original State and Formation of

* Many plates of the strata found both in the coal-mines and lead-mines in this county will appear in that History.

† It is called, "A Section of the great Blue-stone Dike that crosses Cockfield Fell and Colliery, with the several Strata of Stone above the Line." The section faces the West. The coal at A, next the dike, is 9 inches thick, and, in the middle of the cinder B, C, about 2 feet 6 inches thick. At about 50 yards from the dike, at A, it comes to be 6 feet, the full thickness, and so continues. On the dip side, at G, it is the same thickness as at A, increasing in thickness likewise.

the Earth," speaking of what he calls, in the miner's phrase, *toadstone*, and which, by his description, p. 162, appears to be similar to the substance which forms our dyke, says, "It is perfectly similar to Iceland lava in its appearance, and chemical quality, and that it frequently fills up the fissures in the stratum underneath it, more or less, as they are more or less wide. All" (the enumerated circumstances) "plainly evince, that *toadstone* was formed by a very different law from the others, and greatly posterior to them; for the beds of lime-stone must have been formed before they were broken, and broken before their fissures could have been filled up; therefore we may with much reason conclude, that *Toadstone Channel*, &c. is actually lava, and flowed from a volcano, whose funnel or shaft did not approach the open air, but disgorged its fiery contents between the strata in all directions. Another remarkable phenomenon accompanying the Derbyshire lava is, that the stratum of clay, &c. is apparently burnt as much as an earthen pot or brick, &c. The stratum of clay is about four feet thick, and thus burnt about one foot deep. The circumstances shew, that the position of the strata was altered by the convulsion which occasioned the fracture; whence we may infer they had originally an uniform arrangement concentric to the centre of the earth." By the reader's referring to the work itself, many circumstances will be obtained to explain and elucidate the plan before us. Mr. Dixon's account of the dyke, sent with the drawing, is shortly this:

"The dyke which runs through Cockfield colliery, goes Eastward to Buckheads, Bolam, Legs-cross, and so below York, in Yorkshire, to Ayton, in Cleveland. It has not been traced far to the North-west, into the lead-mining country, where, perhaps, it might turn out a good mine, as it is a principal vein. It throws the seams of coal and strata of stone up to the Southwards three fathoms. The cor, or gut, of the dyke E, D, which is about fifteen or sixteen yards in width, is all of a hard blue substance, and is used for making the turnpike-roads. On the rise side (a term for higher side) of the dyke, from A to B, the coal is turned to a black substance, commonly called *dawk*, or *swad*, like foot caked together; from B to C the coal is turned to a pretty hard cinder; from thence, South-

Fig. 1. p. 20.

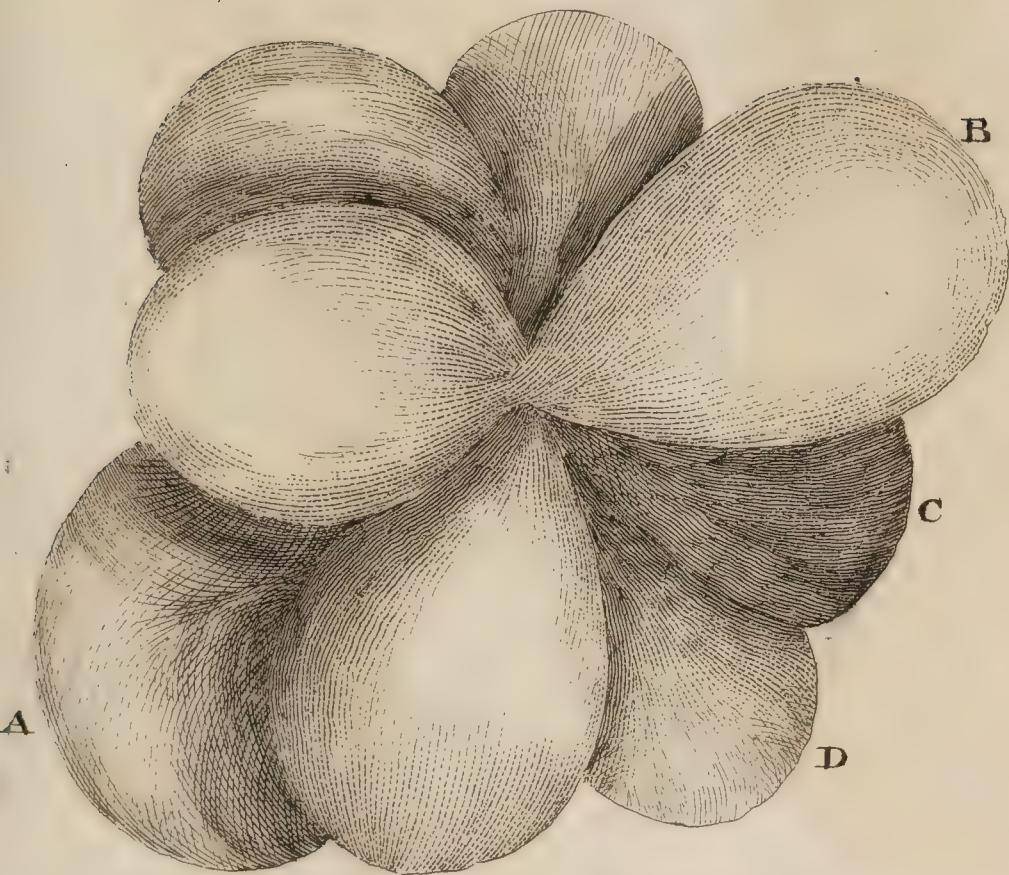


Fig. 2. p. 21.

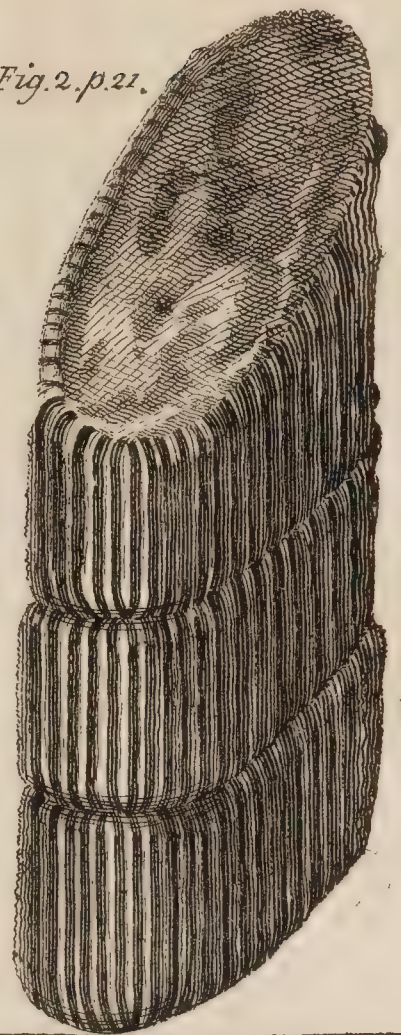
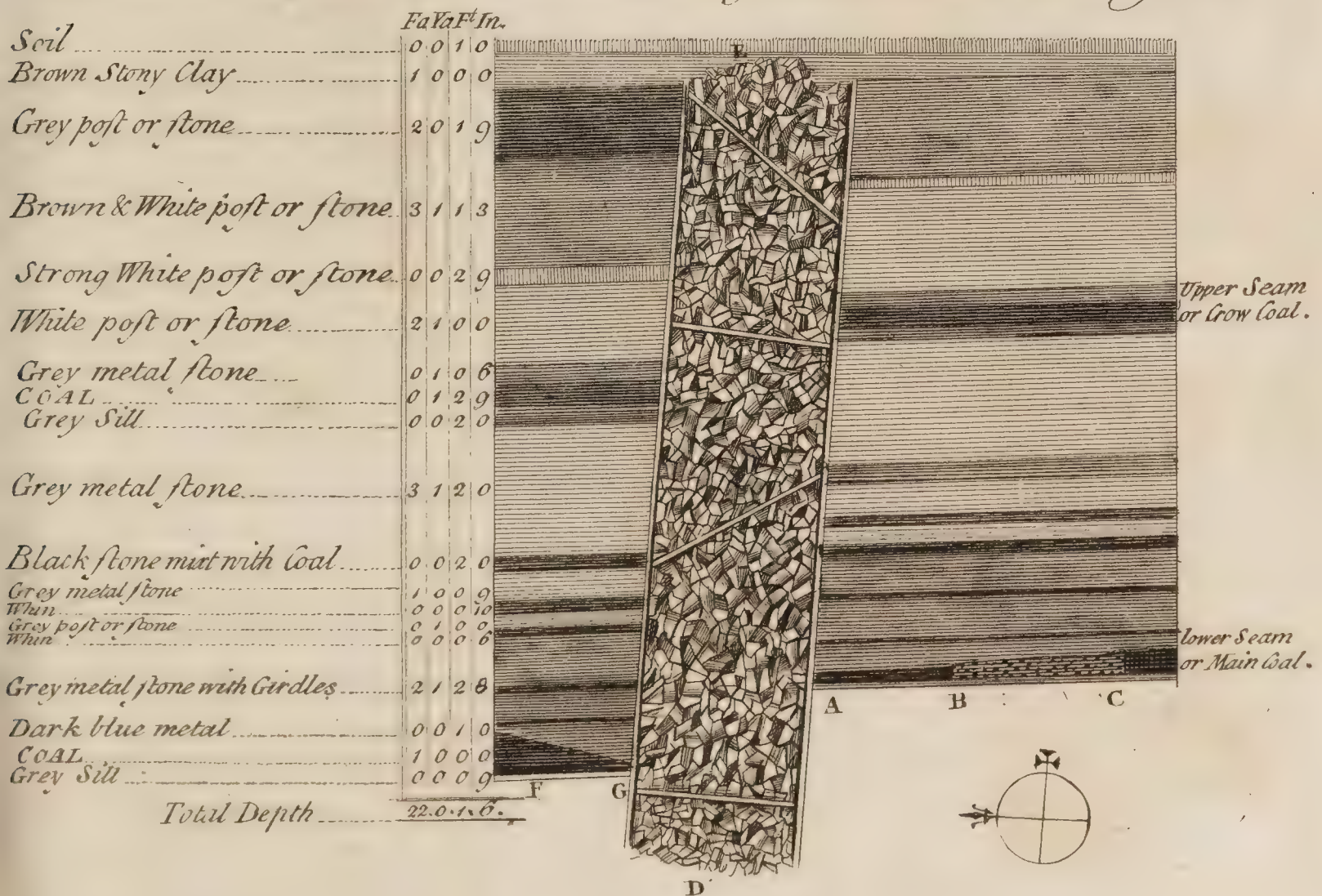
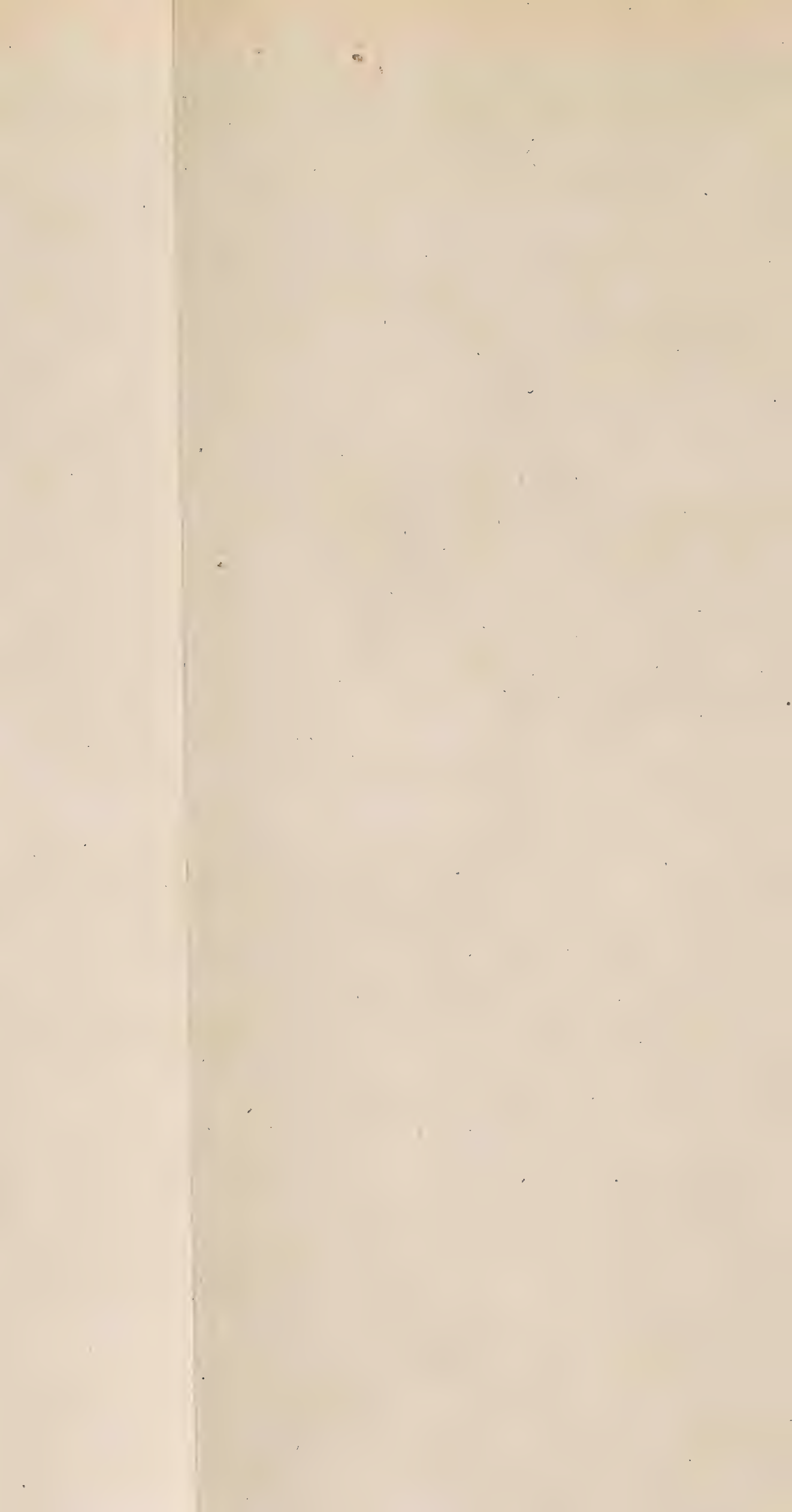


Fig. 3. Section of the great blue stone Dike, that crosses Lockfield Fell, & Colliery, p. 21.





Southward, the coal begins to put on its common appearance again. On the dip side (a term for the lower side) of the dyke, from G to F, the coal is turned to dawky or swad; and from F, Northward, the coal begins to appear better by degrees, till it comes to its common course again, but a good deal of it very short and tender next the dawky part. Above that part which is cinder in the roof, or stratum next the coal, there is a good deal of sulphur in angular forms, of a bright yellow colour, and very beautiful. On each side of the dyke, betwixt it and the regular strata, there is a thin gut or cor, about six inches thick, like clay, which turns water on the rise side of the dyke, and forces it to the surface in several springs in the direction of the dyke." The clay mentioned above has certainly insinuated itself after the metal was cold, and where the materials of the strata were reduced by the heat of the lava. The plan shews that the strata originally lay in a regular arrangement, which being fractured by some subterranean concussion, the lava had insinuated itself into the wound, and filled it. That the dyke is formed of lava cannot be doubted, from the foot and cinder that attends it. On trying a specimen of the cinder, which is clean, and of a compact body, like that which is produced in the furnaces for extracting oil and tar from coal, it burns clear without smoke, keeps a durable heat, and affords very little sulphurous effluvia. The lava is fusile, having been tried by Mr. Hilton of Hilton, who presumed iron might have been obtained from it. What is not to be accounted for, is the stratum of grey-pot on the North side of the dyke, which has no member on the South side, without we conceive that the strata on the North side sunk below their first stations on the bursting forth of the lava, and that the stratum of grey-stone was afterwards formed from materials on the surface.

It is a great omission, that Mr. Dixon did not observe whether the force of fire appeared on the other strata as well as the coal. He recovered a fine specimen of petrification in a block of coal, being a branch of American fern; some of the leaves are bent back, and retain their natural figure exactly.

If any of your correspondents wish for further enquiry or observation, I shall be glad to assist therein.

Yours, &c. W. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. URAAN, Jan. 6
YOURSELF, and most of your literary readers, recollect the celebrated Epigram of Martial on Arria. You may recollect too, that Jortin* suspects it impossible to make a good Epigram of those memorable words *Pæte non dolet*. In Latin, I doubt it is impossible; and probably, from the genius and structure of the language, French or Italian, or even English, would be unsuccessful. The taste and judgement of Jortin, which were worthy of his learning and candour, suggested to him the remark, that, in the turn which Martial has adopted, there is a tenderness and fondness not so well suited to the character of the heroine; and the sublime energetic simplicity of the thought is certainly weakened by diffusion. If it is capable of being supported in epigrammatic verse, perhaps it can be expressed with that brevity it requires, and in its natural force, only Greek. I have made the experiment; if it has failed with me, it may animate others to an happier effort.

Εἰς Ἀρρίαν ἀποθνήσκουσαν.
Ἡ μόλις ἐξελεύσασα φόβῳ φάβουσαν ἀκωήν
Ἀρρία, τὴν ἰδίῃσι φήθεσιν εἰσέλασεν,
Εἶπε Πόσει, μέλλοιθι δανεῖν βραδέονιδ'
ἐκεῖνης [λεπόνω
Εἵνεκα, δάσα Ζήφορ, Παῖτε, τὸδ' ἔκασ-
"Αγροικος.

TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Concluded from Vol. LIX. p. 1190.)

ABERAVON, where I slept on the 28th, is an inconsiderable place, which at present has no market. It derives its appellation from being situated near the mouth of the Avon, over which it has a good stone bridge of one large arch, erected by the late William Edward.

About a mile on this side of Aberavon are some copper-works, with an uniform row of tenements for the workmen on the left side of the road, and another row, on the slope of a hill, at some distance to the right.

For some miles of the way from Aberavon to Neath, I had a view of the Bristol channel to the left, and could discern the town of Swansea. In the approach to Neath, Knoll castle, the seat of Sir H. Mackworth, situate on a lofty

* Obs. on Authors, I. 33.

eminence, makes a fine appearance. There are some coal-pits and copper-works so contiguous to this seat, as to diminish, in some measure, the effect which it would otherwise have. The blackness of the road in this part, and the smoke of the copper-works, do not form an agreeable species of contrast to the aspect of the house and plantations.

Sir Herbert has placed twelve pieces of cannon in the front of his house, doubtless with a view of striking terror into the inhabitants of Neath in case of their being refractory. The hill on which his castle stands projects its bold front over the town in a menacing manner. The house is embattled at the top in the Gothic mode; but, with that exception, it has a modern air. From a late-built tower on the highest part of his grounds there is a good view of the populous neighbourhood of Neath, and of the river rushing into the Severn sea.

The antient castle of Neath exhibits, at present, a part of the walls and the broad front of a decayed tower mantled with ivy.

The bridge over Neath river has one half of its length built of wood, and the other half of stone; a circumstance that derogates from the uniformity which ought to prevail in works of this kind. It is in an infirm state, and will probably be soon re-placed by a new one.

Neath carries on a considerable trade, principally in coals and copper. The town is well-paved, but the streets are narrow.

After a short stay at Neath, I returned to Aberavon, and thence to Margam, where I accidentally discovered two large antique stones on the side of the high-road, placed over the current of a spring, close to a gate, for the convenience of crossing. Each of them had a tolerable representation of a wheel, with various ornaments about it. On one of them I observed, below the wheel, an inscription; but it was so defaced by the feet of passengers, that I could not make out a single word, only a letter or two, in different parts, being legible.

On the 29th, I slept at Pile in my return, and the inclemency of the weather detained me there the whole next day; after which I set out for Cardiff. In my journey to this place I perceived, in a field adjoining to the high-road, to the Eastward of Bollton, a very large stone in an inclining posture, which is supposed to have been the cover-stone of a cromlech. This Druidical reliq

seemed to be about eight or nine feet high from the ground, somewhat more in length, and upwards of a foot in thickness.

As I returned to Cardiff at the time of the assizes, I found great difficulty in procuring a lodging. The gentlemen of the county occupied the two best inns; and the high-sheriff, contrary to the usual custom of taking private lodgings at these times, had fixed his quarters at an inn. The inferior houses of accommodation were filled with pettifoggers, witnesses, persons qualified to serve on petty-juries, &c. After many fruitless enquiries, I at length found a decent house in the skirts of the town, not provided with that complement which it would hold.

The next day, which was the 1st of September, was incessantly rainy; in consequence of which, I was prevented from prosecuting my homeward journey before the 2d, which was tolerably fine. On that day I travelled from Cardiff to the New Passage over the Severn, which is more frequented than the ferry from Aust to Beachley, denominated the Old Passage.

The New Passage is about three miles across; but, the wind being unfavourable, the boatmen were obliged to tack-about, so as to make our course amount perhaps to nine or ten miles.

On both sides of the Severn æstuary, at the Old as well as the New Passage, close to the landing-place, there are large respectable inns, white-washed on the outside, to render each of them visible from the opposite shore.

I now hastened to Bristol, through the pleasant villages of Henbury and Westbury, in which last I observed a spacious and stately church. After passing a night at Bristol, where the inns were full, on account of the great fair in St. James's parish, I went to Bath, by the way of Keynsham, a decent market-town on the Avon.

The view of Bath, at a distance, is splendid; but the entrance from the South-bridge leads into the narrow, irregular streets of the old city. Stall-street, which is a great thoroughfare into the High-street, is extremely inconvenient, from its narrowness; and the same remark may be made of a very considerable part of the way from the South-bridge to the London-road.

In the more ancient part of Bath, many of the houses resemble the old ones in London, having the upper stories

ries aukwardly projecting over the lower ones. But it must be observed, to the credit of the inhabitants, that, when there is occasion to re-build, they adopt a better style of architecture. Most of the inns are in this part of the town.

The North and North-western parts of Bath exceed every city or town in the kingdom in the magnificence of their private buildings. The Circus, the Royal Crescent, the New Crescent (which is yet unfinished, and stands on a hill above the former), Catharine-place, Portland-place, and many other ranges of stone-buildings, make a splendid figure.

The most elegant street towards the centre of the town is Milsom-street, in which are two banks; the Bath bank, and the Somersetshire bank. To the Westward, the most striking buildings are Queen-square, and the Queen's Parade. The North and South Parades are elegantly built, and pleasantly situated near the Avon, with spacious terrace-walks in the front of each.

For the better accommodation of bathers, an elegant structure is now erecting near the King's bath, to the South-west of the Pump-rook. Not far from this spot is the cathedral of Bath, usually styled the Abbey-church*. The West front of this church exhibits some curious carving of statues, and other figures. It is, upon the whole, a magnificent pile, and is constructed with more uniformity than is generally observable in antient collegiate churches. The monuments are very numerous in the North and South aisles.

The Guild-hall is a very handsome edifice, situate in the High-street. It was built in 1786. The market, which is very commodious, extends along the sides, and at the back, of this hall.

That rage for building which is so prevalent in this town, has spread to the East side of the Avon. A new town, as it were, is now rising to the Eastward of the bridge built a few years ago over this river by Mr. Pulteney. This bridge has small well-built tenements on each side, from one end to the other.

I shall here conclude this hasty outline of the present state of Bath, as well as this imperfect description of the *memorabilia* of my tour, with observing that, after one day's continuance at Bath, I set out on my return to London, and passing through Chippenham,

* See our vol. LIII. p. 213.

Calne, Marlborough, and Reading, arrived on the 8th instant at my habitation in the metropolis. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *LL—t, Sept. 12.*

IN the mansion of *Gwydir* there is an old paper-room, containing many obsolete family-writings. The four letters inclosed were taken from thence, and are transcribed from the originals now in my possession. Your insertion of them in your extensive Miscellany will be agreeable to your numerous readers in Wales, and to all Welshmen.

Yours, &c. J. W.

L E T T E R I.

Worthie good Sir,

Your brother, Mr. Owen Wyn, hath written to me, as by your appointment, to know how forward I was with the *Welsh* Dictionary, and with all to shewe me of your forwardnesse to helpe the printing. Wherefore I make bould to acquaynte you, that is now ready; and request to know, per bearer, what further you are pleased to shewe in the setting fourthe of it.

So, in haste, with remembraunce of my best service, I pray God blesse bothe you and yours; and ever rest, at your com'aunde, JO. DAVIES.

Malloyd, 20 VIIIbris, 1628.

[To the Right Worth, my worthie good friend, Sir Richard Wynne, Knight and Bar^t, at London.]

L E T T E R II.

Good Sir,

I rec'd your l're by the way, as I returned from our quarter-sessions at Bala; whereby I understand what greate behouldingnesse I owe your self, and your noble brother Sir Richard, for your care and labour about the *Welsh* Dictionary. I rec'd from you a note of the printers' names*; besides which, there is one Mr. Beale, a little without Aldersgate. Some of them are but poore men, and not able to deale with it themselves. Robert Vaughan, of Wen-

* 17^o Marche, 1628. The names of all the prynters in London. Mr. Ifelip, in Py-corner. Kingstons, in Paternoster-row. Stanby, in Thems-street, by St. Peter's church. Dawson, in Trinity-lane. Lownes, and Mr. Younge, upon Bred-street-hill. Pursit, in Nicolas Charles. Haveland, in the Ould Baly. Flether, in Little Britton. Mathews, in Ride-lane. Miler, in Black-friers, by the water-side. Harper, by Black-friers church. Coates, in Barbican. Mrs. Alde, in Butcher's-hall. Mr. Jones, in Whitecrosse-street.

graig, told me, that Mr. Jones, of Whitecroffe-streete, was desierous to remove his presse to the Marches of Wales, and intended so to doe. If he will doe it shortly, I had rather deale with him then with others; because I might be neere my home: otherwise I would be glad to deale with such of them as would beare half the charge, and take half the book. The same I've will serve as Rider is printed in, by Adam Islip, 1617; and the same volume, but that this will not be so bigge. The I'ves must be Romane and Itallique, and now and then among some Hebrewes and Greeke I'ves, and a few English I'ves. Yf none will beare half the charge, the way to treat with them will be, to agree with them by the sheete, for 500 or 600 copies, they bearing all the charge; and so I hope they may take XII^s a sheete, or somewhat more, if paper be deerer than ordinarie. I would have the paper to be good pott paper, and not the paper that Rider is in, of a^o 1617. Seeing you have begonne to take the paines, I shall request you to continewe to some end, and to let me heare from you, as soon as conveniently you can; for the time of the yeare passeth, and I growould and heavie. I beseeche you remember my service, and present my heartie thanks, to Sir Richard Wynn; and with my com'endac'ons unto you, I com'end us all to God, and rest, your ever truly assured, and much bounden,

JO. DAVIES.

Malloyd, 10 Maij. 1629.

You may tell them, that my copie is faire and certeine; all written with my owne hand, much fairer then this I've.

[To my worthie good frend, Mr. Owen Wynn of Gwedir, at his chamber in London, at Pemberton's house, in Chancery-lane.]

LETTER III.

Good Sir,

Your paynes about my Diccionarie hath been so greate, that I shall be able to requite you only with my prayers. I knowe Mr. Beale, and have bene at his house. Yf he will adventure 100^l, I knowe he would expecte but his share of the printed copies according to that charge: but it is no purpose for us to make him beleve that every p'son in Wales will buy a booke; for I, for my parte, doe not like that course: but let them be bought as they deserve, with-

out compulsion. As for the estimate of the printing, I have sent you the printed leafe enclosed; whereby I have cast over the whole booke, and do guesse it will amount to 245 sheets a booke, of the letter that this leafe is printed in. The fashon of it he may see by this leafe; and so shall not neede to see the written copie it selfe, excepte he doubte of the fairenesse of the hand; and for that, you may assure him, it is all written with my owne hand, fairer then this I've, and without many interlynings. I pray you resolve with him, and let me heare from you, as soone as may be, whether he will undertake a share of the worke; and if he will undertake the halfe, or the 1-4th part.

So with my verie heartiest com'endac'ons, and my daylie prayers for my good ladie your mother, and all at Gwedir, I ever rest, your much bounden and assured,

JO. DAVIES.

Malloyd, this 20th of VIIber, 1629.

[To my verie good frend, Mr. Owen Wynn, at Gwedir.]

LETTER IV.

Good Sir,

My service remembred to your wor-thie brother, Sir Richard, and your good selfe, I make bould to salute you, and to put you in minde to conferre with the printers, and to let me heare from you as soone as you can. Mr. Charles Jones tould me, he had acquaintance with some printers, with whom yf you please to conferre, I persuaide my self he will put to his helping hand, if you have not already settled that businesse. So, in haste, I pray God blesse you and yours, and rest, your truly assured,

JO. DAVIES.

Malloyd, 20^o 8bris, 1629.

[To my verie loving, good frend, Mr. Owen Wynn of Gwedir, at London.]

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

WHEN convenient, pray insert the inclosed strictures on the utility of encouraging the breed of Swallows, Swifts, and Martins. T. H. W.

“Χελιδων εστι φιλανθρωπος, και χειρει τωδε τω ζω ομωροφιος ουσα, και ακλητος αφικνεσθαι.”

“The Swallow is the friend of man, delights to be his guest, and does not wait for an invitation.” *Ab. de Nat. Anim. l. 1. c. 52.*

The advantages that accrue to man, from the docility with which the domesticated

medicated animals accommodate themselves to his uses, are obvious. But there are others, who attend on him of their own accord, whose beneficial exertions are little known or observed. Among these I shall at present only notice the family of Swallows (*hirundines*); of the four kinds of which bird found in our island, three of them attach themselves to his dwelling, as if peculiarly solicitous for his welfare*. This connection seems so reciprocal, that where men do not inhabit, few Swallows can find proper conveniences for their summer-residences; and, as their food consists wholly of insects, the most diligent enquirer hath not been able to discover that they injure, in the slightest degree, the productions of the field or garden; a circumstance nearly singular to these birds. The charge which Virgil, copying the Grecian writers, brings against them, of killing bees, is in this country groundless, and I apprehend it to be so in every other:

“ Absint ———

———— Meropesque aliæque volucres,
Et manibus Progne pectus signata cruentis;
Omnia nam latè vastant, ipsæque volantes
Ore ferunt, dulcem nidis immitibus escam.”

Georg. l. 4. v. 23.

For the mouths of the swallow-tribe are by no means adapted to catch stinging insects with impunity. The birds who prey on bees have a long extended bill constructed for that purpose, very different from that of the Swallow.

By the myriads of insects which every single brood of Swallows destroys in the course of a summer, they defend us in a great measure from the personal and domestic annoyance of flies and gnats; and, what is of infinitely more consequence, they keep down the numbers of our minute enemies, who, either in the grub or winged state, would otherwise render the labours of the husbandman fruitless. Since then Swallows are guardians of our corn, they should every where be protected by the same popular veneration which in Egypt defends the Ibis, and the Stork in Holland. We more frequently hear of unproductive harvests on the Continent than in this country; and it is well-known that Swallows are caught and sold as food in

the markets of Spain, France, and Italy. When this practice has been very general and successful, I have little doubt that it hath at times contributed to the scarcity of corn. In England we are not driven to such resources to furnish our tables. But what apology can be made for those, and many there are, whose education and rank should have taught them more innocent amusements, who wantonly murder Swallows, under the idle pretence of improving their skill in shooting game? Setting aside the cruelty of starving whole nests of young by killing the dam, they who follow this barbarous diversion would do well to reflect that, by every Swallow they kill, they assist blights, mildews, and vermin, in causing a scarcity of bread. Every lord of a manor should restrain his game-keeper from this execrable practice; nor should he permit any person to sport on his lands who does not refrain from it. For my part, I am not ashamed to own that I have tempted Martins to build around my house, by fixing escallop-shells in places convenient for their *pendant beds* and *procreant cradles*; and have been pleased to observe with what caution the little architect raised a buttress under each shell before he ventured to form his nest on it.

What has induced me to send you these strictures at this time, are the accounts of the ravages committed on the cultivation of corn in the United States of North America, by an insect called the *Hessian Fly*. The particulars may be seen in Young's highly-valuable *Annals of Agriculture*, Nos 64, 65, 66.

How far there is danger of this desolating scourge being imported into this country by the admission of American wheat, I must leave to abler entomologists to decide. But that this destructive insect should, as hath lately been asserted, totally disappear in one season, after having for a number of years successively laid waste wide-extended districts, is a phenomenon hardly to be assented to by those who have turned their minds to enquiries of this sort.

Might I not here enlarge on the importance of researches into the works of the creation, when we see statesmen, as in the present instance, making solemn applications to those who are studious of Nature, requesting their direction how to avoid the calamity apprehended from a Fly? And may we not then add, that

* For an accurate account of all that is hitherto known concerning the Swallow-tribe, see Mr. White's entertaining and instructive *History of Selborne*.

the minutest observations of this kind are only deemed trivial by the indolent and uninformed?

I recollect but a single complaint against the Swallow, and that is made by Anacreon (Od. 12), who bitterly reproaches this bird for disturbing him by its twittering while he was dozing away the intoxication of the preceding night. Yet had the poet been temperate, like Milton he would with pleasure have arisen from his bed at *the charm of ear-liest birds*.

With what joy the Grecians welcomed the return of the Swallow, appears by the very antient carol preserved by Athenæus; and as that writer's works are not in the hands of many of your readers, allow me to give it at length, with a translation attempted in the puerile style of the original.

Ηλθ' ἤλθε χελιδὼν, καλὰς ὥρας ἀγούσα
καὶ καλοὺς ἐκκεῖνους· ἐπὶ γαστέρα λευκά,
καπνιστὰ μελαινα. Παλαθὼν οὐ προκυ-
κλεις ἐκ πίονος οἴκου, Οἴνου τε δεπαστρὸν
τυροῦ τε κανιστρὸν καὶ πυρῶν. Χελιδὼν καὶ
λεκιθίαν οὐκ ἀπώθειται· ποτέρ' ἀπιώμεν ἢ
λαβώμεθα;

Εἰ μὴν τί δώσεις· εἰ δὲ μὴ, οὐκ εἰσομεν,
Ἐταν θυρὰν φερώμεν ἢ τὸ ὑπερθύρον,
Ἡ τὰν γυναῖκα τὰν ἐσὼ καθήμεναν
Μικρὰ μὲν ἐστὶ ραδίως μὲν οἶσομεν
Ἀν' δὴ φέρῃς τί μέγα δὴ τί καὶ φεροῖς.
Ἀνοίγ' ἀνοίγε τὰν θυρὰν χελιδόνι,
Οὐ γὰρ γέροντες ἐσμεν, ἀλλὰ παῖδια.

The Swallow! the Swallow! she does
with her bring
Soft seasons, and all the delights of the spring:
The Swallow! the Swallow! we're sure we
are right, [white.
For her back is all black, and her belly all
From your stores, ye good housewives, pro-
duce, if you please, [and some cheese.
Lumps of figs, jugs of wine, and some wheat
With some hen-eggs the Swallow will well
be content. [sent?
Must we go then, or shall we have any thing
We will not allow you to do as you chuse,
To give or give not, to comply or refuse;
But will certainly take from its hinges the
door, [the floor;
Or bear off the good dame as she sits on
She is little and light, we can manage her }
sure.
Open, open the door to the Swallow—for we
Are playful young children, not men—you
may see.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13, 1790.
TURNING over Capt. Grose's Pro-
vincial Glossary some time ago, and

observing it to be far from perfect, I have since occasionally amused myself with setting down, as they occurred to me, some provincial terms and phrases, which I found that gentleman had overlooked; and the district in which I am mostly resident abounds so much with these peculiarities, that, if Mr. Grose should ever think fit to give the world another edition of his Glossary, I believe I could furnish him with near two hundred *Somersetisms* (and to these perhaps as many more might be added) which he has not noticed. I am likewise inclined to think, that persons versed in the dialect of other parts of the kingdom will find the number of *their* provincial words equally deficient. I imagine, also, that with the help of Saxon and French dictionaries (and perhaps a few other books) Mr. Grose might have given the *etymology* of more words than he has at present done.

This is not meant as any disparagement of the ingenious Captain's performance: he deserves much credit for the undertaking; and, all things considered, he has succeeded very well; he has shewn himself in this, as in the rest of his publications, no less a diligent and industrious antiquary, than a pleasant and lively writer; but it is next to impossible for the first attempt at a work of this kind to be any thing like complete.

In his Preface, Mr. Grose justly observes, that "the utility of a Provincial Glossary, to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it would be entirely a work of supererogation." However, it would perhaps be an improvement of his plan, to subjoin to the several words, of which any could be found, *examples* of their being used by our elder authors, both poets and prose-writers. Shakespeare alone will afford many such instances.

I fancy too, that the collection of *Local Proverbs*, though certainly superior to those of Fuller and Ray, might still be considerably enlarged. In Somersetshire I have met with two, which have escaped him. One of them, being illustrative of family history, I will here set down:

Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,
When th' Abbot went out, then they came in.

On the suppression of Glasfenbury Abbey, part of its immense possessions was
shared

shared by the families above-mentioned, which thereby became some of the most powerful in the West. By the way, a tolerable idea of the vast wealth of this famous and splendid monastery may be obtained from the following circumstance: Grose relates, in the book I have been speaking of, that the Abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, was possessed of seven thousand pounds a year; "yet (says he) at the dissolution of monasteries, the annual revenues of this house were estimated at but one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three pounds, which shews how much the estates of religious houses were under-rated in those valuations." Now, supposing all of them to be rated proportionably low, the income of Glassebury, which was valued at three thousand five hundred and odd pounds, must, in reality, have been upwards of twelve thousand; a most enormous sum in those days, equivalent, at least, to a hundred thousand, as things go now.

Of Mr. Grose's account of *Popular Superstitions*, I have nothing to say, but that it appears to me the most perfect part of his book.

Since the above was written, I have turned to your Review of Grose's Glossary, which is, on the whole, very judicious; but I cannot quite subscribe to every remark contained in it. D. T.

—————
Conclusion of Mr. WESTON's Reply to Miss SEWARD's Strictures on the Preface to the WOODMEN OF ARDEN (from vol. LIX p. 1106.).

"I always appeared to me," says Miss Seward, "that Pope formed his Style upon a few of the best passages in Dryden. Mr. W. is very angry with him for separating the Dross from the Gold."—That Pope was indebted to Dryden for his Style, and something more than Style, the astonishing number of Phrases, Half lines and Whole-lines, which he has, most unblushingly, transferred from Dryden's Works to his own abundantly evinces.—I am not angry with him for rejecting the Dross—but for not admitting a Portion of ALLOY, sufficient to give to his own Coin Strength, Permanence and Currency.—That Dryden's Gold is entirely free from Dross I will not be so absurd as to affirm; but, whatever may be found reprehensible in his Sentiments or Imagery, his STYLE, I will still contend, is pure.—With "incongruous Metaphor" and "inconsistent Fable" I meddle not; my

business is merely with his DICTION.

Miss Seward allows that Pope to^o generally confines the Sense within the Boundary of the Couplet; but thinks that Dryden permits it to *overflow* too often, and that he is too fond of Iambics.—Though I think otherwise, I know of no argument which can establish as a *Fact* what, I fear, must remain Matter of *Opinion*; and I have Humility enough to recollect *whose* Opinion it is, from which I am so unfortunate as to dissent.

She further observes that Pope "uses the spirited Accent upon the first syllable in a Verse twenty Times for once that it occurs in Dryden;" and that the Verses of the "former describe in the lively dramatic *present* Tense much oftener than the latter."—These assertions I feel no inclination to controvert; perfectly satisfied that my cautious Opponent *examined* before she *affirmed*.—I allow that Alexandrines are not *often* graceful in the *Midale* of Sentences; but I shall presently have occasion to produce an Exception to this Rule.—Why SHE, who reasons so ably on the *condensing* Power of Compound-Epithets, should conceive such a dislike to Dryden's Triplets, I do not readily comprehend; since the Latter assuredly possesses *that* Power, in an eminent Degree: compressing into *three* Lines the Sense which, though refusing to be confined within *two*, would become too much enfeebled were it wire-drawn into *four*; not to mention the additional Dignity which the majestic Alexandrine derives, from being preceded by *two* Relatives, instead of *one*.

The Quotation from the Iliad, in Point of picturesque Harmony, may have been rivalled, but will never be excelled.—But why contrast this utmost effort of Pope's long-practised Wing with the first weak attempt of Dryden's unfledged Pinion?—That the Genius of Pope was at its Zenith, at an Age when that of Dryden was yet below the Horizon, is granted.—And what then?—The Former (in the Opinion of Dr. Johnson, at least,) never exceeded his *Essay on Criticism*; written at SEVENTEEN; and the Latter (in the Opinion of all the World) never equalled his incomparable *Musick Ode*—produced at SEVENTY!—A Reflection not very much to the Advantage of the *Premature* Poet!

If Dryden, in his eighteenth Year, afforded such faint Glimmerings of that Poetic Flame which afterward blazed so bright,

bright, what Hope would Miss Seward have entertained of the celebrated Jonathan Swift, had she seen his first Performance in *Verse*, (if it deserves the Name,) when he was twenty-four years old—from which the following extracts are taken?

“The first of Plants after the Thunder, Storm,
and Rain,
And thence with joyful, nimble Wing,
Flew dutifully back again.
Who by that, vainly talks of baffling Death,
And hopes to lessen Life, by a Transfusion of
Breath. [Flame, and Air,
And seem (almost) transform'd to Water,
So well you answer all Phænomenas there.”

Anecdotes ancient and modern,

By James Petit Andrews, F. A. S.

page 295.

Miss Seward proceeds to select six or seven Lines from Juno's Soliloquy, in the first Book of the *Æneid*; to prove “that Dryden, in his *riper* Years, was prone to let his Style fall below the poetic Level, where the Subject called aloud for Elevation.”—To prove that he does not, however, fall below his *Original* will, I apprehend, be deemed ample justification.—Permit me, therefore, Mr. Urban, to copy the *whole* Speech from Virgil, to subjoin a *literal* Version (for the Information of such of your Readers as may have neglected their Latin) and then to add the Translation in Question.

—Me-ne incepto desistere victam?

Nec posse Italiâ Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis. Pallas-ne exurere classem,
Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam & furias Ajacis Oilei?
Ipse Jovis rapidum jaculata è nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates, evertitque æquora ventis:
Illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammâs
Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quæ Divum incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror, & conjux, una cum gente tot annos
Bellagero; & quisquam numen Junonis adoret
Præterea, aut supplex aris imponat honorem?

Must I, overpowered, desist from my Enterprize? And cannot I drive the Trojan King from Italy? I am forbidden by the Fates, forsooth! Could Pallas burn the *Fleet* of the Greeks, and drown *them* in the Sea, for the Crime of one *alone*—for the mad Passion of Ajax Oileus? She hurled the rapid Fire of Jupiter from the Clouds, and shattered the Ships, and * turned the Sea up from the Bottom with Winds, and seized him with a Whirlwind, *expiring* Flames

* — Up from the Bottom turn'd
By furious Winds. MILTON.

from his transfix'd Breast, and fastened him to a pointed Rock.—But I, who walk the Queen of the Gods, both the Sister and the Wife of Jove, wage War so many years with *one* Nation; and who will, hereafter, adore the power of Juno, or, suppliant, place Honours on her Altar?

Then am I *vanquish'd*, must I YIELD, said
And *must* the Trojans reign in Italy? [she,
So Fate *will* have it, and Jove adds his Force;
Nor can my Power *divert* their happy Course.
Cou'd angry Pallas, with revengeful Spleen,
The Grecian NAVY burn, and drown the MEN?
SHE, for the Fault of *one* offending Foe,
The Bolts of Jove HIMSELF *presum'd* to throw:
With Whirlwinds from beneath she toss'd the
Ship,

And bare expos'd the Bosom of the Deep:

Then, as an eagle gripes the trembling Game,
The Wretch yet hissing with her Father's Flame.
She strongly seiz'd, and, with a burning wound
Transfix'd, and naked, on a Rock she bound.
But I, who walk in awful State above,
† The Majesty of Heav'n, the SISTER-WIFE
of JOVE, [ploy
For Length of Years my fruitless Force em-
Against the thin Remains of ruin'd Troy.
What Nations now to Juno's Pow'r will pray,
Or Off'rings on my *slighted* Altars lay?

If Miss Seward's Observation, in your Magazine for September, (page 820) be just—viz. that “the only Plan which can make Translations worth any thing is—to abandon every Idea of closeness, and to *interweave any new Sentiment or Imagery* that occurs, if it can add Grace or Spirit to the Theme”—then will this masterly Translation procure for its Author “the Honours of *original Composition*,” the English will be found, on Comparison, *nowhere* INFERIOR, and in many Places greatly SUPERIOR to the Latin.

My facetious Antagonist laughs at the *Hissing* which the poor Devil made, whom the Heavenly Virago sous'd *red-hot* into the Sea; and adverts to Shakespear's Jolly Knight and his Buck-basket: but I must beg leave to decline being a partaker of the Merriment—until it shall be proved that the expression is *inapplicable*, and until I shall be convinced that Wit and Humour have lost their acknowledged prerogative, of making *any* Phrase, however just,

† Does not the unexpected Length of this Line convey to the Ear a very lively Idea of the Empress of Heaven, swelling with self-importance? And does not this Example prove that an Alexandrine may sometimes be introduced with Propriety in the *Middle* of a Sentence?

how-

however pertinent, appear ridiculous, for a Time—by exhibiting it in a ludicrous Point of View, or by contriving for it an unlucky association.

But Sense *survives*, when merry Jests are *past*,

Apropos.—What a glorious Use has the ingenious Critic made of the Coalition of Dryden with Lord Mulgrave, in a translation from Ovid!—Nor can I blame her.—The Cause which she had undertaken to support required *every* Exertion of her multifarious Pen; and *no* Expedient that was not absolutely disingenuous was to be *rejected*: (for of Disingenuousness I know her to be incapable).—Stratagems are lawful in a poetical as well as in a political Warfare; and though it was impossible that Sagacity like *hers* could, for one Moment, be imposed upon by a Cobweb-veil, or blinded by the Lustre of a *Name*—though *SHE* could not *but* be sensible that the Translator of the Epistle from Canace to Macareus, and of that from Dido to Æneas, *could not possibly* scribble one Line of that paltry Stuff which she has extracted from Helen's Epistle to Paris—the certainly was not obliged to render that Justice to Dryden which he did not think proper to claim—nay, which he actually renounced.—As he suffered his Credit to be so shamefully prostituted, for the mean Purpose of tickling the Vanity of a rhyming Peer, he well deserved the Disgrace of having that meagre and ricketty Brat, to which he acted the Part of *Midwife* as well as of *Father*, brought forward, as a Foil to the beautiful and elegant offspring of his more prudent Competitor.

By the Way, how are we to prove, unless by *internal* Evidence, whether Dryden *did*—or did *not*—write the Lines in Dispute?—The right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE's Name appears to the *Firm* of the *House*.—How are we to ascertain, with Precision, *what* Share each contributed to the joint-stock, unless by comparing, Article by Article, the various Kinds of Goods thus strangely jumbled together, with the *very* different Qualities of *those* fabricated in the respective Manufactories which *each* of the quondam Associates established, after the preposterous Partnership was dissolved?

Upon the Ground of *this* Species of Examination, I may venture to affirm (without the slightest Hazard of Contradiction from any one possessed of discriminating Taste) that MULGRAVE

was the Author of every Syllable of the Translations from Ovid, which Miss Seward has ascribed to Dryden.

This *Mezentian* Combination, this unnatural junction of the *living* with the *dead*, provoked the Wagghery of contemporary Wits.—One Couplet I recollect.

“How did this *learned Brace* employ their Time?

“One *construed* sure—while t'other *pump'd* for Rhyme!”

The pecuniary Advantages which the Poet might reap from his Connexion with the Lord (and they surely must have been *great*, to atone for *such* a Sacrifice!) were not without their Alloy.—The abandon'd and cowardly ROCHESTER hired Russians to cudgel Dryden, in Revenge for an admirable Portrait of him, in the Essay on Satire; a Work in which Mulgrave was *again* permitted to claim a Share.—If the Peer may be believed, (but no Judge of Poetry *can* believe him) the Laureat was “prais'd and beaten for another's Rhymes.”—No, no, Lord Mulgrave! *We* know better; and *Rochester* knew better.—Aut Erasmus aut Diabolus.—The Cudgel was certainly applied to the *Author* of the Rhymes. If Dryden's Poverty and Pope's Avarice induced them to lavish upon you unmerited Honours, for which Posterity will pity one and despise the other, as much as *I* do—your Lordship's critical and poetical abilities, rest assured, (in spite of their lying Praises,) are beneath all Contempt!

I cannot, Mr. Urban, forbear smiling at the Slyness with which Pope, while affecting to commend this same Earl of Mulgrave for that miserable Farrago of common-place Cant, called the *Art of Poetry*, carefully points out the vilest Line *among* the vile—as an Example of its EXCELLENCE.

“Nature's *chief* Master-piece—is WRITING well.”

Whether his Grace *smoked* the Jest I know not; but it is certain that, in those vapid, water-gruel Verses which he has prefixed to Pope's Works, for one Commendation which he condescends to bestow on the *Bard*, he wastes ten on *himself*: ostentatiously informing the Reader that he has been distinguished as a Courtier, a Soldier, and a Poet—considering his “launching forth” in his Service as an immense Obligation—and declaring (with princely Generosity) that the Merit even of the *Iliad* should

not have made him *sing*—without the additional Recommendation of “a good Companion and as firm a Friend.”—As if the Works of a late eminent Engraver were intitled to no Applause, because the wretched Artist was convicted of Forgery! Or as if we were to withhold our Admiration from the Georgics and the *Æneid*, because their Divine Author was suspected of indulging a very atrocious Passion!

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to risk a Conjecture.—After Dryden's charming Version of Ovid's Epistle from Dido to *Æneas*, we are favoured with a Translation of the same Epistle by *another Hand*—Bald, spiritless, and unfaithful as it is, one cannot help wondering “how the Devil it came there!”—*Reflecting* Readers will suppose that no ordinary Motive induced the * Editor, whose Reputation was too well established to render a Foil necessary, to disgrace his Work by such a hideous Excrescence.—THE OTHER HAND, who *tittered*, it seems, for those Laurels which he was half-conscious that he did not deserve, was afraid to hazard his Name! Ergo, it was a Name of IMPORTANCE.—The very Quintessence of Conceit could not have the Impudence to suggest to the OTHER HAND that *his* Translation would not appear to a Disadvantage, “Cheek by Jowl” with that of Dryden. Yet still this bald, spiritless, and unfaithful Translation *must* have a Place! Ergo, the Translator was of IMPORTANCE.—

“But when a LORD once owns the happy lines!”

The needy Poet could not *refuse* the affluent Peer; but what Dryden *could* not sanction with his Name (having translated the *Whole*, himself,) the real Author *durst* not attempt to sanction with *his*.

In short—the right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE was, *meo periculo*, the DOER of the *second* Version of Dido's Epistle to *Æneas*!—Let the *Doubtful* compare the uniform Style of *that* with “Helen to Paris †.”

* Dryden.

† That the Author of *one* Version was perfectly conversant with the *other* the Number of Lines which bear strong Marks of Imitation incontestably prove.—To select only two Instances—

“So, on Mæander's Banks, when Death is nigh,
“*The mournful Swan sings her own Elegy.*”
Dryden.

As a striking Proof of the Superiority of Dryden, not only to his contemptible Coadjutor, but also to his elegant Original, give me Leave, Mr. Urban, to present your Readers with the *Conclusion* of the Epistle, as it appears in Ovid—in Mulgrave—and in Dryden! accompanied by a close Translation, for the Reason before assigned.

Pro meritis, & fiqua tibi debebimus ultro,

Pro spe conjugii tempora parva peto,
Dum freta mitescunt, & amor: dum tempore
Fortiter edisco tristitia posse pati. [& usu
Sin minus; est animus nobis effundere vitam.

In me crudelis non potes esse diu.
Adspicias utinam, quæ sit scribentis imago!
Scribimus; & gremio Troicus ensis adest:
Perque genas lacrymæ strictum labuntur in
ensem;

Qui jam pro lacrymis sanguine tinctus erit.
Quam bene conveniunt fato tua munera nostrorum
instruis impensa nostra sepulcra brevi.

Nec mea nunc primo feriuntur pectora telo;
Ille locus sævi vulnus Amoris habet.

Anna soror, soror Anna, meæ male conscia
culpæ,

Jam dabis in cineres ultima dona meos.
Nec, consumpta rogis, inscribar Elissa Sichæi;
Hoc tamen intumuli marmore carmen erit:
Præbuit *Æneas* & causam mortis & ensen
Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu.

On account of what I have merited, and if I am to be indebted to thee for any voluntary Kindness, on Account of my Hope of Marriage, I implore a little Time; until the Seas and my Affections grow calm: until by Time and Habit I learn to bear my Sorrows with Fortitude. But if *not*—I am resolved to shed my Blood. Thou canst not be cruel to

“So in unwonted Notes, when fure to die
“*The mournful Swan sings her own Elegy.*”
Mulgrave.

Perfect Resemblance, Mr. Urban!
“But now with Northern Blasts the Billows
roar,
“And driveth the FLOATING Sea-Weed to the
shore.” Dryden.
“These Winds have driv'n the FLOATING
Sea-Weed so,
“That your intangled Vessel cannot go.”
Mulgrave.

“Levis”—which *Both* have agreed to render “floating”—signifies *light*.—The Lightness of the Sea-Weed is, undoubtedly, the Cause of its floating; but—that two Persons, translating the same Word, and ignorant of each other's Intention, should *hit* upon the same elegant Mode of substituting the Effect for the Cause, exceeds *my* Portion of Credulity!—'Twas no casual Coincidence.—The Translators were well acquainted, and had compared Notes, 'tis plain.

me long. I wish thou could'st witness my Appearance while writing! I write; and in my Lap lies the Trojan Sword: and Tears glide down my Cheeks upon the drawn Blade; which will instantly be stained with Blood instead of Tears. How well thy Gifts agree with my Fate! Thou preparest my Sepulchre at a small Expence. Nor is my Breast now pierced with the *first* Weapon: that place already bears the Wound of cruel Love! * O Anna! O my Sister! Unhappily conscious of my Crime! Thou wilt soon pay the last Tribute to my Ashes. Nor, when consumed on the Funeral pile, will I be styled Sichæus's Elissa; but this Verse shall be on the Marble of my Tomb: "Æneas supplied both the *Motive* of Death, and the *Sword*. Dido fell by her own Hand."

MULGRAVE'S TRANSLATION.

By all I suffer, all I've done for you,
Some little Respite to my Love allow.
Time and calm Thoughts may teach me how
to bear

That Loss, which now alas'tis Death to hear,
But you resolve to force me to my Grave,
And are not far from all that you would have.
Your Sword before me, whilst I write, does
lye,

And by it, if I write in vain, I die.
Already stain'd with many a falling Tear,
It shortly shall another Colour wear.
You never could an apter Present make,
'Twill soon the Life you made uneasy take.
But this poor Breast has felt your Wounds
before, [Pow'r.

Slain by your Love, your Steel has now no
Dear guilty Sister, do not you deny
The last kind office to my Memory;
But do not on my Fun'ral Marble join
Much wrong'd Sichæus' sacred Name with
mine.

"Of false Æneas let the Stone complain;
"That Dido could not bear his fierce"
"Diffdain, [slain.
"But by his Sword, and her own Hand was

DRYDEN'S TRANSLATION.

If by no *Merit* I thy mind can move,
What thou deny'st my merit give my *Love*.
Stay 'till I learn my Loss to undergo;
And give me Time to struggle with my Woe.
If not: know THIS, I will not suffer long,
My LIFE's too loathsome, and my LOVE too
strong.

[I say,
DEATH HOLDS MY PEN, and dictates what
While cros my Lap the Trojan Sword I lay.

* "O Anna my Sister! O my Sister
Anna! would have been rather a ludicrous—
though certainly a literal—Translation of
"Anna foror, foror Anna."—Thompson
must surely have had this passage in his Eye,
when he ventured upon that tragic Line
which made his Audience so merry!

"Oh Sophonisba! Sophonisba Oh!"

My Tears flow down; the *sharp* Edge cuts
their Flood, [Blood.
And drinks my Sorrows, that must drink my
How well thy Gift does with my Fate agree!
My Fun'ral pomp is cheaply made by thee.
To no *new* Wounds my Bosom I display:
The *Sword* BUT enters where *Love* MADE
the Way.

But thou, dear Sister, and yet dearer Friend,
Shalt my cold Ashes to their Urn attend.
Sichæus' Wife let not the Marble boast,
I lost that Title when my Fame I lost.
This short Inscription only let it bear,
"Unhappy Dido lyes in *Quiet* HERE.
"The Cause of Death, and Sword by which
"she dy'd
"ÆNEAS gave: The rest her ARM supply'd."

I am, at length, arrived at Miss Seward's third and last Letter; and, if I should not trace "her every step" so minutely as I have hitherto done, suffer me to plead, in Excuse, the unaffected Aversion which I feel (and which every Moment's Reflection contributes to strengthen) to prolong a Contest, in which that Politeness the *sacred Sex* may so justly claim is in constant Danger of Violation.—If I am told that my amiable Adversary's ABILITIES are *Masculine*—I reply that her SENSIBILITY is, nevertheless, *extreme*; and, were I sure, by the compleatest Victory, to secure Immortal Renown, I should esteem it dearly purchased, at the Risk of losing her invaluable Friendship! That LIGHT OF LIFE, which once withdrawn, the Blaze of Noon would seem to *me* Egyptian Darkness, and Creation a dreary Blank!—But I am still further wearying the patience of your Readers—and must descend from my Altitudes.

I only rejected the Apology commonly made for Dryden (viz. Poverty) because I thought and continue to think it unnecessary.—I am still firmly of Opinion that—whatever Alterations a deliberate Revival of his hasty Publications might have produced, in his Images and Sentiments, his Style would have remained untouched; its striking Inequality being, I sincerely believe, the Result of Choice rather than of Necessity.—Having sufficiently discussed this Point, in my Preface, I shall content myself with producing an Authority in my Favour, which Miss Seward, I am sure, will acknowledge to be highly worthy of Attention.

In WARTON's celebrated Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, (Vol. ii. p. 175.) after some Remarks on the well-known Lines on the MAN OF
ROSS,

Ross, the learned and ingenious Writer thus proceeds.

"The particular Reason for which I quoted them, was to observe the pleasing Effect that the Use of common and familiar Words and Objects, judiciously managed, produce in Poetry. Such as are here the Words, *Causeway, Seats, Spire, Market-place, Alms-house, apprentice'd*. A fastidious Delicacy, and a false Refinement, in order to avoid Meanness, have deterred our Writers from the Introduction of such Words; but DRYDEN often hazarded it, and gave by it a secret Charm, and a natural Air to his Verses, well knowing of what Consequence it was sometimes to soften and subdue his Tints, and not to paint and adorn every Object he touched, with perpetual Pomp and unremitted Splendor."

Your polite Correspondent M—s (to whom I am indebted for a very handsome Compliment) either had not read, or had forgotten this remarkable paragraph, when he expressed an Apprehension that I should not, perhaps, find a single Advocate for what he, inattentively, styles my "Assertion"—though I had, in Fact, only given it as my *Opinion*.

I certainly *have* attacked Pope's moral Character, and shall as certainly make good my Charge; but I cannot recollect that I have *praised* that of Dryden, and, therefore, am not compelled to defend it from Miss Seward's weighty Accusations.—Strongly tempted, however, to extenuate, in some Degree, such Parts of his erroneous Conduct as will *admit* of Extenuation, Fear of lengthening that which is already too long *alone* restrains my Pen.

Had I not been convinced by a very serious Investigation, that the Disposition of POPE was *base and rancorous* in the HIGHEST Degree, and that his *EXAMPLE has been attended with pernicious effects, his Memory would have remained undisturbed by ME.—I never heard that he "relieved the necessities of his abusive Foe" otherwise than by † writing a delightful Prologue to a Play

* A more *ample* Explanation of my meaning would *here* occupy too much Room; and may not improperly be reserved till the "Ides of March:" at which Time I intend to answer the Challenge of M. F. respecting the uncourtly Epithet which I applied to Pope.

† Though it may appear somewhat invi-

which was acted for the Benefit of the poor old Man, after he had lost his sight; unless a couple of Guineas which he paid, as a Subscription, for two Volumes of epistolary Correspondence, which DENNIS published, may be placed to the Account of Charity.

They who shall peruse the following Letter, written by Pope, though (for very *wise* Reasons) not inserted in his *own* artful and mutilated Edition of his Works, may possibly attribute his seeming Liberality to a Motive less exalted than that suggested by his generous Apogolift.

To Mr. DENNIS.

SIR,

May 3, 1721.

I called to receive the two Books of your Letters from Mr. Congreve, and have left with him the *little Money* I am in your Debt. I look upon myself to be MUCH MORE SO, *for the Omissions you have been pleased to make in my Favour*, and sincerely join with you in the Desire that *not the LEAST Traces may remain of that Difference between us, which indeed I AM SORRY FOR*. You may therefore believe me, without either Ceremony or Falseness, SIR, Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. POPE.

The Consideration of his "Filial Tendernefs" I shall, at present, wave; having introduced my Sentiments of that pleasing Part of his Character in a Poem, with which I mean to conclude this long-protracted Defence: but, having intruded so *very far* on your Good-nature, Mr. Urban, I *cannot* solicit for the Admission of between two and three Hundred Lines *more*—THIS Month.

In treating of the Alexandrine, Miss Seward has been witty, if not argumentative; but, indeed, Argument has but little to do in the business. The proper Places for the *Break* must, after all, be settled by the EAR; and, having appropriated so many Pages of my Essay to the Elucidation of this subject, I think any addition to my former Remarks superfluous.

dious to assign to a good Action an unamiable Motive, I cannot help suspecting that there might be more of Parade than of Humanity in the Case.—Vanity *less* enormous than that which fell to *his* Share might have grasp'd with Greediness at so lucky an opportunity of purchasing a very valuable Species of Fame, at a very trifling Expence.

When.

When I mentioned "Wou'd-be Mæcenases" I alluded to Hallifax, Buckingham, Walsh, and the rest of the "Mob of Gentlemen, who wrote with Ease," and prated about Poetry and Criticism; undignified by Genius, and unadorned by Taste:—of Walsh I have spoken, in my Preface; Buckingham's Pretensions may be nearly ascertained, from the Specimens which I have adduced; and they, who (unsatisfied by my Quotation from the City Mouse and the Country Mouse) are curious to learn yet more of the *critical* Talents which Hallifax possessed, may obtain *entire* Satisfaction, by referring to an Anecdote, of unquestionable Authenticity, related in Dr. Johnson's Life of Pope.—Surely I could not intend to discourage Poetic Patronage, in an age like *this* that seems to plume itself on patronizing *every* Art liberal and illiberal *except* Poetry.

Have I *really* written "as if the Excellence or Worthlessness of a Poem depended wholly upon the Construction of its Measure; and as if the Couplet was the only order of Rhyme?" I must then have written in my Sleep—and am not yet awake; for I have searched, with the most rigid Scrutiny, for a single Passage that could, by any mode of Construction, be supposed to convey such a Meaning—but searched in vain.—I have said *much* about DICTION, 'tis true, and *little* about any thing else; because DICTION, and that alone, was my Object. But, so far from thinking MEASURE the *only* Essential, I cordially agree with Miss Seward, that "a Poem has little Merit if it does not remain fine Poetry after having been taken out of *all* Measure;" and Horace must have been of the same Opinion: or he would scarcely have recommended the Transposition and Inversion of the Order of the Words, as a Criterion, by which to distinguish whether the Compositions (thus deprived of Measures and Numbers) contained the vital essence of Poetry!

A Gleam of Satisfaction darts across the Gloom which has, for such a length of Time, hung upon my Spirits—as I approach the Conclusion of my irksome Task. A Task—so very irksome, that not the Honour of a public Correspondence with MISS SEWARD—not the Pleasure which HER *parting Words* inspired whose Praise is Fame—no, nor even the Consciousness of having em-

barked, from the purest Motive, in the justest Cause, could reconcile me to a Situation, in which I would not wish my bitterest Enemy to be placed!

Though I have now finished all I intend to urge—in *Prose*, I will not, Mr. Urban, take a formal Leave; as the Winding-up of the subject is reserved for the *Verses* to which I have adverted: and which, being expressly composed in humble Imitation of my ever-honoured Master's Style, may serve for a Commentary on my Text—an Illustration of my Remarks.

Believing that well-meant, though, perhaps, weak and ineffectual Endeavours to entertain the Public may reasonably hope for Pardon, if not intitled to Praise—and conscious that those Lines which may seem to have been the least laboured would, on the *Drydenic* Plan of Light and Shade, have been *denied* an higher Polish—had I even been blest with better Health and greater Leisure—I will not *insinuate* a LYE, though in the *Words* of TRUTH. I will not meanly attempt to soften the Severity of Criticism, by alledging, *as an Apology* for the INEQUALITIES which will be found in the POETICAL EPISTLE TO MISS SEWARD, that far the greater Part of it was written, (to borrow the pathetic Language of Dr. Johnson,) "not in the soft Obscurities of Retirement, or under the Shelter of Academic Bowers, but amidst INCONVENIENCE and DISTRACTION, in SICKNESS and in SORROW." JOSEPH WESTON.

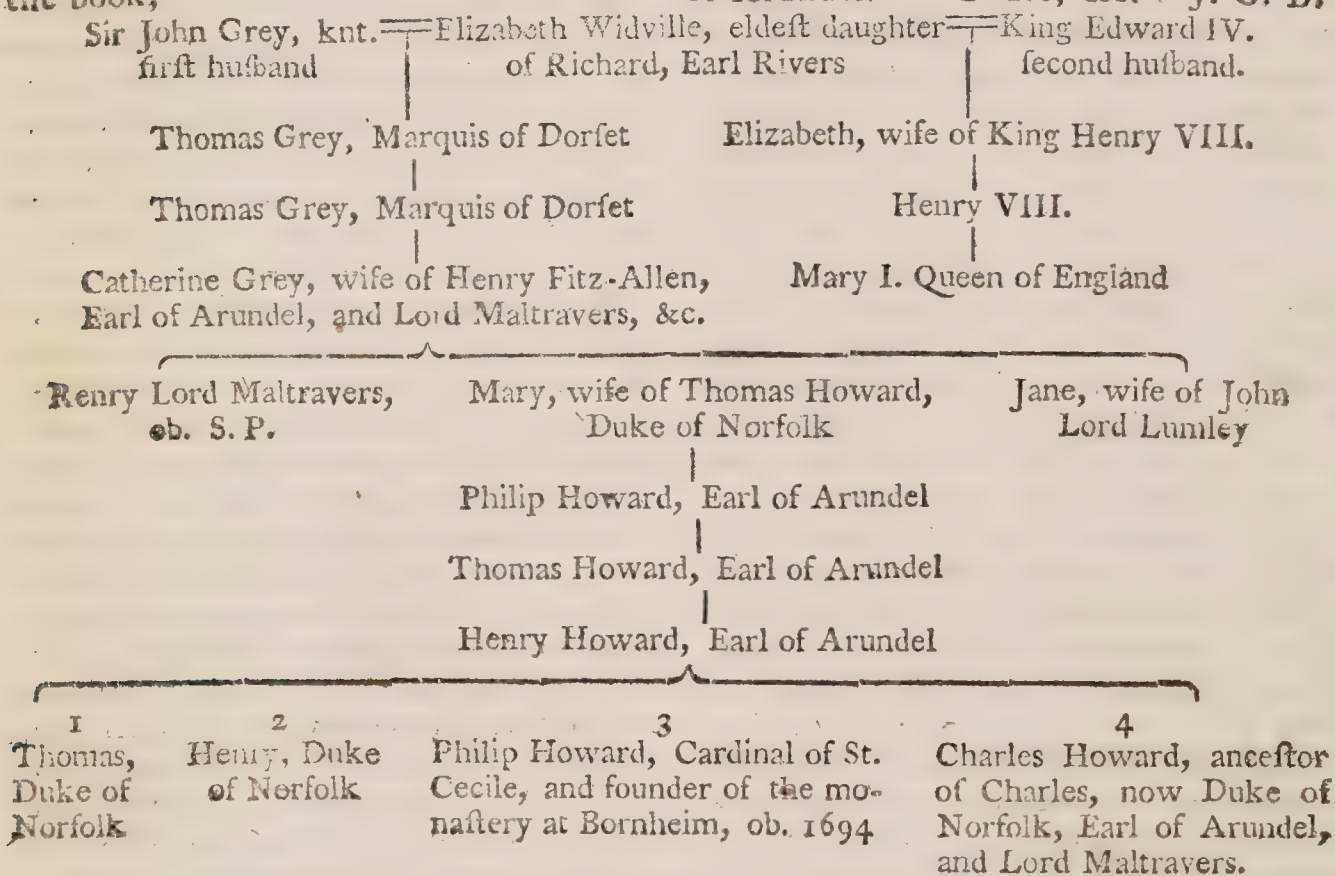
Mr. URBAN, *Heralds Office, Jan. 24.*
YOUR readers are much obliged to the Abbé Mann for his communications respecting the supposed Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots at Bornheim; but the good monks, if they have no better evidence of its having belonged to that unfortunate Queen than the writing in it, are certainly mistaken with regard to its history; for the introduction of it into a picture, which must have been painted after her death, cannot be considered as any evidence. The manuscript which you have engraved is the hand of Mary I. of England, as may be proved by comparing it with her signatures, writing, &c. much of which remains, not only in the library of this place, but in various other public repositories in the kingdom. It remains, therefore, to be considered who was the owner of the book;

book; and I beg leave, through your entertaining Miscellany, to offer the following conjectures: I am of opinion that the *Kate* mentioned by the Queen in it, was Catherine. Countess of Arundel, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and first wife of Henry Fitz-Allen, the last Earl of Arundel of that house. This lady was much connected with Queen Mary, and related to her, being grand-daughter to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, uterine brother to Queen Elizabeth of York, Mary's grandmother, as the annexed pedigree shews. Both this Countess and her husband were ever remarkably attached to Mary and her interest, notwithstanding their relation to her competitor for the crown, Lady Jane Grey, who was the Countess's niece. The general histories of the time so sufficiently relate the obligations the Queen had to the Earl, and how considerable a share he took in her advancement to the throne, by defeating the ambitious views of the Duke of Northumberland, that they need not here be repeated. It is probable the Queen gave the book to the Countess as a token of her esteem; and this account of it is further confirmed by the verses in the other part of the book,

"When you your prayers doo rehearse,
Remember Henry Mawtrevers."

which were written either by the Earl of Arundel, her husband, or Henry their son; both of whom, in the lifetime of their respective fathers, bore the title of Lord Maltravers.

This history of the book being allowed, there is no great difficulty in accounting how it came into possession of the House at Bornheim. The Earl of Arundel, by the said Catherine his Countess, had three children; Henry, Lord Maltravers, his only son and heir-apparent, who died without issue, in his life-time, at Brussels, 1556, aged 18; Jane, married to John, Lord Lumley, and also died without issue; and Mary, at length sole heiress of the family, married to Thomas Howard, the 4th Duke of Norfolk of that noble house, whose issue, in her right, possessed the Earldom of Arundel. From this marriage descended Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose third son, Cardinal Philip Howard, in the year 1658, founded the monastery of English Dominicans at Bornheim, and probably gave them the Prayer-book in question, which might have descended to the Norfolk family along with other effects of the House of Arundel. Yours, &c. J. C. B.



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.
BEING lately at Dover, I enquired after Charles Mitchel, mentioned by your correspondent, vol. LIX. p. 1000; and find he was not harbour-master, but employed to hoist a flag on the South pier-head, as a signal when there was

water sufficient for vessels to enter the harbour. While he was in this employ, he found by experience, in very tempestuous weather, that ships, in endeavouring to enter the mouth of the harbour, were frequently driven behind the Heads, and sometimes wrecked, if
the

the sailors on board could not throw a rope to the people standing on the Head, to make fast to the capston. Mitchel very wisely concluded, a small line, sufficient to draw a rope to him from the ship, might be thrown farther, standing upon the highest part of the Head, down to a ship, than a large rope could be thrown up from the ship to the Head; and he provided a line, which he used to keep coiled up ready for use, and which was called his *Life-line*, as it was found by experience to have been serviceable in preserving ships and lives.

I find also there is an alms-house at Dover, as mentioned by your correspondent, for lodging poor soldiers and seamen; but I cannot find the revenue is very large, nor is the number of beds near so many as he mentions. The mayor for the time being is said to be the master of the house; and some of the members of the corporation, wardens and treasurer; but an old woman, or a poor family, is generally put in, who have been suffered to let the apartments to inmates. I am told applications for the admission of poor soldiers and sailors are not often attended with success.

By what your correspondent says, vol. LIX. p. 1094, I apprehend this house has not been noticed by antient authors; but perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to inform you when, and by whom, it was founded.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Duffield, Jan. 20.*

YOU will oblige a constant reader by inserting the following observations in your very useful publication.

Yours, &c. MEDICUS.

It is much to be lamented that those medical gentlemen, who have been regularly educated, will not more generally take upon themselves to discourage or discountenance those who would be thought of the fraternity, but who are in fact nothing more than upstarts in the profession. After a few years experience in the art of bleeding and compounding of medicines, they fancy themselves possessed of every qualification subservient to the obtaining of a diploma. Sorry am I to say, that the inferior universities of Scotland have of late been very much censured for diplomating any object who could, in return, make what pecuniary acknowledgement was thought necessary. True it is, that the English universities often confer their honours upon those who are

by no means deserving of them: but the laws are such as to render a long residence indispensable; and a man cannot but sometimes turn his attention to what he ought never to neglect. If the examinations were more strict, the unworthy characters in any of the professions would not be so numerous: at present, they are absolutely a disgrace to the age we live in. The smaller universities in Scotland are sunk so low in the estimation of the world*, that it is nothing uncommon to talk of sending horses, &c. to obtain degrees for the practice of physick. Is it not much to be lamented that those institutions, intended by their founders to promote the cultivation of science, should pursue those very means which check the rising genius, and stop the career, of young men, whose ambition would lead them to such attainments as might render them an ornament to Society? Youth is naturally inclined to indolence, always ready to follow the path which leads to pleasure and dissipation, unless such inducements are held forth as call for industry and application.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, Jan. 12.*

YOUR well-known candour and liberality merits every acknowledgement. Consequently a proper return is most certainly due for this indulgence from all your correspondents; and demands the greatest care and attention on their part that their communications be as accurate as possible; their descriptions just; and conjecture only be permitted, where facts cannot be ascertained. Under this standing rule, this necessary precaution, and becoming line of conduct, how can we excuse the negligence and impropriety of your correspondent Philarchæus, vol. LIX. p. 1076, who has given such a loose and erroneous account of the present state of Boscobel House, for which he is highly reprehensible? However disagreeable the task may be, and in whatever light the importance of the subject be considered, whether of little or of no moment, and abstracted from either accident, I cannot help taking upon me to contradict those particular paragraphs in which he is misinformed. So mild a construction will not sure displease a person who pretends to write from personal observation; but were I to endeavour at commendation, it should be in this regard only, that he did not extend his re-

* We hope this is not strictly the fact.

marks too far. The object of your valuable miscellany is, and ought to be, the recording of matters of fact, not the repository for groundless and ridiculous conjecture. I have now before me the 4th edition of the History of Boscobel, printed in 1725, with cuts; one of them an irregular prospective, or bird's-eye view of the house, woods, and garden, either a copy, or perhaps the same plate, used in the former editions. It is very ill-executed, of no just proportion, inaccurate as to distance, and false in point of view; the house and ruins of White-ladies being thrust in at one corner, as if they were in the same wood with Boscobel, though at the real distance of three quarters of a mile.

You seem to wish for a drawing of Boscobel; had I known it would have been acceptable, you should have received, long ere this, a sketch from my own pencil, at the same time that I sent you the fac-simile of a Latin inscription, taken from a stone in the wall which surrounded the royal-oak, with other particulars relating thereto; which may be seen in vol. LIV. p. 249 of your Magazine: and again in Vol. LV. p. 89, an account of some antiquities found at White-ladies. A drawing of these two places would be an interesting subject for a plate, and not incurious to the Antiquary; especially the ruins at White-ladies, which are respectable, where the remains of the church, a Saxon edifice, as also the gate-house, now converted into a shepherd's dwelling, are yet standing. About 9 or 10 years ago, I had sufficient leisure, and a good opportunity, of taking designs of both places on the spot, but do not think of soon visiting that neighbourhood again. If you can obtain a good drawing of Boscobel-house and grounds, in their present state, with the ruins at White-ladies, I very much recommend it to your consideration; you may be assured of my assistance in the historical part, being already furnished with notes and inscriptions for that purpose. But I dare not present you a drawing from memory, it is too frail; and from so treacherous a source, I might expose myself to certain censure.

I shall now proceed to the next paragraph. It is difficult to understand in what humour, or under what appearance, the visitor made his address to the people of the house. Of this, however, I am certain, that so far from any slight to respectability, they have always shewn a proper attention to every curious stranger,

and a kind hospitality within-doors; when a politeness of behaviour entitled those strangers to such distinction. The wall, which once inclosed the celebrated oak, is now indeed ruinous, the door gone, as is likewise the inscribed stone; fragments whereof were to be seen amongst the bricks at my last visitation: but is the succeeding memorial-tree also gone, as he takes no notice of it? it was most assuredly standing four or five years ago. What authority has your correspondent for asserting that the old tree was a *lone* or *pollarded* tree? That it was a large thick-leaved oak we may readily suppose, as most proper for concealment; but, so contrary from being alone, tradition says, more naturally, that it was in the thickest part of the wood; which wood reached up to the garden pales, if not still nearer to the house; and the garden, if any on that side, a very small one, having been much enlarged in the course of years.

The house, so far from remaining what it was originally, has, in part at least, undergone considerable alterations at different periods; even some within my own memory. When this house was first erected, it was intended as a lodge for a keeper and other woodmen, with a large wainscoted parlour, and a lodging-room over it, of the same size, for the occasional accommodation of a hunting party. The garret over all has been called a Gallery, for what reason is unknown, where the secret place in which the King was concealed is yet to be seen. From this upper story there is a good look-out, and, being high, it commands an extensive view. These apartments are supported at the east-angle by a semi-circular building, in which it may be supposed were the stairs, though now converted into large closets, new stairs having been since contrived in another part. What I have just described, may be considered, from its construction, as the original structure; to which many additions have since been made from time to time, as conveniency or necessity required. The old building is of wood and plaister, that is, *half-timbered*, as it is sometimes called; a fashion very prevailing in the neighbourhood, where wood was formerly in greater plenty, and less valuable, than bricks. Many old mansions of the kind in Staffordshire stand firm to the present day, and are likely to outlast, if suffered to remain, even several of our modern brick-buildings. The old

old stately chimney of Boscobel-house, made of brick and stone, rises like a tower, and is too substantially built to fall into ruins; neither does it or the house stand in present need of *varnish*, which is a term I never before knew applicable to building.

The mount is still visible, and upon it an arbour, formed of different genera of shrubs to those which composed the same in King Charles's day, with a stone-table in the middle, but whether the same or not is uncertain. It is probable that this mount was raised for the site of a windmill; yet some Antiquaries might suppose it a Roman tumulus, being at no great distance from the Watling-street. Worse conjectures have been formed on such occasions. There is another stone-table, an octagon, which is placed up against a wall of the house that formerly stood near the corner of the wood, as described in the plate, and not far from the royal tree. This table is referred to at N^o 7 in the plate now before me; and therein the mount is exactly placed, that is, on the right hand going down the garden walk. The great chimney faces the S. W. as he will recollect if ever he was in the garden, and that the arbour is at a little distance from it on the right side of the walk. It is very certain he formed again a wrong judgement, in saying there is a little park over-grown with bushes: no such appearance; a pretty large kitchen-garden planted with nut-hedges, currant and gooseberry bushes, cannot be extended to the idea of a park. It is true, there is a rustick seat at the bottom of the long walk, painted white, and curiously formed of the crooked branches of some knotted oak (not the royal oak), very ingeniously wrought into a kind of lattice-work, the workmanship of an humble worthy carpenter. A few years since, I saw the man, on purpose to commend his contrivance, who, with the same kind of materials, and in the same style, executed a long railing on both sides of a wooden bridge over a canal in Mr. Giffard's park at Chillington, which has a very pleasing romantic effect.

There are at present few large timber-trees growing betwixt Boscobel and White-ladies, none however of any account have been felled for a number of years; the inclosures that way are rather too bleak and open. In the middle of a large field, on a raised mount, may be seen a solitary clump of tall ash; from

this spot there is a most extensive prospect of the *Wrekin*, the country beyond *Severn*, and of the Welsh mountains. Boscobel was lately the property of Mr. Fitzherbert; and I have since understood it as the present inheritance of his brother Basil Fitzherbert, Esq; of Swinerton, in the County of Stafford. How it came into the possession of a lady is unknown to me: your Correspondent may, in this particular, possibly be better informed; but, if he means the tenant, I can assure him it is no lady. The person who rents the house and land is a widower.

The design of these remarks is chiefly to set your readers right respecting the actual situation of the above premises, which make some figure in our history. A local and particular description of them would furnish sufficient matter for a Number of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*;" to which the History of the Parish of Tong, its Church, College, and Castle, with the Antiquities at White-ladies in the same neighbourhood, would make an interesting addition. OBSERVATOR.

The Hurricane described, in an Original Letter from Governor ELLIS to Mr. J. S.

SIR, *Marseilles, March 6, 1789.*

I HAVE the honour to send you a few ideas, relative to the nature and probable causes of that species of tempest, particularly distinguished by the name of the Hurricane. That this subject, so curious in itself, and on many accounts so interesting, should never have been effectually discussed, can only be ascribed to the want of sufficient and accurate materials for that purpose. There are, however, several remarkable physical circumstances, generally known, which elucidate this matter; some of which I shall now endeavour to collect, as well as those which my own experience and observation have furnished.

And, 1st, That in the Atlantic ocean this storm is local, irregular in its periods, and peculiar to the West India islands and the sea that surrounds them.

2. That it usually happens in August and September, when those islands are most heated, and their soil is opened by frequent showers, and when the exhalations rise in the greatest abundance.

3. That it is preceded by an extraordinary effervescence, or bubbling up of the sea, which then rises on the shore*,

* See l'Histone de l'Air et des Meteoires, de l'Abbé Richard, sur l'Effervescence de la Mer,

dead calms prevail, huge dark clouds are formed, and the atmosphere is obscured with thick vapours, sensibly mephitic.

4. That towards the Gulf of Mexico, the Hurricane commonly begins in the western quarter; but in the windward islands, at N. E. or N. N. E. It rages for some hours with incredible violence; and near the center of its operation is accompanied with a deluge of rain, and sometimes with glimmerings of lightning; a short calm ensues; when the wind changes to the opposite points and blows for a less time, but with like violence; it then gradually abates, and at length terminates by varying all round the horizon.

5. That those islands were in early times exceedingly agitated by volcanic explosions, is evident from their present shattered state and singular form, from the vestiges remaining of ancient volcano's, still smoaking; the numerous hot springs; and the abundance of Scoria, Lava, native sulphur, &c. found every where on their surface.

6. That from these appearances, and from the remarkable position of those islands, it seems highly probable, that the sea, included between them and the Terra Firma of America, covers the crater of a prodigious volcano, long since extinct; or, perhaps, is rather the Abyss, into which a large tract of land, undermined by subterraneous fires, is sunk.

And, lastly, that the elements of those fires seem now nearly exhausted, and only to retain sufficient force to produce irregular eruptions of gas, or inflammable air, at such times as circumstances favour its generation, and the earth is best prepared to facilitate its escape.

In addition to these particulars, founded partly on appearances and rational conjectures, but principally upon attentive and repeated observations, it may not be improper to remind you, Sir, that a large portion of atmospheric air † is convertible into water.

This property of that element, observed many years ago ‡, has recently

Mer, avant les ouragans: tome II. pages 300 & suivantes.

† Atmospheric air is supposed to consist of $\frac{23}{100}$ vital air and $\frac{77}{100}$ of mephitic.

‡ In the year 1747, the celebrated Dr. Hales exhibited an experiment, to shew his Royal Highness the late Prince of Wales how lightning might be produced by the ~~con~~mixture of different kinds of air. For

been more generally made known, and in a manner proved by a distinguished member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; for, from his ingenious experiments, it appears that 15 grains of inflammable air, put in combustion with 85 grains of vital air, decomposed and condensed both in such a manner, as to produce an equal weight, or 100 grains of common water §. In applying this important discovery to the subject of Hurricanes, may not one reasonably suspect, Sir, that such extraordinary aerial convulsions are caused by the occasional eruptions of inflammable air, not only from the islands, but even from the bottom of the gulf they inclose; and in such quantities as are capable of suddenly converting into water an enormous mass of air ||?—Hence a vast space must necessarily be left occupied by an air extremely attenuated, into which the circumjacent and more dense air would necessarily rush from all sides with irresistible impetuosity, and rise in the center of its sphere greatly above its natural level; and then, after a short pause, like a wave thrown upon the shore, descend and return with equal velocity, and continue in a state of oscillatory disturbance until its equilibrium would be restored.

If this is an exact representation of things, as I verily believe it is, and that my inferences are just and consonant to the ordinary course of nature; the extreme impetuosity of the winds, their variations, the excessive fall of rain, and the other phænomena upon such occa-

that purpose he employed a shallow tub with water, in which, as a principal ingredient (if the writer who was present recollects right), there had been put a considerable quantity of pulverised pyrites; a cylindrical glass vessel was then inverted in the water, and after it had remained in that position long enough to fill with the gas exhaled therefrom, the common air was by means of a cock admitted; whereupon a small gleam of light appeared in the vessel, its inner surface was visibly covered with moisture, and the water from the tub rose in it 2 or 3 inches, as Mercury would have risen in a barometer.

§ See the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, for 1781, pages 269, 468, &c. &c.

|| Perhaps of diminishing or destroying its elasticity; but in whatever manner these exhalations may operate, whether in altering the volume, or the resistance of the air, the effects will still be the same, viz. a violent disturbance in the atmosphere.

sions, seem not difficult to be accounted for.

And here, Sir, perhaps it may not be superfluous to remark, that the Typhon, that Tornado so justly dreaded in the Eastern parts of the world, and which, in its destructive fury, so much resembles the West India Hurricane, has probably a like origin; for it is rarely met with but in the Japanese sea, which abounds with Volcanic isles.

Upon the whole then, Sir, would you devote a few minutes in weighing, comparing, and combining, the several foregoing particulars, and in attentively considering their analogy, their natural operation, and probable effects; I shall hope, that the conjectures I now venture to submit to your superior judgement will not be found altogether chimerical; in which case, Sir, you will dispose of them as they may deserve. I have the honour to be, with all imaginable consideration, deference, and respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY ELLIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

YOUR account of as multifarious a sermon as perhaps ever issued from the press, whose author lumps together a defence of the Revolution, thanksgiving for the King's recovery, instructions to his parishioners at Cookham, what candidates to vote against at the ensuing general election, and encomiums on the Scotch Episcopalians, afforded me at least as much amusement as I could have received from hearing or reading the performance itself.

Dr. Berkeley's encomium on the Scotch Episcopalians proceeds, it seems, from his *discovery* of their principles during a three-years residence at St. Andrew's. If I should ever visit those parts, I may not have equal advantages, as the same orthodoxy and love of establishments, which binds me to my parish-church in England, would necessitate me to frequent the Presbyterian kirk, if I lived in Scotland: I must, therefore, be content with such *printed* evidence as lies before me. The Doctor styles Mr. Gleig (who has the honour to be one of his correspondents) "My dear Sir," and subscribes himself "your affectionate servant," in a letter, dated November, 1788, prefixed to a translation of Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia, and other sweepings, rejected by Sir John Hawkins, but tendered to the publick by Mr. G. as a 15th volume of Dr. Johnson's Works. To refer three years back is more troublesome both to the reader and myself

than repeating a few words. In a pamphlet of Mr. Gleig's, called, "An Apology for the Episcopal Church of Scotland," which I had *then* occasion to notice in your Magazine, he calls the Parliament, which placed the crown on the Prince of Orange's head, "a packed convention;" and says, "James the Second's right was at least equal to that of his successor." This tract comes forth inscribed "to the Prelates of England and Ireland." I never once saw it advertised or reviewed, and have no doubt but almost the entire impression has by this time descended *ad vicum vendentem thus et odores*: but the copy I accidentally stumbled upon is kept to shew what tenets are, even at this day, circulated with applause by Dissenters of *one* party.

A more elaborate work, intituled, History of the Church of Scotland, 2 vols. 8vo, by Dr. Skinner, one of their self-created bishops, according to an extract given from it by the Critical Review, speaks of the two last rebellions in language highly indecent. Your Chronicle, vol. LIX. p. 1138, mentions the Scotch Episcopalians "*meeting unmolested* last November at the head of *thirty thousand persons*." Allowing an ample proportion of old women and children, so alarming a mob has not assembled in this island since the memorable riots of 1780 commenced in St. George's fields. Any timid mayor would have despaired of preserving peace by other means, and called in the military to his aid. I should be glad to know what the dignitaries of the English church would think, if the Presbyterians (who are now grossly abused for only sending their delegates to county-meetings) had assembled in the same tumultuous manner from in and about London.

From the accounts given of parliamentary transactions, it appears that the House of Commons, last spring, went into a committee on a petition from Scotch Episcopalians. No opposition being mentioned, I hope all reasonable indulgence has been granted them; though it be not probable the Legislature would gratify their rapaciousness by a donation of those crown-lands to which they, about April twelvemonth, set up pretensions in your Magazine. Being a member of the religion of Great Britain by law established, I stand on at least as firm ground as the proudest priest who wears a mitre, and, in the present state of things, can need no toleration on my own account, but sincerely wish it may

be liberally extended towards others. In giving my unbiassed verdict on the state of Dissenters in this land, I can by no means accord with the sentiments of Dr. Berkeley, much as I may honour the son of so good a man as the late Bishop of Cloyne. The roofs of my humble library, indeed, rise not high enough to admit many works of Scottish Episcopalians; but the more I see of their writings, or hear of their conduct, the more firmly am I convinced that they far exceed every other species of sectaries in turbulence and effrontery. L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

THE following history and description of Dunkirk, I have copied from the journal of a gentleman, who resided some time in the Netherlands about twelve years ago. If you think it worthy of a place in your entertaining Magazine, you may, if agreeable, receive further extracts, from the same journal, of other places in that country.

Dunkirk is a seaport town of French Flanders, in North Lat. $51^{\circ} 7'$ and longitude $2^{\circ} 20'$ east, from the meridian of London. When Julius Cæsar invaded and subdued Belgic Gaul, the inhabitants of the sea-coast, where Dunkirk is now situated, were known by the name of Diabentes; those in the neighbourhood were stiled the Morini; and under this appellation were comprehended the inhabitants of Bergues, St. Omer, Calais, and Boulogne; their capital fortress was Castellum Minorcum, now Mount Cassel.

At this time the intermediate country, which is considerably lower than the land on the sea-coast, was covered with water, particularly the plain that lies between Bergues, Waten, and Calais. These lands, which in many places are even below the level of the sea at high water, have since been drained by the industry of the inhabitants, and continue to be kept dry by the natural and artificial barriers which have been formed against the encroachments of the sea. The natural barrier is that formed by the sea itself, assisted by the winds, consisting of a narrow range of sand hills, which run all along the coast of Flanders, known in general by the name of the Downs; but as this range is in many places broken and interrupted, particularly at the mouths of rivers, and of the canals, which have been dug for the draining of the country there, the inhabitants, having recourse to art for the protection of themselves and their grounds, have raised

dykes and sluices, which form the artificial barriers; on the preservation of these, great part of the interior country entirely depends.

In the year 646, St. Eloy, bishop of Noyon, having been sent hither to teach Christianity, caused to be built, for the conveniency of the inhabitants, a church called Daynekerche, signifying, in the Flemish language, the Church of the Downs; and from this the town took its name.

The conveniency of a seaport, formed by the hand of Nature, drew to Dunkirk a considerable number of inhabitants. Baldwin, third earl of Flanders, thought proper to encompass it with a wall. In the year 1233, Godfry, bishop of Cambray, bought this town from its sovereign, for his life. He embellished it, deepened the harbour, and built two jetties, or piers, with fascines. Robert earl of Marle, and lord of Dunkirk, anno 1400, caused its walls to be new-built, of a more solid construction than before, consisting of 28 round towers and three gates; part of the remains of this wall is yet to be seen on the side of the harbour. In 1529, the emperor Charles V. was put in possession of Dunkirk, and some other towns, as part of the ransom of Francis I. Thus Dunkirk became the property of the Spanish monarch. In the year 1558, the French marshal de Thermes took it, and gave it up to his soldiers to be pillaged. The peace of Chateau Cambrensis, concluded in the spring 1559, afforded the Dunkirkers an opportunity of repairing their shattered condition; to which Philip II. their sovereign, gave such encouragement, that, in a few years, the town was re-built with greater splendour than ever. In 1634, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues to dig a canal, at their joint expence, for a communication by water between the two towns, and a sluice was made on this canal 26 feet wide, on the same spot where the sluice of Bergues is now built.

The following year, the canal and sluice of Furnes was made; by this time Dunkirk became the most noted harbour that the Spaniards possessed on the coast of Flanders, which induced many foreigners to come and settle in it; and it then became necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation: new fortifications were built round it, at a considerable distance from the former. These consisted of 10 bastions and half-moons to cover the gates, and a broad wet ditch all round.

Fort

Fort Leon was added to the other fortifications in 1644, on the North-West.

In 1646, the Prince of Condé besieged Dunkirk, and took it by capitulation; but, in 1652, the Spaniards, taking advantage of the intestine commotions of France, retook it. In 1658, it was again taken from the Spaniards by the French and English; and it was put into the hands of the last, pursuant to treaty. General Lockhart was appointed governor of it, with the Fort of Mardyke and Fort Lewis, on the canal of Bergues. The English built a citadel on the spot where Fort Leon stood, and a crown-work on the East side of the town, which rendered it a formidable place. In 1662, Lewis XIV. purchased it from King Charles II. of England; and it has since continued in the hands of the French. Lewis gave immediate orders for completing the citadel left unfinished by the English, and for building the basse-ville, or lower town. At this time the canal of Bourbourg, as a communication between this place and St. Omer's, began to be dug; it was finished in the year 1670.

Lewis visited this place in 1671, and then gave orders for the execution of works projected by Marshal Vauban; for this purpose a camp of 30,000 men was formed in the neighbourhood, 10,000 of whom were employed at a time; the fortifications made in 1640 were faced with masonry, and several outworks were added; arsenals were likewise built for all sorts of warlike stores. In this manner the troops continued to be employed till 1677, when the king came to Dunkirk once more to view the works. Those on the land-side being now completed, the old Spanish wall was destroyed, and orders given to put the place in a proper state of defence towards the sea. A channel was cut through the Scharken bank (a sand-bank above one mile in breadth between the town and the sea), in order to form a good entrance into the harbour. This channel was confined on each side by jetties, or piers, constructed of carpenters' work, in a very solid manner, on piles and coffered filled with stones; the jetties were about an hundred yards distant from each other, and extended about a mile into the sea; in order to secure the town from a bombardment, two forts were constructed at their extremities, which reached beyond low-water-mark, mounting 30 guns each; on one side of the channel a battery of 12 guns was constructed of carpenters'

GENT. MAG. *January, 1790.*

work; and on the other side was built, of masonry, the famous fort called the Risbank, which contained casemates for a battalion of infantry, and magazines for all sorts of military stores and provisions; this fort, which mounted 46 guns, served to defend the entrance into the harbour, and to annoy the shipping of an enemy, which might come into the road; and, as a further defence to the Risbank, and to enfilade attacks on the citadel, another battery was built; it mounted 16 guns, and was called Fort Revers.

One of the great ornaments of this town was the King's Bason, capable of containing a squadron of forty ships of the line, and kept always afloat, by means of a sluice forty-two feet wide.

This bason was faced with masonry, surrounded with a broad quay and magnificent buildings, which still remain. These served as magazines for naval stores, for a rope-walk, mast-house, and such other conveniences as are necessary for the equipment of a fleet. The sluices, or locks, also merit some description; the most considerable one was that of Bergues, having two pair of gates, the one serving to keep up the water in the canal at low water; and the other to resist the sea at the flowing of the tide; boats were thereby enabled to pass from the port to the canal, and from it to the harbour, as occasion required. At this sluice was also placed another gate, called the Porte Tournante, which was made use of at low water, to discharge all at once the water of the canal, which was frequently filled from the sea for that purpose. The impetuosity of the current served admirably to clean and deepen the harbour and channel. The sluices on the canals of Furnes and the Moere answered the same end, but in a smaller degree; besides these, the locks in the ditches could be so managed, as either to assist in cleaning the port, or forming an inundation round the town, which was capable of being laid under water all round, excepting on the sides of the Downs, to which narrow spot the attacks of an enemy must be ever reduced.

Dunkirk might at this time be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe; 25 years had been spent in improving it, at an immense labour and expence; and the port was now so deepened by means of the sluices, as to be capable of receiving 60-gun ships. Lewis XIV. was fond of this place, and greatly pleased with

with the improvements and strength he had given it; but had the mortification, in his old age, to be obliged by the treaty of Utrecht to demolish the favourite labours of his youth. The French troops destined for this purpose arrived at Dunkirk the 5th of October, 1713; they consisted of eight battalions, and a company of miners, who were all encamped without the walls of the town, which was then garrisoned by 6000 English, under the command of Major General Hill.

Without entering into a particular account of the works to be destroyed, it may, in general, be observed, that Dunkirk was then fortified with ten bastions, curtains, and ravelins, a broad wet ditch, a covert-way, and glacis; and on the side of Rensport, which was most exposed, there was a large hornwork, and redoubts, with a second covert-way, separated by an advanced ditch. The citadel was an irregular pentagon, with a ditch and covert-way on the side of the esplanade. The bason, sluices, and forts on the strand, have been already mentioned. The land fortifications were first destroyed; the Risbank, with forts Rivers and le Blanc, were blown up; and the jetties were levelled with the strand. The bason and sluices were raised to their foundation; and each of the canals shut up with a dam, and quays on both sides of the harbour ruined; in short, the demolition was completed by the 6th of August, 1714. A great bank was then made across the mouth of the harbour, to cut off all communication between it and the sea; a large canal was then made from Dunkirk, through Mardyke to the sea, to carry off the back water, to prevent the country from being overflowed; but this was made so large, that, with the help of sluices, it answered all the purposes of a harbour. The English court was alarmed, and obliged the French to reduce this canal to such a size, as to give them no further jealousy.

Things continued in this situation till 1720, when a remarkable high tide, occasioned by a storm, broke the great bank at the mouth of the harbour; and, by this lucky accident for the Dunkirkers, their port was once more re-established; for by frequent admission of water from the sea, after this, into the canal of Furnes in the time of flood, and the discharge thereof at low water, the harbour was soon found to be in a condition of receiving small vessels; but it is certain, without the assistance of the

back water, it could never have been capable of receiving any thing larger than fishing-boats. In the year 1730, by the help of the back water, and the industry of the inhabitants, the harbour had thirteen feet water in it on spring tides; the jetties were also re-placed by forming a dyke of loose stones, supported by fascines and hurdled work, on the ruins of the old jetties; these dykes, which still subsist, are about 1500 feet in length, and about two or three feet above the level of the strand; the quay on the side of the town was then also repaired, partly in masonry, partly in carpenters' work, and still remains. In the year 1744, four new batteries were built on the strand, to protect the harbour; and a new line of earth was thrown up round the town, about 15 feet thick, with a dry ditch, which now remains.

During the war of 1755, between Great Britain and France, the bason was re-established; about this time two new batteries were erected on the strand, and another on the ruins of the Risbank. The sluice of Bergues was rebuilt, and a new canal, called the Cunette, was begun at Dunkirk, in order to drain the lake of the Moere, a large lake about two leagues distant, about six or seven feet deep, and to render the town more healthy on the East side, where the air had been affected by the stagnated water of the old fortifications.

This Cunette was about 120 feet broad at top, ten feet at the bottom, and twenty-five feet deep, the water of the Moere was introduced into it by an aqueduct under the canal of Furnes, and, after being conducted round the town, was discharged into the channel of Dunkirk by a sluice, which was opened at low water for that purpose, and helped greatly to clean and deepen the harbour. The jetties were likewise considerably repaired, and the land fortifications strengthened with some counter-guards. But, in consequence of the treaty of Paris, the Cunette was filled up, its fine sluice demolished, as was the King's Bason, with its sluice once more; the forts on the strand were destroyed, and the jetties were again reduced to the level of the strand, so that the tides flow over them at high water, and here reduced the depth of water from eighteen to fifteen feet at high water of spring tides.

This is the present state of the harbour of Dunkirk, which is a free port, with a considerable share of trade, as it is conveniently situated for smuggling goods into

into France, Flanders, England, and Holland. The warehouses of the merchants are well supplied with wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors; with East India goods of every kind. This last branch of their trade is very considerable, owing, in a great measure, to the alterations in the government of the Isle of Man, and restrictions at the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. Several British merchants are settled here, who have their share of the commerce of the place.

The town is of a good size, and contains about sixty streets, with four squares, of which the Place Royale is the largest; each side of it measures 100 yards; the number of inhabitants are estimated at about 2600 souls. The streets are generally straight, of a good width; the houses, which are all built of an ill-coloured brick, most commonly consist of two stories, with cellars and garrets, and are covered with slate or tiles. The inside work of them is very clumsy, especially the windows, doors, and locks.

Dunkirk has but one parish church, St. Eloy; it is served by a rector and four vicars; is large, of Gothic architecture, and ornamented with many paintings, some of them are much esteemed. The tower is said to be 300 feet high; it is of a square form, and has a platform on its top, guarded by a parapet-wall, whereon is a small house for a watchman, whose duty is, in the night, to sound a trumpet every half-hour, to inform the people that all is well, or to alarm them by beating a drum in case of fire. In the day-time he hoists a flag at different corners of the tower, to give information of single ships, or of fleets, sailing towards the harbour.

The tower is separated from the body of the church, to give a passage from Church street to the Place Royale. The inhabitants have a tradition, that part of the church was removed by Oliver Cromwell, to form this passage; but as he never was in that country after he was Protector of England, it is possible his governor-general, Lockhart, ordered it to be done. The roof still remains, and connects the tower with the church. Besides the parish church, there are ten others in the town belonging to different orders of religious, and a chapel in the basse-ville.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk is generally a loose white sand, and poor; yet there is plenty of bread, legumes, and fruit tolerably good, at rea-

sonable prices; with every kind of provision for the table, and wines almost as cheap as small-beer in England; but they have no good water, rain water is generally used; and as they are not sufficiently careful in keeping their cisterns clean, it is frequently full of impurities, and allways ill-tasted. Yours, &c. F.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

I NOW send you a few more of my conjectures on Shakespear.

Yours, &c. AS YOU LIKE IT.

Johnson and Steevens, edit. 1785.

Henry VIII. act I. scene 1. p. 192.

————— and his own letter,
The honourable board of council out,
Must fetch in him he papers]

This sentence has produced different explanations from various commentators, though I do not think that any of them have hit upon the meaning of the writer; perhaps I may be thought equally unsuccessful. I suppose it to mean that, by his own authority, the Cardinal fills up all vacancies at the council-board, and even summonses those by letter whom he had papered, or made a list of, for that office.

Act I. scene 1. p. 193.

————— What did this vanity
But minister communication of
A most poor issue.]

Dr. Johnson explains this as “the effect of the pompous shew being but the production of a wretched conclusion.” I suppose issue to have been primarily used as leaving their family in poverty, from the parents having “laid manors on their backs;” yet it may be explained in both senses.

Act II. scene 1. p. 226.

There cannot be those numberless offences
'Gainst me, that I can't take peace with: no
black envy
Shall make my grave.]

Warburton, Johnson, and Steevens, have all tried to elucidate this passage; and as they have not agreed in their opinions, I will venture to give mine, and read thus:

There cannot be those numberless offences
'Gainst me, that I can't take peace with;
No! Black envy
Shall make my grave.

The commentators suppose Buckingham to be speaking of his giving up all envy; but I think him to mean the black envy of the Cardinal, which brought him to his grave. Envy is not
a com-

a companion after death, and must be removed on a near view of the dreary prospect. Therefore, the envy could not be Buckingham's that is meant, but that of the Cardinal, which could not be removed until he had "lessened the big look of Buckingham."

Act. II. scene 4. p. 251.

—— but oft have hindered, oft
The passage made toward it: ——

I apprehend that it is not known to many that to *make* the door is a provincial expression for barring or fastening it. In the central counties it is well known, where I may perhaps be laughed at for telling them that which they are so well acquainted with; whilst, by the inhabitants of the southern counties, it may be deemed useful information.

Act. V. scene 2. p. 315.

—— You are a counsellor,
And, by that virtue, no man dare accuse you.

It being high-treason to conspire the death of a privy-counsellor, it was necessary that the charge should proceed from the council itself; so that, the Archbishop being thus indicted, the persons who brought evidence should not be liable to the penalty of the law.

Act V. scene 2. p. 326.

These are the youths, that thunder at a
And fight for *bitten apple*. [play-house

This doubtful sentence has already occasioned much conjecture, and leaves open two explanations not yet given; the one is, that bitten apples may mean those common attendants at play-houses which are for every one's purchase, and who still continue to cause many quarrels; the other, Shakspeare may have written bitter apples, i. e. *coloquintida*, yet used to remove the consequences of such acquaintance; but how either of these conjectures will agree with the following sentence, I shall not attempt to discover.

Coriolanus. Act II. scene 3. p. 444.

—— He hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his *worth*
Of contradiction——

Mr. Malone explains worth as his pennyworth, his full quota or proportion. I should rather understand this, that Coriolanus, having been ever used to conquer, had never met with contradiction from having never been worthy or deserving of it, so that now meeting with it in the extreme, he would become so chafed or incensed as not to be brought to temperance even by the intreaties of his friends.

Act III. scene 3. p. 446.

We charge you, that you have contriv'd
to take

From Rome all *season'd office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical;]

Dr. Johnson explains *season'd office*, as "office established and settled by time, and made familiar to the people by long use." The office of Tribunes lately established, and to which Coriolanus had freely expressed his dislike, I suppose to be the *season'd office* referred to by the writer, therefore cannot come within the Doctor's explanation, but must rather mean *seasonable* or *necessary* office by which the Plebeians were supposed to retain their liberty and share in the government. The second part of the charge refers to the established office of Consul, to which he aspired, but was of a mind superior to the low arts by which it had customarily been attained: this is what is brought in charge, that he had contrived to gain the voices of the people without the usual form which had been practised; therefore he could not be charged with taking from the citizens the office to which he had been elected and wished to enjoy, but the foolish form of election which had too long obtained. Scene 6. Licinius speaking of Coriolanus, says, "And affecting one sole throne without assistance."

Act IV. scene 6. p. 475.

The breath of Garlick-eaters.]

The progress and disuse of garlick-eating is well ascertained in the notes; and from what is there said, one of the commentators proceeds to explain the term of *Pill Garlick* as "a deserted man; a person left to suffer without friends to assist him." This is not the way in which I have always received it, but suppose a man of that character to be one fond of every species of mischief, and who will not refrain even from almost every vice; at the same time a merry, cheerful companion, so that, how much soever he may be despised for his conduct, his company will be courted by many, though perhaps amidst a numerous round who applaud him he would not find one friend who would not desert him.

Act V. scene 1. p. 484.

—— he doth fit in *gold*, his eye
Red as 'twould burn Rome, and his injury
The goaler to his pity.——]

That Coriolanus should fit in gold is a very improper expression for an invader of a country when pomp is laid aside, and only the rough warrior appears. Though the Roman was proud and haugh-

haughty, he was not emulous of pomp and magnificence. I will therefore propose a little alteration, more in meaning than is perceived in pronunciation, and which might be an easy and natural mistake either of the transcriber or printer, and more especially as "the goaler of his pity" is afterwards used, and which will bring the sentence back to the language of Shakespear, who took a delight in bringing words of a similar sound together when the meaning is frequently different. Instead of in *gold*, I shall propose *engoad'd*, that is incircled with the Volscian chiefs, and thus read it,

———— he does sit *engoad'd*, his eye
Red as 'twould burn Rome, and his injury
The goaler to his pity.

My conjecture is strengthened in the third scene, where Aufidius speaking to Coriolanus says,

———— "never admitted
A private whisper, no, not with such friends
That thought them sure of you."

Act V. scene 5. p. 507.

———— and
He *waged* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary.]

Dr. Johnson was free enough in various parts of his writings to declare, that wages made his labour sweet, and that without that hope few authors would be induced to inform or meliorate the hearts of men. This opinion seems to have been predominate in his mind when he explained the word *wag'd*, and by which he induced his learned coadjutor to produce several examples of *wages* being the reward of industry. To *wage* with countenance is by no means a current coin, though it may be counterfeited with less hazard than a copper one. I shall explain it, that he *wagg'd* or made him run up and down, as the proverb is, from pillar to post, expecting the same attention even to the muscles of his countenance as if he had been in the most mercenary or subservient state under him.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THERE is nothing which creates more animosity and disturbance, in the common intercourse of life, than form and ceremony. The influence of a ridiculous etiquette extends to the great vulgar and the small: I am occasionally an inhabitant of a little town, at some distance from London, where I have for many years had the pleasure to see my neighbours living in peace and harmony, and visiting one another without form. But, all on a sudden, the demon of dis-

cord broke in among us, and threw the whole village into confusion. About three years ago the lady of a city knight, who was originally the illegitimate daughter of a French valet, and, during the time of her spinsterhood, had been in the capacity of a mantua-maker, a milliner, and a lady's woman, came hither for the summer season, and carried the business of ceremony to such an excess, that the heads of all my female neighbours have been turned ever since, with adjusting the punctilios of place and precedence. In these delicate points, little trifling omissions and inadvertencies have created piques and prejudices between persons who were formerly the most intimate friends. Some time ago, Miss Kitty Gimp, whose father is an eminent haberdasher, assured me, that her mamma, and Miss Grogram at the stuff-shop, had never spoken to one another since the great rout at Mrs. Cadwallader's; for that Mrs. Grogram had presumed to take her tea before her mamma, without any kind of apology, though her papa, at that time, was senior church-warden, and a man of much greater property in the parish than Mr. Grogram, who had formerly been a bankrupt, and let lodgings in London; that, on the same account, Mrs. Lance and Mrs. Julep had kept at a distance ever since, though before they had been intimate companions; that, for reasons of the like nature, there had been a fracas between Mrs. Lutestring and Mrs. Duffel; a discord between Mrs. Tweedle and Mrs. Diddle; a shyness between Mrs. Hornbuckle and Mrs. Gulix; a coldness between Mrs. Fig and Mrs. Cheshire; a downright quarrel between Mrs. Marrowbone and Mrs. Smallwort, and, in short, a reciprocal jealousy between almost all the ladies in the parish.

Upon my observing, that I had not heard of any difference between some of the principal families in the place, Miss Kitty replied, that, it was very true, no body disputed the right of precedence with lady Callipash; nor was there any contest between Mrs. Chrysofome at the Rectory, and Mrs. Foxchase at the Grange, though Mr. Foxchase was Justice of peace and Esquire, because that Mr. Chrysofome was originally Esquire, but had dropt that appellation when he became Reverend, as an inferior title; and that the fourth place was universally given up to Mrs. Cadwallader, as she was of an ancient family in Wales; but that the place and precedence of all the rest was not so particularly determined.

In short, these unhappy differences had such an effect, that an end was put to all their usual visits and mutual good offices. Curtsies and salutations no longer passed at church; their children were baptized in private; and almost the whole winter was spent without a party. Censorious observations, and slanderous reports, were all their topicks of conversation; and one universal gloom had taken possession of the whole village.

Things went on in this manner for a twelvemonth, when my Lord Daffy-downdilly came hither to canvass for a seat in parliament; and as he was a gentleman of great politeness, he proposed to entertain the ladies of the parish with a card-assembly and a dance; but how to bring them together, and settle the ceremonial, was a matter of great difficulty, and required uncommon address. At last, however, he adjusted these mighty contests by a declaration, or placart, which he ordered to be publickly notified, to the following effect:

"His lordship, on Tuesday next, expects, that all the ladies of the parish will

favour him with the pleasure of their company at his assembly. And having well and duly weighed the disputes which at present subsist among them, he proposes, that if any difference should arise on this occasion, the lady who is the prettiest, and the most accomplished of the two, shall give place and precedency to the other."

The ladies, upon this unexpected declaration, were so confounded, that none of them pretended to insist upon their rank; but every one had such an opinion of her own person and accomplishments, that the question was not, who should take her tea, draw for her seat at the card-table, place herself on the upper-hand, or go out first? but, who should be LAST.

By this happy expedient I am now in hopes, that all animosities will soon be buried in oblivion; and peace and harmony, society, and good-neighbourhood, established among us; for which we are infinitely obliged to the politeness and ingenuity of my lord Daffydowndilly.

Yours, &c. JERRY JONQUILL.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS *from the Time of the KING'S RECOVERY to the End of the Session.* (Concluded from vol. LIX. p. 1106.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 1.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Sheriff *Curtis*, this day, presented, at the bar of the House, a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, against the Tobacco bill.

The petition being read;

Alderman *Watson* moved, that it do lie on the table; and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel.

Ch. of Ex. objected to the latter part of the motion, as contrary to the rules of the House; which being withdrawn, the former part of the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Devaynes* presented a petition from the East India company, praying leave to be permitted to add a million to their capital.

Mr. *Dundas* moved the order of the day, for the House resolving into a committee of the whole House on the revenues of India.

Last year, he said, he had stated the estimates of the revenues to be five crore six lacks, and 96,000 rupees; in his statement of this day, he meant, for the

better information of gentlemen, to give it in British money.

The estimated account of the gross revenue of last year was in pounds sterling,	5,054,888
Actual produce,	5,182,711

Leaving a balance over the estimate,	17,823
--------------------------------------	--------

He proceeded to shew the gross revenue and charges of the several presidencies separately; and, having so done, he restated the whole in brief, as follows.

Gross revenue of Bengal,	5,182,711
of Madras,	1,055,438
of Bombay,	147,840
Making a total of gross India revenue	6,385,989
From that was to be deducted the whole of the charges,	4,855,506
Leaving net revenue	1,560,483
From that was to be deducted, for Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's island,	60,000
Leaving net,	1,500,483

Such, he said, were the actual charges and revenues of India; to which may be added profits arising from the export trade

trade of the company, 321,456
 Making in the whole, 1,821,939
 which was the net sum of the company's
 income, after all the charges were deducted.

He concluded with a very flattering description of our affairs in India, and the prospects of future increase.

Mr. *Hussey* observed on the increase of the East India debt at home, and the connexion it had with the debt in India. He conceived it to be no flattering prospect of the affairs of the Company to have a petition presented, to enable the company to borrow money on the day that their affairs were declared to be in so flourishing a state.

Ch. of Ex. said, the affairs of the company could not be regularly considered in that committee, which was solely for the consideration of their affairs in India. The company's affairs at home could be fully considered when the petition before the House should be referred to a committee.

Mr. *Francis* wished to know what became of the surpluses stated to have existed for some years past, as no debts have been decreed in India, and those in England have increased.

Mr. *Dundas* replied; they had been applied to investments, after having discharged large sums incurred by bills from China.

Major *Scott* followed, with a long and able speech on the flourishing state of the company in India; on which,

Mr. *Dempster* made some remarks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 2.

Earl *Stanhope*, in a speech of considerable length, stated the reasons that had induced him to bring forward a bill, of which he had given notice on a former day, to prevent the gross and scandalous oppression daily practised by enforcing the payment of tithes, which was, his Lordship said, a disgrace to this country.

The Duke of *Norfolk* thought it too late to bring in a bill of so much consequence, and wished it might stand over till next session. On the question being put, it was rejected without a division.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* complained of the non-attendance of Members; and declared that whenever forty Members were not assembled by four o'clock in the afternoon on any future day, he would certainly separate the House.

The adjourned debate on the India Budget was re-assumed.

Mr. *Dempster* had argued on the bad policy of keeping up the establishments there in the time of peace; and was of opinion, that, by reducing them in time of peace, they would be better able to maintain them in time of war.

Major *Scott* replied, that, confining himself entirely to Bengal, it was his opinion, the establishment in Bengal could not be reduced. The Hon. Gent. he said, should recollect that this army covered a country of 1200 miles in length and 650 in breadth, containing above 20 millions of people. As to the sepoy, he said, they were the real effective force of the country; and were in such a state of discipline, that when upon the coast they came to push the bayonet with a French regiment, they repulsed them.

Mr. *Dundas* differed with the Hon. Major; and was of opinion that, if any of the establishment, could bear reduction, it was that of Bengal.

Sir *Wm. Dolben* brought in a bill, for continuing the act of last year for regulating the middle passage between Africa and the West India islands.

Sir *Grey Cooper* was entering into the subject of the slave-trade; but, being checked by the Speaker as disorderly, he sat down.

Wm. Pulteney, esq. chairman of the Westminster election committee, made the following report to the House, viz.

"That the said select committee having proceeded to try the merits of the several petitions, the counsel for the respective petitioners did this day (July 2) withdraw their several petitions.

"That the said select committee have therefore determined,

"That the Right Honourable Lord John Townsend is duly elected.

"That the petition of Lord Hood did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious.

"That the opposition of the said Lord John Townsend did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 8.

This day the Court for the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. adjourned the further consideration of the said trial to the ensuing session: on which occasion Mr. Hastings made a very affecting speech to the Court. See p. 758.

"In

In the House of Commons, the same day, *Ch. of Exch.* brought up the minutes of the examination, taken before the Privy Council, of the stock of wheat and flour now in the country for the supply of the kingdom. See the result, p. 668.

This day evidence was examined in support of the tobacco-bill.

Mr. *Rose* moved, that the House do, immediately, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of licences to be granted to the manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and tobacco-stalks; which being complied with,

The *Ch. of the Exch.* moved, "that every manufacturer of the above articles shall, previous to the 10th of November, 1790, pay a licence-duty of 40s.

"That every manufacturer, &c. after the 10th day of November, 1790, shall take out a licence of 40s. yearly, if his manufacture of snuff in the preceding year did not exceed 20,000 pounds weight.

- 3l. if above 20,000, and under 30,000.
- 4l. if above 30,000, and under 40,000.
- 5l. if above 40,000, and under 50,000.
- 6l. if above 50,000, and under 60,000.
- 7l. if above 60,000, and under 70,000.
- 8l. if above 70,000, and under 80,000.
- 9l. if above 80,000, and under 90,000.
- 10l. if above 90,000, and under 100,000.
- 12l. if above 100,000, and under 120,000.
- 15l. if above 120,000, and under 150,000.
- 20l. if above 150,000lb."

These motions were all agreed to.

After some conversation, it was further agreed, that it would be least tending to delay, to proceed to the clause, and make the suggested alterations afterwards; which method was adopted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 9.

The expiring-law bills, and other ordinary business, went through the House without interruption.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* waited till four o'clock, and, not being able to collect forty members, went away, as he had some days before declared he would.

The next day, the report of the tobacco-bill was ordered for Monday.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, and made his promised motion, "that a select committee be appointed, to enquire into the state of the public income and expenditure, and into the progress made to the reduction of the national debt, and report the same to the House." After a short debate,

the question being put, it was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, July 14.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to some of the tax-bills, which were all regularly brought up in turn as passed; and to the bill relative to deeds and wills of papists, and to several other local bills relative to roads, canals, &c.

After which, Lord *Rawdon* rose, to draw the attention of the House to the finances of the country. His Lordship nearly went over the same ground that had been trodden by Mr. *Sheridan* in the other House, and was supported by the Lords *Stormont* and *Loughborough*; as Mr. *Sheridan* had been in the other House, by Mr. *Fox* and Sir *Grey Cooper*; and his Lordship's motion shared the same fate.

In the House of Commons, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the *Secretary of State* stated the necessity of bringing in a bill to prevent the exportation of corn and flour, &c. which met with no opposition.

From this time, till the end of the session, the attention of both Houses was chiefly directed to regulate the clauses in the tobacco-bill, which passed the House of Commons on the 15th of July; and, after all the modifications it met with in the House of Lords, received (with the other bills at the end of the session) the royal assent, by commission, confessedly in a very imperfect state, on the 11th day of August.

Before the House broke up, addresses were ordered to be presented to his Majesty, praying him to confer some church dignity on the Rev. Charles Moss, chaplain to the House.

To order the Journal of the House to be printed, and £1200. to be issued to John Hatsell, esq. to defray the expences of printing.

To order a sufficient sum to be issued as might be found necessary to defray the expences of printing incurred by the county-freeholder's regulating-act.

To order such enquiries to be made as might be found necessary to ascertain the validity of a discovery, made by Mr. Forsythe, to remedy all defects in trees even if decayed to the heart; and, if found effectual, to grant such reward as his Majesty might think proper.

Which several sums the House would make good to his Majesty.

1. *Sermons*, by Charles Symons, B.D. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Narbarth, in the County of Pembroke. The Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections.

AFTER what has been said of these Sermons in our vol. LVIII. p. 588, we shall here only add the Advertisement prefixed to this second edition:—
 “The corrections which occur in this edition of the following Sermons are principally confined to errors of the press, though in some places they extend to the inaccuracies of the author, whose pen is too rapid, perhaps, to be restrained, as he would wish it, within the mere line of critical exactness. In the second sermon, indeed, the reader will meet with alterations of more importance. Of these, it is sufficient to observe, that they were made by the author with a view to the improvement of a discourse which was one of his earliest efforts in composition for the pulpit. The sermon [on the omnipresence of God], which augments the present edition, is resigned without uneasiness, by its author, to the candour which his other productions have experienced. While the author is permitted to gratify himself with the persuasion that he has not been altogether disappointed of his great object,—the subserviency of his volume to the interests of Virtue and Religion; he must acknowledge that he has derived from this publication advantages of another nature, and which were not within his view. At the head of these he must place his introduction to a person of whose good opinion and friendship he cannot but be proud. When it is mentioned that in a profession in which, more than in any other, the high places are strong against the attack of Merit, this person, by the sole weight and energy of *Character*, has possessed himself of the summit; that his learning, great and comprehensive as it is, is yet inferior to the grasp and vigour of his mind; that, in his private life, religion pleases with cheerfulness, and, in his public, awes with dignity;—when these particulars are mentioned, the description is sufficiently distinct to guide the eyes of his acquaintance and the world to the worthy and the accomplished Bishop of St. David’s.” To him the volume is dedicated; as is, by
 GENT. MAG. January, 1790.

the same author,

2. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy in Pembroke-shire, on Tuesday, June 30, 1789, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Haverfordwest.*

FROM 1 Cor. xiii. 26; on which we shall only remark that it abounds rather too much with the flowers of declamation, so often mistaken for true eloquence in popular compositions. While others are undermining the foundations of Christianity, Mr. S. ably asserts the connexion of the two dispensations, and supports the faith “which was delivered to the Saints.”

3. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord North, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, from Vicesimus Knox, M.A. late Fellow of St. John’s College, annexed to the Tenth Edition of “Liberal Education.”*

MR. K. who has already freely painted *Liberal Education*, of which we reviewed with applause the fourth edition (vol. LII. p. 182), and are now arrived at the tenth, here points out to the Chancellor of one of our Universities what he conceives requires reformation in its constitution, and can be reformed, in many instances, only by his concurrence. His objections amount to 20; but as it would be transcribing six of his fifteen pages to give them to our readers, we beg leave to recommend his letter to their perusal, and wish his laudable designs more success than we fear they will meet with. To the reformation of long-established errors we might apply what the poet says of old age:

*Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda;
 vel quod [uti,
 Querit, & inventis miser abstinet, ac timet
 Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat.*

The Emperor reformed Louvain, and is now on the point of losing Brabant, and seeing its University relapse into all its old habits.

4. *Observations on the Regiam Majestatem.*

THE whole system of Scottish jurisprudence shaken to its foundation!—*Regiam Majestatem* against Skene, Dalrymple, and Anderson shewn to be a mere abstract, in four books, of Glanville in fourteen. The result of Mr. Davidson’s ingenious observations, for which we must refer to the pamphlet, not publicly sold, seems to amount to proof that the Scottish law-book is copied from the English.

5. Pa-

5. *Parochialia; or, Instructions to the Clergy in the Discharge of their Parochial Duty.*

6. *Maxims of Piety and of Christianity.*

THESE productions of the late pious and worthy Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, are printed separately from the four volumes of his Works, at a cheap price, for more general circulation and usefulness.

7. *A Second Letter addressed to the Delegates from the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters.*

WE have already reviewed the first letter in our last volume, p. 1022. In the present, which is written with equal spirit and temper, the alledged complaints of the Dissenters against the ecclesiastical part of our government, conceived in a political view, are drawn to four points:—1. The magistrate has no right to take cognizance of principles; but, by excluding Dissenters from places of trust and emolument on account of their principles, he does take cognizance: he therefore assumes a right which does not belong to him. 2. There is no necessity that any one particular form of religious worship, or one particular church, should be established. 3. It is a grievance, that the favours of Government should continue to be conferred on any one sect whatever, and that all sects should not in their turn be favoured. 4. It is a grievance, that Dissenters, who never frequent the national church, should, nevertheless, be compelled to maintain the national ministers.—To these, in our opinion, proper answers are here returned.

8. *A Letter to Earl Stanhope, on the Subject of the Test, as objected to in a Pamphlet recommended by his Lordship.*

THE pamphlet here referred to is intitled, *The Right of Protestant Dissenters to a complete Toleration asserted*; of which see our vol. LVII. p. 422. The letter is one of the cleanest things we have seen on the subject. The writer follows the point closely, but with temper; and if he has not cut-up the objections by the roots, we think the objectors are of an insatiable spirit. “Every state hath, indisputably, within itself, a right to require evidence of the principles of those whom it employs; and whether they are friendly or hostile. It hath also, as certainly, a right of determining what shall or shall not be deemed such evidence. Availing itself of such right, the state

hath required that all persons employed in offices under it shall, within a limited time, receive the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England; and they who refuse to comply with such requisitions are adjudged to hold principles unfriendly to the constitution. Where now, in the exercise of this undoubted right, is the persecution of the Dissenters? No where, my Lord; it is a right fully authorized by all the known laws of justice, equity, and right reason, with which the world hath at any time been made acquainted.” p. 40.—“Let us lay aside then, my Lord, all those party-cabals, those factious doings, the marks of children rather than of men, of which we have heard so much of late. If we are men of ambition, let us display that true nobleness of soul which suit it; better that my ambition be disappointed, than that the constitution should be overthrown. If we have been treated with indignity by any particular individuals, let us not, for the sake of gratifying a poor, despicable resentment, hazard the introduction of a general fire and confusion; but with a firm steadfastness, which will do us honour, let us repress our resentment within its proper limits; or, if it must be gratified, let us gratify it without acting like madmen. In a word, let no views of party, ambition, or resentment, operate upon us; let no hopes of bettering our fortune, or of being relieved from our domestic misfortunes, induce us to risk, to hazard as nothing, which may even by a casual controversy endanger the constitution; but let it be our pride, as assuredly it is our interest, ever to preserve it inviolate.”

9. *Travels in Sicily and Malta. Translated from the French of M. de Non, Gentleman in Ordinary to the King of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture.*

THE tour of Sicily has been so much the fashion for the last 20 or 30 years, that we are become as intimately acquainted with that island as our own. It is an island with which the lovers of classical antiquity will always wish to cultivate an acquaintance, notwithstanding its present state, as it suggests such different ideas from those with which one reads the series of events of which

it was made the theatre during the contests between the greatest states of the time, Athens and Carthage, and Rome and Carthage. Reidesel, a foreigner, 1767, and Brydone, our countryman, 1770, first opened an acquaintance with Sicily, in very different styles of narrative. M. Houel, painter to the King of France, examined it with the closest attention during a period of four years, from 1776 to 1780; and more slightly before, in 1776; and the traveller now under consideration visited it in 1778. In order to do justice to his observations, we shall compare his route with his countryman's, always premising that Mr. H's attention, exactness, and knowledge, must entitle his work to the merit of the fullest detail of every thing worthy observation in Sicily; while M. de N's is an excellent pocket-compendium for a traveller.

M. de N. landed at Messina May 2, 1778; and, reserving his observations on that city to his return, hastened along the coast by Catania to Etna. At *Taormina* he describes the theatre, which M. Houel calls the best-preserved of all erected by the Greeks (II. p. 33, plates 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, the reservoirs and aqueducts pl. 98, 99); the *naumachia* (*gymnasium*, ib. pl. 100—101, p. 51, 55,) an antient building, used as a shepherd's house, and some tombs, whose inside had marble pannels (pl. 89, p. 31). Our traveller's first account of *Etna* is confined to ten pages (23—32), for he was prevented by rain and bad weather from ascending to its summit. He describes, however, the famous chestnut-tree called *Cento Cavalli* from having sheltered Joan of Arragon and her suite on horseback, formed of 7 stems, 76 paces round, hollow, with a hut in the centre (pl. 114, p. 79, 80). He does not give so advantageous an account of the hut as Houel. Descending from Etna, he visits *Catania*, and describes its amphitheatre, theatre, and odeum, with its round temple (H. II. 116, pl. 128, p. 133—135, pl. 128—134, p. 139, 140, p. 139—141, p. 141, 142, pl. 141, 142, 143); the Prince of Butari's museum, and that of the Benedictine convent (H. pl. 136, 137, p. 135, 147, III. pl. 145, p. 5, 6); the obelisk on the elephant in the great square (pl. 132, 144, p. 148); the baths and temple of Bacchus (III. pl. 147, 148, p. 7, 8. Pl. 149 represents certain tombs and other antiquities; pl. 150, the festival of St. Agatha, in the

cathedral dedicated to her; pl. 153, view and section of an antient bath at *Mistarbianea*), exactly resembling the hypocausts discovered in England, with the pillars of circular bricks or stones piled on each other. On a second effort to ascend Etna, M. Non, taking with him Blasi, the Cicerone of the mountain (of whom see a portrait, H. II. pl. 117), passing by *Monte Rosso*, from whence flowed the lava of 1669, which reached and surrounded Catania, he arrived at "the platform, that terrible antient crater, which is three miles in diameter" (pl. 123), considerably above the usual spot of ascent, the philosopher's tower (pl. 123), a mere foundation, two feet above ground, and of modern work (p. 103), and from thence had a view "which no mountain in the world but Etna, from its excessive height and insulated situation, can afford." There not being time to visit Syracuse, Malta, and the South coast, before the festival of St. Rosalia, which was to commence July 10, at Palermo, M. N. proceeded thither by *Paterno*, the antient *Hybla*, 12 miles from Catania, where are ruins of a Norman castle (I. 22), *Aderno*, the antient *Adranum*, where is the site of the temple of Mars, or, according to Houel, of Jupiter (II. 24), an old bath, mistaken for the temple of the god *Adranus* (ib. 25, pl. 155); *Centoroi* (*Centuripæ*) has a ruined bridge (III. 27, pl. 157, 158); plan of the town, pl. 159, of which no mention in Non, who describes the five or six arches of a bath (pl. 162); an old building, pl. 160; and an old stable, pl. 161. *St. Philippo d'Argiro* (*Argyrus*, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus the historian,) the provost of the collegiate church has collected the antiquities of the place, purchased 2000*l.* worth of books, and made Greek wine of his own growth, from a receipt in Hesiod. Houel is very brief on this place.

In this tract Houel describes the dress and customs of the Albanians, with plates, and then proceeds to *Castro Giovanni*, the antient *Etna*, on a mountain of its name, where travellers are shown the mere ruins of the temples of Ceres and Proserpine, a Norman castle, and the lake of Proserpine. At *Termini*, the antient *Hebura*, are remains of *Hebura*, see engraved p. 45, 46, I. 64, 81, and a colossal marble foot, p. 43, I. 65. In approaching Palermo, M. N. is entertained at the casino of Prince *Car-*

gonia, at Bagaria (H. I. 41, 49, pl. 31), eight miles from the city. The *Ziza*, or Saracen castle (I. 49, pl. 31). He describes the grotto of St. Rosalia, its patroness, her cathedral, with the tombs of four emperors, antient sarcophagi, now spoiled; the festival and carnival of St. Rosalia (pl. 42). At the Capuchin monastery F. Blazi has a collection of antiques, and has engraved several plates of them. Here the dead bodies are all preserved by drying them with tempered lime, and hung up by the neck, to the amount of between 4 or 5000. The cathedral of Montreale is an elegant building, and has in it several beautiful sarcophagi, and other antiques; two of the sarcophagi engraved by Houel, I. pl. 35, 36, have lions devouring horses, though he has described this circumstance only on one. M. N. has not noticed the two brazen rams in the viceroy's palace, brought from Syracuse, and said to have been contrived by Archimedes to support pillars, and by certain holes in the flanks and mouth imitating the bleating of sheep as the wind blew. The other two have not yet come to light (H. I. 64, pl. 38). The ruins of *Solento* (Solen-tum, H. I. 81, pl. 42) are confined to a few walls and pieces of architecture belonging to the temples, and a paved way, the only antient one in Sicily.

We are now arrived at *Segeſte*, from whence M. H. begins his tour, and which boasts one of the most entire temples in the island, of which he has given three views and a geometrical section, pl. 4, 5, 6, I. 8—10. Extraordinary to relate, this temple has been repaired. The theatre engraved pl. 7, 8, p. 12, 13, escaped M. Non.

Trapani, the antient *Drepanum*, shews few remains of antiquities, and seems "as if moored to the continent," surrounded by water when the South wind blows, and considerable only for its salt-works, and those of the island of *S. Pantaleon*, the antient *Motya*, where is a Punic inscription, that had escaped Houel, and of whose walls there are some remains, pl. 9, p. 17. Of mount Eryx, and the supposed poor remains of the temple of Venus thereon, M. H. I. 15, says less than M. N. "*Marsala* (*Lily-beum*) has not a reliet of the famous "port and impregnable city to furnish "a subject for a drawing." Houel has, however, drawn its antient bridge, p. 18, pl. 10, and a vase found in a tomb, pl. 11. To the North of the town is

the Sibyl's grotto, where the women still consult the echo, p. 19, pl. 12. *Mazzara*, whose antient name is not ascertained, furnished H. p. 20, 21, pl. 13, 14, 15, with beautiful sarcophagi and cinerary urns, with a bas-relief of Meleager and the boar, the rape of Proserpine, a battle with the Amazons, mentioned by N. who among his inscriptions has not that in H. pl. 13.

We come next to *Selinus*, and its six beautiful temples,—all prostrate—three within the city, and three on an adjoining hill, p. 24—30, pl. 16—21; [M. N. by mistake cites the *fourth* volume of H. for the *first*]: the quarries, pl. 22, p. 29; *Sciacca*, the antient *Therma Selinuntia*, the warm baths of which remain at *S. Calagero* (p. 32, pl. 23, 24). *Girgenti*, the antient *Agrigentum* (plan, pl. 214, p. 15, view of the old site, pl. 216, p. 17), furnishes ruins of three temples, sepulchral grottoes (pl. 224, p. 28); part of the walls in which tombs have been cut (pl. 220, p. 23); temple of *Æsculapius* without them (pl. 215, p. 17); the temple of *Jano Lucina* (pl. 218, p. 21) presents some fine pillars: that of *Concord* (pl. 221, 222, 223, p. 24—28) has been preserved as a church; the tomb of *Theron* (pl. 226, p. 30), of two stories, with marks of window-bars in bas-relief; temple of *Hercules*, reduced to a single pillar (pl. 225, p. 29), of *Jupiter Olympius*, destroyed by an earthquake, 1401, (pl. 227, p. 30), whose dimensions may be inferred from a stupendous capital, with three layers of the entablature, which have fallen in one piece without separating, and whose triglyphs measure 9 feet 8 inches in length. The temple of *Castor and Pollux* is not so completely demolished as M. N. represents (see H. pl. 230, p. 36), but only the basin of the famous pond dug by the Carthaginian prisoners remains (H. p. 37). Not much remains of the temple of *Vulcan* (pl. 229, p. 35), an antient gate of the city (pl. 231, 38); none of the temple of *Jupiter Atabyrius*; that of *Ceres*, the oldest in the city, is square, converted into a church, with a round end added (pl. 227, p. 19); a sepulchral grotto within the city (pl. 219, p. 23); another out of it (pl. 224, p. 27); ditch, and wall, and sewer (pl. 233, p. 40); a little square antient temple in the convent of *St. Nicholas* (pl. 234, p. 42), not mentioned by M. N. any more than the sarcophagi in the cathedral (pl. 235, p. 46, 49—51, the first of *Hippolytus*, pl.

pl. 238, 239, 240), or the Etruscan and other vases of earth or metal (pl. 236, 237). The magazines of corn, cut in the rock at the port, or *caricatorio* (p. 50) are the richest in Sicily. M. H. has paid more particular attention both to the views and description of Girgenti than of any other in his work.

About six miles out of this city is the phenomenon called *Maccalubba**, mentioned by Solinus, a circular spot, about 15 toises diameter, resembling a ploughed field in the middle of a plain, of a convex form, and the centre 8 or 10 feet higher than the extremities; out of different parts of the convex rose a number of little springs, occasionally yielding water, and round the circuit as many more such springs of cold muddy water, with a faint smell of sulphur, throwing up and depositing particles of white earth, which raise the ground about it. In September, 1777, a column of fine potters' earth was shot out from a mouth as of a volcano, preceded by a thick smoke and a trembling of the ground, and falling down raised a hillock. There were four eruptions in six hours, which covered with clay a space of 250 feet diameter, with a noise like a hill sliding down, and heard three miles off. From this time it has been quiet, except the ebullition before-mentioned, from upwards of 60 apertures, from four to six inches diameter. M. Houel has given a view of it, pl. 241; but M. N.'s description is more animated and explanatory, p. 239—246. It seems to be a kind of Solfaterra. At *Palma*, 12 miles distant, are sulphur-works (pl. 242, p. 61, 62). The fortress of *Cocalus* and *Camicus* makes Houel's pl. 244, p. 64.

From *Alicata* our traveller makes an excursion to *MALTA*; lands, for a short time, on the little island of *Cujinno*, and thence reaches Malta. (See plans of these islands and *Gozzo*, H. pl. 247, p. 74.) He describes the harbour and the two towns built in an amphitheatre, as a prospect resembling that of no other city in the world, and second perhaps in magnificence to none; without a single beautiful edifice, yet all remarkably well built, and appearing as if founded on vast and noble bastions. The soil barren without the most assiduous culture, particularly of cotton, which, together with every domestic office, devolves on the men, while the

women indulge in pleasure. (See their dress, H. IV. pl. 258.) The grand master, though a sort of sovereign, is only the first among his equals, and has but one voice in council, yet the influence of a monarch. At the old city they shew the grotto where it is pretended St. Paul escaped after his shipwreck, and *said mass* (H. IV. p. 110); though our countryman, Mr. Bryant, has proved, that not this island, but *Melité* off the coast of Africa, was the scene of that shipwreck. The extensive catacombs, M. N. imagines, served as retreats for the living as well as sepulchres for the dead, in the face of a hill, called *Bingemma*, which Mr. H. supposes the site of an antient town (IV. 111, 112, pl. 262, 263). A statue of Juno, and other fragments at *Valetta*, are engraved (pl. 261, p. 107). The grand master had formed a museum of curiosities; four medallions of heads, named *Tullia*, *Claudia Metelli*, *Zenobia*, and *Penthesilea*, are engraved pl. 257, p. 95; but it is not difficult to discover their Gothic original and resemblance to some medallions in wood or plaster among us, of the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth; also earthen and glass vases, &c. pl. 256, p. 94. The Abbé Agio, a young Maltese, superintends a public library, and has displayed his literary talents in print. Two Phenician inscriptions on fragments of marble candlesticks have been translated by Abbé Barthelemy (Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscr. XXX. p. 413). There are also two Greek ones, dedicating them to Hercules Archegetes, in whose temple at *Villa Abela* they were found, of which a long wall remains (H. pl. 255, p. 92, 93); and M. N. mentions his headless statue, omitted by H. The building, as he calls it, named *Tadarnadur Ijrira*, pl. 260, p. 99, has much the appearance of a Druid temple. He gives another such in *Gozzo*, with a third, 150 toises from it, pl. 249, p. 78, and their plan, p. 251. The grotto ascribed to Calypso is in pl. 269, p. 114. The plague prevented M. N. from visiting *Gozzo*, whose grottoes and fungus rock are engraved by M. H. pl. 252, 253, p. 82, 83.

After a hazardous voyage, and several repulses from the Sicilian coast, for fear of importing the plague, we rejoin our traveller again at *Syracuse*. His first visit, after having escaped the dangers of the sea, and the rapacity of the farmers of health in the port, was to visit

* This name is given to a rock with a channel for water in Malta. H. IV. p. 98.

the fountain of *Arethusa* (H. pl. 193, III. p. 98), now a copious spring of brackish water, escaping between forry rocks, almost surrounded by the sea, into a basin, and washing the dirtiest linen that the dirtiest tuckt-up women can attend to. Near it was the palace of Verres, and a public walk still used, at the bottom of whose wall are some fragments of reticulated Roman work, which may pass for part of the palace. In the quarter *Ortygia* is the temple of Minerva, converted into a cathedral (pl. 194, p. 99); that of Diana is worked into a private house (p. 100), a staircase dug deep in the rock to a cold bath, or well. In the quarter *Neapolis* are remains of the amphitheatre (pl. 185, 186, p. 83, 84); the theatre (pl. 187, 188, 189, p. 85—92). On the side of the first row of the second landing-place, cut on a table projecting from the rock, is a Greek inscription, in honour of Queen *Philistis*, a princess known only by this and her coins, mentioned by Hesychius, and in our cabinets. See one in D'orville's *Sicula*, tab. XVI. 6. p. 460. Near this are the quarries, a tract of above two acres, at the depth of 100 feet perpendicular, walled-in, and formed into grottos, the deepest of which is the celebrated *Ear of Dionysius*, now, by time and earthquakes, formed all together into a picturesque scenery of rocks (pl. 180, 181, 182—184, p. 76—82, the Ear, pl. 183). The Ear of Dionysius is supposed to be misnamed, the quarries being common prisons, and not near the tyrant's palace. M. Non by curious experiments found it not at all calculated for the purpose of listening, at least in its present state, and that there are two more grottos of the like form in this and other quarries in the city. The sepulchral grottos of Achradina, of which there are other instances in Syracuse; the houses themselves were cut out of the rock; and the palace of 60 beds, built by Agathocles. M. N. distinguishes this from the building engraved pl. 180, 181, p. 92, where the arches are formed of "a sort of phials, or bottles (rather pipes), eight inches long, by three wide, without bottoms, and being filled with mortar, have their necks inserted into each other in a row, covered over with a general coat of plaster, in which a brick was laid flat, then a fresh bed of mortar, and another brick upon that, like the former." Could these have any reference to the trade of Agathocles' fa-

ther, who was a potter? The catacombs of St. John divided into a number of streets (pl. 191, p. 93); two tombs with Doric columns, a door and pediment hewn in the rock near the theatre (pl. 178, p. 72). Of the temple of Jupiter Olympius only two columns remain (pl. 182, p. 95). The river Anapus abounds with papyrus floating on its surface for a mile, and is used only to bind the corn in harvest (p. 97). The castle, house, and sepulchral grottos of Ipsica cut in the face of a rock, all over a valley of eight miles extent, are next visited (IV. 1—5), and supposed to have been the work of the antient inhabitants of Sicily. Near the river Helorus and Asineio is a pillar of stone, above 40 feet high, on a base 15 feet square and 7 high, called a trophy of Gylippus' victory over Nicias, or of Hippocrates, king of Gela (pl. 203, III. 124). The *via Elorina* led from hence to Syracuse. *Avola*, the antient *Hybla*, and *Noto*, have nothing remarkable. Just out of the gate of Trogilus at Syracuse is the triumphal monument of Marcellus (pl. 176, 177, III. p. 69, 70). We come next to *Carlentini* (p. 66), and *Lentini* (p. 63) [the antient *Leontium*], *Melilli*, antient *Hybla*, *Megara* (p. 67), *Agosta* (p. 67). From hence our traveller makes the best of his way again to Catania; and thence, by *Jaci* (pl. 111, II. p. 77) and Taormina to *Messina*; where, after visiting the Pharos and Cape Pelorum, the journal concludes abruptly, "I embarked for *Tropæa*."

M. Houel has given six views of Messina, besides a general one (pl. 79—85, II. p. 1—22), others of the ruins after the earthquake in 1782 (pl. 86, 87, p. 23—25). "The autumn of that year had been cold and rainy; Fahrenheit's thermometer stood frequently at 56°. Storms rose out of the West, an uncommon circumstance at that season. The tides in the canal were irregular, and Charibdis unusually agitated. Feb. 5, the air was heavy and calm, the sky covered with thick clouds, and the atmosphere fiery. At noon, the earth began to tremble, with a horrible noise and successive shocks; at length the ground opened, and in two or three minutes part of the buildings fell. A long white cloud rose out of the N.W. followed by a dark one, which covered all the horizon, and discharged a deluge of rain and hail, intermixed

“ intermixed with thunder. The ground
 “ shook incessantly from noon till five
 “ in the evening. A repetition of this
 “ at midnight, and again on the 7th,
 “ and March 28, completed the de-
 “ struction of the city, except the site of
 “ the antient castle, and the neighbour-
 “ ing hills. All the lower part of the
 “ city, built on piles or loose earth, fell
 “ at the first shock; the buildings on
 “ the hills escaped, as did also the gra-
 “ naries, public bakehouses, and aque-
 “ ducts. About 8 or 900 persons pe-
 “ rished. The harbour was but little
 “ agitated, nor the ships hurt, though
 “ the sea overflowed the coast. This
 “ earthquake at the same day desolated
 “ Calabria. It was not short, as at
 “ Lisbon and other places, but continu-
 “ ing till the month of April, in some-
 “ what more than 60 days there were
 “ felt above 200 shocks, and the ground
 “ was not yet settled.”

Thus have we conducted these two travellers through the tour of Sicily, where little remains, after the drawings of one and the description of both. We must not except Reidesel from the latter part of this praise; and we might add to this triumvirate the learned D'orville, who made the same tour in 1727, but his plates convey no idea of the subjects; and the interval of 50 years makes a very material alteration. M. de N. sums up his account of the island with its poverty, notwithstanding its productions, and of its inhabitants with their restless disposition under every government, p. 145. In these modern traits we see the strongest impression of the antient ones, which we have been more accustomed to read of.

M. Houel's *voyage* is accompanied with two good maps of Sicily; and the plates which our comparative view has not led us to notice are,

- 23. Baths of Cologero.
- 25. Salting of anchovies.
- 26. Harvest-cart.
- 28, 29. Tunny-fishery at Palermo.
- 32. Gathering manna.
- 37. Public fountains between Montreal and Palermo.
- 41. Bananas.
- 42. Car of St. Rosalia.
- 47, 48. Baths at Termini.
- 49, 50, 51. Antient building at Chefalu.
- 53, 54, 55, 56. Site and ruins of Tyndaris.
- 57, 58. Its theatre.
- 59. Statues.
- 60. Hypocaust.

- 61—66. Lipari.
- 67, 68. The adjacent islands.
- 69—72. Stromboli.
- 73. Coast of Calabria.
- 74. Faro di Messina, &c.
- 75, 76. Bas-reliefs at Messina.
- 77, 78. The Bara.
- 88. View of the canal.
- 89. Antient tomb.
- 90. City and theatre of Taormina.
- 102—105, 114—127, are occupied with Etna.
- 106. A basalt shoal in the port of Trizza.
- 107, 108, 109. Shoals of the Cyclops.
- 110, 112, 113. Basalt pillars.
- 129, 130. Reservoir and aqueducts at Licodia.
- 131. Bath near Mount St. Sophia.
- 151. A harvest-home at Catania.
- 152. Religions.
- 153, 154. Bath and bas-relief at Huba bianca.
- 164. Sarcophagus at Sclafani.
- 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. Marriage ceremonies and dress of the Albanian women, and statue of Minerva of Sais found at Polizzi.
- 170. Domestic life and merriment.
- 171. Castro Giovanni.
- 172, 173. Bituminous lake near Palica.
- 174. Reservoir.
- 195. Religious processions at Syracuse.
- 196—198. Bas-reliefs on rocks at Palazzolo near Syracuse.
- 199. Grottos.
- 200. Coast from Syracuse to Vindicari.
- 202. Antient building in the fief of Falconara.
- 204. Grottos at Icana.
- 207, 209. Grottos of St. Philip, &c.
- 210, 211. Casmena, and its magazines.
- 212. Bath at Caucana.
- 213. Temple at Callipoli.
- 243. Sicilian mills.
- 251. Habits of Gozo.
- 254. Lazaretto at Malta.
- 258. Habits of Malta.
- 264. Antient house there.

In the original the work was intended to consist only of three volumes, but it has been extended to four.

10. Hampshire: extracted from Domesday-Book; with an accurate Translation, a Preface, and an Introduction, containing an Account of this curious Record, a View of the Anglo-Saxon History and Form of Government, from the Reign of Alfred: together with a slight sketch of the most material Alterations which the latter underwent at the Period of the Conquest. To which is added, A Glossary, explanatory of the obscure and obsolete

obsolete Words. By Richard Warner, Jun. of Sway, in the County of Southampton, and of St. Mary-Hall, Oxford.

"IN an age so inquisitive as the present, when the study of national antiquities is pursued with equal ardour and success, the following work will not (the author trusts) be unacceptable to the publick. The appearance of a late publication * first gave him the idea of undertaking the present one, and led him not only to a perusal of the record itself, but of the different treatises and dissertations which have been written by our several antiquaries upon it. The result of these researches he now lays before the publick; and if it be found at all to illustrate so valuable a remain of antiquity, or render it more generally known than it hitherto has been, he shall consider himself as amply repaid for all the trouble and labour he has bestowed on the subject."—The title is a sufficient specification of the contents of this book. There is a Glossary, of 8 pages, subjoined, which we think might have been much increased; and many useful notes historical, geographical, and critical, added to the Survey.

In the list of antient and modern names we are told of 19 or 20 hundreds not now to be found. As the editor seems to be a Hampshire man, one would have thought he would have defined the limits of those hundreds, and those in which they are now merged, and have been able to throw much light on the local antiquities of this county. The hundreds, antient or modern, usually took their name from some town or place in them.

If, as we understand he intends, he pursues the design of giving other parts of this Survey, we hope he will profit by these remarks, offered in a spirit of candour.

Biteletgate, or *Bitelescete*, may be supposed *Budalejgate*, for we find in it Crawley, Chilbolton, Otterbourn, and also Nursling from Romsey hundred.

Bovre is Boldre, and takes in the New Forest.

In *Breslone* occurs only *Embley*.

Brocton, or *Broton*, are clearly *Thorn-gate*, containing Waliop (*Breslone*) Dean, Motisfont, Snoddington, Tidworth (in Andover hundred), Snipton, Danebridge, Pottleworth, Fortherley, Locker-

ly, Wellow. *Ceptune*, if *Shipton*, is in Thorngate hundred, and may have given name to a hundred; but

Ceptune hundred contains also Mapledurham, now in *Finchdean* hundred, on the opposite side of the county.

Drochenesford contained Droxford and Binsted, now as far asunder as Bishops Waltham and Alton hundreds.

Edefele contained Odiham, which then also gave name to a hundred; and *Omeresfeldt* perhaps Dogmersfield.

Efedel contained *Barkley*, now in the New Forest.

Esseborne (now Astrow), Upton, Linkenholt (Livesel, not Lassam, which is in Odiham), Coomb, Crux Easton.

Esselei (now Bishops Sutton), West Tisted, Bishops Sutton, Bramdean.

Falemere is the same with *Falalie* (Fawley), and has in it Chilcomb.

Hefedele was another portion of *Odiham* hundred, containing Wynchfield.

Hemresfelwel; we do not find any place in it.

Odingtone, one would expect, should take its name from the synonymous village in it. If this were the present *Hod-dington*, that is in Fawley hundred; in the contiguous hundred to which is *Weston* (Wiston). If *Wergeborne* is *Warberne*, that is in the distant hundred of New Forest.

Rodedic was clearly made-up of Ringwood, New Forest hundred, and Christchurch hundred, containing Milton, Arnwood, Hordel, Pilley, Througham, Allington (in Mansbridge hundred), Badfley, Godmanscroft, Milford, Minsted, Bittern, Crow (in Ringwood), Brokenhurst, Sway.

Sirlei took in the rest of Christchurch hundred, and had in it Sopley, Ripley, and Winkton.

Trubam comprehended part of New Forest hundred, and had Fritham, Batramsfley, Pilley, Culverley (*Cocherlei*).

Walham hundred, containing Waltham, is so plainly the present hundred of Bishops Waltham, that we are surprised to hear Mr. W. say there is *no such hundred now*.

Welford hundred, containing *Warewelle*, is the present Whorwell hundred, from the town of that name, though not recognised by Mr. W.

Much more might be said on the subject:—we have made these observations just to shew what method, we think, should be pursued to ascertain the geography of *Domesday*.

* By Mr. Wyncham; see our vol. LVIII.

11. *A Survey of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire; together with an Account, historical, topographical, and descriptive, of the adjacent Country. To which is added, A Sketch of the Border Laws and Customs.* By James Clarke, Land-surveyor. Penrith printed. folio.

THE thirst after variety having awakened a curiosity to visit the lakes in our own country, Mr. C. proposed a subscription, 1787, for a survey of them, in eleven large and beautiful plates, consisting of the roads to them, with the adjacent country, and then the lakes themselves, with their environs, which he completed in 1789.

The Introduction, in upwards of 40 pages, contains an account of the manners, customs, and dialects of the inhabitants, and of the scenery of the country, with strictures on the accounts of our *tour-writers* and *describers* of these lakes; such as Gray, Pennant, West, Hutchinson, Young, Gilpin, &c. &c.—The Border-history, or a farther view of the state and customs of the Marches, or debateable land, in several pages, concludes the whole.

12. *The Rudiments of ancient Architecture; containing an Historical Account of the Five Orders, with their Proportions, and Examples of each from the Antique. Also, Vitruvius on the Temples and Intercolumnations of the Antients; calculated for those who wish to attain a summary Knowledge of the Science of Architecture. With a Dictionary of Terms. Illustrated with Plates.*

AN useful compendium of Greek and Roman architecture, with suitable plates. In the title-page a good likeness of the celebrated Athenian Stuart.

13. *Travels in Switzerland. In a Series of Letters to William Melmoth, Esq. from William Coxe, M.A. F.R. A.SS. In Three Volumes.* 8vo.

THE first edition of Mr. C's entertaining account of Switzerland was published in 1779 (see our vol. XLIX. p. 196). He has improved this new edition by many important additions, which could not have been published separately. Though he has gone over much of his former ground in his closet, he has actually travelled over some parts again; and he has brought together, in one view, the various descriptions and accounts given of the country by all writers since he visited it.—The II^d volume enlarges on the Glacieres; and the III^d describes the country of the

Grisons. Mr. David Pennant, son of the well-known traveller, describes the country to the South of the Levantine valley, which Mr. C. did not visit.—There is a particular dissertation on the *Romanish* language; a very valuable *Faunula Helvetica*; a large and accurate map of Switzerland; another of the country round Mont Blanc; plates of animals, &c. Upon the whole, this improved edition does honour to the traveller and his country, and deserves the attention of every reader of taste and science.

14. *Sonnets. The two last in Commemoration of the late William Jackson, Esq. By William Groombridge.*

THOUGH there is nothing to blame or commend in these poetical effusions, we peruse them with pleasure, as tributes duly paid to our worthy and lamented correspondent, whose untimely death we recorded in vol. LIX. p. 377; and to whose memory, we are happy to learn, an elegant monument is preparing by Bacon, to be placed in the cathedral at Canterbury.

15. *The Speech of M. Neckar, Director-general of the Finances, at the Meeting of the Assembly of Notables, held at Versailles, Nov. 6, 1788. To which is added, the King and the Keeper's Speeches.*

THE prime-minister of France here lays down, with all the florid turgidity and flimsiness of a Frenchman, an outline of the business proper to be done in the Assembly of the States General.

16. *M. Neckar's Report to his Most Christian Majesty in Council, announcing important Changes in the French Government.*

TO the friends of liberty and modern patriotism this is a *morceau* to be written in letters of gold. The minister explains himself. The seeds sown in the foregoing are rising to maturity, and the harvest was gathered, at least the sickle was thrust in, on the memorable 31st of August last. His advice to increase the number of the *tiers-état*, or commons, and to admit at least 1000 deputies, is an awful warning to Britain how she enlarges her representation. But, as such enlargement could not be carried into execution when the patriots of the last century held the reins, we hope the reins of the chariot of the sun will never be committed to any Phaëton in the present that shall involve himself and

and his country in one general conflagration.

17. *Extrait du Lettre adressée au Roi. Par M. de Calonne, Ministre d'Etat.*

THIS new minister is of a different character from his predecessor. In the original *Request* he appears in a very advantageous light as a writer, but, at times, under a necessity of checking himself, and concealing his measures.

18. *La Lettre adressée au Roi; par M. de Calonne,*

BREATHES an animated spirit, actuated by disappointment.

19. *Réponse critique à la Lettre adressée au Roi, par M. Calonne, Fev. 9, 1789. Par M. de Soyres,*

CONTAINS cooler, but not more convincing, reasoning.

20. *Du Couedic, à sa Patrie. Expatrié en Angleterre demandant la Liberté de la Presse par la Nécessité des Loix pour la Liberté du Peuple François.*

M. COUEDIC, escaped from the vengeance of despotism in his own country, has received no check to his zeal for liberty in this. He tempers it, however, with knowledge and good sense, and writes in an animated style, with sentiments not unworthy the attention of Englishmen, particularly on the liberty of the press.

21. *Discours d'un Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale à ses Co-députés.*

A Speech not delivered, its length and scope not suiting the times;—somewhat on a like plan, a patriotic preacher omitted in printing something delivered in the pulpit, and added from the press what for various reasons was left out in the acting. But, not to tread too hard on the toes of *shifting* patriotism, the present speech is rather on the contrary side; for the author thinks the National Assembly have carried their reforms too far;—have disgraced the King, loosened the bands of society and the restraints of the law, seduced the army, impoverished the clergy, and destroyed the national spirit. It has been ascribed to M. Lally de Tollendal; who, for reasons best known to himself, though not difficult perhaps to conjecture, has abandoned the glorious cause of Liberty and Reformation.

22. *An Appeal to the Members of the University of Oxford, relating to the Rev. Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. By no Academic.*

AS, by the rules of antient chivalry, every knight had his squire, so, in modern controversy, every champion has some inferior combatant, who shelters himself under his name, and, pretending to act as his second, endeavours, at least, to pick-up a fee. Dr. White's second has already passed under our review, in vol. LIX. p. 1023. The present appellant stands forth on behalf of Dr. Gabriel, with inferior energy; and all we learn from him is a fact, we think, unsupported by the history of the dispute,—that Mr. Badcock “saw, with “just concern, the reputed author of “the Bampton Lectures raised to pre- “ferment, and, from general opinion, “likely to obtain something yet more “valuable. This roused his honest indignation; he fathomed the duplicity “of the professor's treatment of him, “and wisely resented it by a disclosure “of the truth.” We presume this fact to be unsupported, because Dr. Gabriel claims the merit of first letting the cat out of the bag, after Mr. Badcock's decease. But this fact may earn the writer half a dozen dinners. As to Dr. Parr's coming upon the scene for his share of the merit, he disdains to divide his honours with a poor half-starved presbyterian conformist.

23. *Popular Commotions considered as Signs of the approaching End of the World. A Sermon preached in the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1789; with an occasional Preface. By William Jones, M.A. F.R.S.*

MR. J, reasoning from the effects of corruptions in the moral and political world in past ages, in confirmation of our Lord's predictions, draws a probable conclusion concerning the tendency and consequences of the present disturbances and revolutions in Europe, and the prevailing licentious doctrines which have produced them. His Preface is a vindication of his sentiments from the aspersions of the day in a news-paper.

24. *A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, June 28, 1789; with some Strictures on the licentious Notions avowed or insinuated in the Three last Volumes of Mr. Gibbon's Roman History. By William Disney, D.D. late Fellow of Trinity College, and Hebrew Professor in the University,*

University, now Rector of Pluckley, in Kent.

THAT the obscenities and immoralities interspersed without concealment in Mr. Gibbon's three last volumes are unworthy the polite writer, as well as the true philosopher, admits of little doubt, except with that class of readers who prefer a loose novel to a well-written narrative. The open preference of the Mahometan imposture to the Christian purity of doctrine and practice will not be wondered at in a period when there are writers to be found who avow an intention to restore Paganism in the room of both. We should think all this "the dreams of men awake," did we not find modern practice keeping pace with modern faith, and each availing itself of the other's aid. Dr. D, with great propriety, discusses this absurd and inconsistent conduct, in a public sermon to the youth of one of our Universities; and has entered into the subject with as much strength and precision as the occasion admitted.—We hope to review as many able answers to the three last, as to the three first, volumes of this flowery historical writer, our English Voltaire.

25. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Parr, occasioned by his Republication of "Tracts by Warburton" and a Warburtonian.*

SOME champion, worthy Dr. P, here enters the lists against him, in defence of the Bishop of Worcester; in order to abuse whom, the Doctor republished two tracts ascribed to him, *An Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship*, and *A Letter to Dr. Leiland*, accompanied both with a Preface and Dedication to Bp. Hurd (see our vol. LIX. p. 247).—Strength of style must compensate for train of argument in this Letter.

26. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Price; containing a few Strictures upon his Sermon, lately published, intitled, "The Love of our Country." By John Holloway.*

THE writer, probably some missionary of methodism, resents Dr. P's representing methodism as *persecutions*; which, he says, was added to the sermon in printing. We cannot tell what parts of the farce were left out in the acting; but we suppose a liberty-boy deems no epithet too severe for difference of sentiment—especially if inclining to the orthodox side.

27. *A Dissertation concerning Two Odes of Horace, which have been discovered in the Palatine Library at Rome.*

THESE Odes were discovered about eleven years ago, by M. Pallavicini, in the Palatine Library (a place that well merited the distinguished honour of preserving them, as it was on the Palatine Hill that Augustus built the temple of Apollo, to which he afterwards added the famous library, which Horace mentions, alluding to the plagiarisms of Celsus) and first published at the end of the *addenda* to the animadversions on Longus' Pastorals, in Villoison's excellent edition of that work, 1778, though he expresses his suspicions of their genuineness in the following words: "Quæ ut Horatii esse credam multæ sunt æque gravissimæ causæ cur non adducar." The Odes themselves were given at length in our vol. XLVIII. p. 38; and translations of them in the same volume, pp. 87, 183.

The fragments (we regret they are no more) that have come to light of Homer, Livy, the curious copy of Anacreon, and the two chapters of Theophrastus' Characters, afford a gleam of hope that something more considerable of the writers of antiquity, of whom we can never have enough, may be brought to light.

28. *An Historical Sketch of Prerogative and Influence.*

THE very term of *sketch* seems to imply something unfinished and defective. A bold, but desultory outline, without nicety and artifice, without elaboration, and perhaps without elegance, that strikes and does not win, that forces and does not hold, the mind; such perhaps a sketch ought to be. This work wants the boldness and vigour this idea demands.—The view of Prerogative, we acknowledge, is striking, and in some places, particularly in the account of Henry VIII., sufficiently animated. Between Prerogative and Influence there are discriminations made, at least neat, and perhaps ingenious. The progress of the latter is accurately deduced through the important reigns of Will. III. and Anne. The author's ingenuity is displayed in his investigation of Sir Robert Walpole's character. Those of Carteret and Pelham are something too slightly touched. In this work there is a display of familiarity with our domestic history, and of observation not inaccurate. But the Author is too fond of political novelties, and his conclusions on the present influence

ence of the Crown must be admitted with great reserve. On the whole, it may be considered as an useful, and not inelegant, abridgement of two of the most important objects of historical research.

29. *Epigrams, translated into English Verse from the original Greek, and selected from the Compilation of Rich. Fr. Phil. Brunck, published at Strasburg, A. D. 1773.*

“IN the humble province of a translator, the writer of these lines presumes not to address himself to the classical scholar. To the English reader the following attempt to render into verse some select Epigrams from the copious collection of the learned Brunck is humbly offered.—The translator has endeavoured to select those Epigrams whose subjects *came home to men's business and bosoms*; and, to avoid those which might perplex by mythologic allusion, or disgust by indelicate sentiments and diction: in consequence of which caution, the notes are as few as possible, and those merely explanatory.”—We commend both the design and execution of this little work; which has for its author a learned and respectable graduate of New College, Oxford,

30. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. X. For the Year 1789. Part II. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *An Account of an Epidemic Fever that prevailed in Cornwall in the Year 1788. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by William May, M.D. Extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician at Truro, in Cornwall.*

The epidemic fever, of which a good description is here given, began to appear in the neighbourhood of Truro about the beginning of May, 1788.—Dr. May observes, that at St. Ives, as well as in other small towns in various parts of Cornwall, a malignant fever had, for near two years before, been exceedingly rife among the poorer inhabitants, and carried off great numbers of them. It seems that, in those places, owing to a failure, for the last four or five years, in the pilchard fishery, upon which the poorer inhabitants principally depend for their support, a considerable increase of poverty had taken place among them. The consequence of this must have been a decrease of animal food, and the want of other things necessary for their sustenance. To this circumstance, as no specific contagion

could be traced, Dr. May thinks we may ascribe the rise of the disease.

ART. II. *A Case of Hepatitis; with Remarks. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. George Wilkinfon, Surgeon at Sunderland, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Honorary Member of the Chirurgo-Physical Society of Edinburgh.*

This case claims the attention of the medical reader on account of its remarkable termination, and of its affording a well-marked instance of a disease that is generally allowed to be of rare occurrence in Europe.

ART. III. *Farther Remarks on the Efficacy of Blue Vitriol in the Cure of Dropsy. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by William Wright, M.D. F.R.S. and of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal Society of Edinburgh.*

We have here farther proofs of the good effects of this remedy, which the author recommended, for the cure of dropsy, in the first volume of *The London Medical Journal*.

ART. IV. *Some Account of the Medicinal Properties of a Bark lately procured from South America. By J. Ewer, M.D. Physician in Trinidad. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Messieurs Taylor and Davy, Druggists in London.*

ART. V. *Farther Account of the Bark described in the preceding Article; being an Extract of a Letter from Alexander Williams, M.D. Physician at Trinidad. Communicated to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. William Blizard, F.R.S. and S. A. Surgeon of The London Hospital.*

As these accounts of the new bark seem to be extremely interesting, we shall here transcribe them, for the information of such of our medical readers as may happen not to be in possession of the work.

“TO DR. SIMMONS.

“Sir, *Little Britain, March 24, 1789.*

“From the very favourable account we have received of the medicinal properties of a bark which has lately been sent to us, we are induced to trouble you with a letter in its favour, from a physician of eminence in the West Indies; hoping, by this means, the publick may become acquainted with a valuable remedy, and have an opportunity of judging how far it merits the encomiums which he gives it.

“This bark is known by the name of *Cortex Angusturæ*. We are able to supply with it any persons who may wish to give it a trial; and, if its good effects should be confirmed by experience here, we shall take

care

care to procure an ample and regular supply of it. We remain, Sir, your obliged and obedient servants, TAYLOR and DAVY."

"To Messieurs TAYLOR and DAVY.

"Gentlemen, *Trinidad, Aug. 20, 1788.*

"I have ordered to be shipped to you, from Grenada, a quantity of bark, which has been brought hither by the Spaniards from Angustura in South America, and has acquired great reputation here in all those cases in which we have been accustomed to employ the Peruvian bark, over which it has this advantage, that a smaller dose of it will produce the same effect.

"With respect to its sensible properties, it is exceedingly bitter, and leaves a pungent heat in the mouth: it has a light aromatic smell; its exterior surface is almost white, and its interior of a light-brown colour. In many cases of fever I have used it with success; and in two or three cases I have found a single dose have a striking good effect. As an external application in a putrid fever, I had lately a strong proof of its efficacy. In this case the patient's skin was of a greenish yellow colour, and had a number of large livid spots: he had hiccough, and a vomiting of dark-coloured dissolved blood; a mortification had begun in his throat, and his strength was exceedingly exhausted. As neither the Peruvian bark, nor any thing else, could be retained on his stomach, and as I did not think it right to trust to this bark given by injection alone; I ordered flannel, wetted with a strong warm decoction of this bark, to be wrapped round his body and extremities, and kept constantly wet. On seeing him a few hours after, I was agreeably surprised on finding the livid spots removed, the greenish colour of the skin gone off, and the hiccough and vomiting ceased. He could now keep the Peruvian bark, mixed with a strong infusion of this bark, on his stomach; and soon after was able to take any kind of nourishment. As he complained of being uneasy at laying so long in wet clothes, his attendants discontinued the use of the fomentation; and in a few hours the greenish yellow colour of the skin and the livid spots returned, but neither the vomiting nor hiccough. The fever was now increased considerably, and his strength diminished. The fomentation was again had recourse to, with the same, or even better success than before; for, when it had been applied a few hours, he was so much better as to be able to get out of bed, and sit up, without assistance. It was, however, discontinued again, for the same reason as at first; and the symptoms again returning, he died in two days.

"In this case it evidently appears that beneficial effects attended its use; and it is much to be regretted that the obstinacy of the patient prevented the continuance of a remedy which, even under the circumstances I have mentioned, afforded such a rational hope of success.

"This bark is used with great advantage among our slaves here as a bitter and stomachic. It has also done great service in the dysentery, a disease in this country both frequent and fatal.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant, J. EWER."

The letter from Dr. Williams to Mr. Blizard is as follows:

Trinidad, Sept. 11, 1788.

"The bark in question is brought to us by the Spaniards from Angustura in South America, packed in straw, in pieces from one to two feet in length, and from an inch to an inch and a half in width.

"It is of a brownish yellow colour; has a raw, unpleasant smell, and a very disagreeable bitter taste, without any aromatic warmth. Its raw smell, however, I attribute entirely to its freshness, as it loses it in a great measure, if not wholly, by being dried in the sun, or baked over a gentle heat, and even acquires, in its room, somewhat of an aromatic one; and the bitter becomes less disagreeable.

"It gives out readily to either a watery or spirituous menstruum, tinging the fluid of a pale gold colour. It is in one of these modes, chiefly, however, in the latter, that our planters use it among their negroes in fever, and pains of the belly, stomach, &c.

"The tree from which it is got is not yet known here; but we hope soon to become acquainted with it, as some of our botanical gentlemen have written for the flowers, &c. in order to investigate it thoroughly.

"The virtues of this bark seem to be pretty similar to those of the Peruvian bark; in some of these it has the advantage even over the latter, particularly in that of putting a stop to the paroxysms of an intermittent fever more speedily, less quantity of it being required, seldom more than six or eight doses being necessary; nay, I am told, by some gentlemen, that a single dose has often had the desired effect.

"It has, too, this farther advantage, that it does not cause that disagreeable sense of weight and fulness in the stomach, with costiveness, which the Peruvian bark most frequently occasions, but keeps the belly gently open. It is found of the greatest service in diarrhoeas, dysenteries, and other complaints of the intestines, which the negroes are so subject to; and, I believe, will always prove useful in every disorder arising from laxity and want of tone in the muscular fibre. As an external application, I have little or no experience of its effects. I should be much surprised, however, if it should not prove equally useful, as it has done as an internal one. I am confident great advantage may be expected from it when externally applied to gangrene, old flaccid ulcers, and the like complaints.

"Dr. Ewer assures me he has seen the best effects from an external application of it

it in a case of fever that was highly putrid. In this case the whole skin had already become discoloured with livid spots, a mortification had taken place in the throat, and even the black vomiting and hiccough had come on.

"I will not at present say any thing more than merely what relates to my own case; and then leave you to judge whether this new remedy does not deserve your and every other medical person's candid trial.

"About a month ago, after much previous fatigue and exposure to noxious effluvia, I was seized with fever. I immediately took some emetic tartar, and discharged a great quantity of bile; after which, the fever intermitted: being very costive, however, I thought it proper to take some aperient medicine; but before this had begun to operate, my fever returned, attended with a violent pain in the side, and great difficulty of breathing, for which I applied a blister to the affected part, and took some more emetic tartar; the fever then again intermitted, and I immediately began the use of the Peruvian bark, not being yet acquainted with this new bark. I found, however, that the fever, notwithstanding the use of the bark, assumed a tertian type, and continued so for three weeks, when I was advised to make trial of this new bark; which I did, and by its means got rid of the fever immediately, it having returned but once after its use. A few days ago, after sitting up two or three nights successively, I was again attacked with fever; but not having any of the new bark by me, I had recourse to the Peruvian bark; of which, however, I could not take more than four doses before I was obliged to discontinue its use, from the disagreeable sense of weight and fulness that it caused: indeed I rejected the fifth dose; upon which I sent to Dr. Ewer, and procured a little of the new bark, and took a strong infusion of it with Madeira wine during one day, which put a final stop to the fever."

ART. VI. *An Account of a Method of performing the Operation of Lithotomy at Two different Times.* By Petrus Camper, M.D. F.R.S. Honorary Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery at Amsterdam, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Royal Medical Society at Paris, &c. Translated from the Dutch.

The mode of operating here described, which is said to have been adopted with great success by M. Louis, and others, on the Continent, is not so new as might perhaps by many be imagined; for Professor Camper, in the paper before us, traces it to the time of Peter Franco, who, more than two centuries

ago, recommended the same method of cutting for the stone. Of this work of Franco's the learned professor (who had the good fortune to possess a copy of it) observes, that it is so scarce that no copy of it is to be found in the University-libraries at Leyden, Franeker, or Gottingen. It is not, he farther remarks, in the *Thesaurus Chirurgicus*, published by Uffenbach; and he adds, that even Haller, though he seems to have been acquainted with the general merit of Franco as a chirurgical writer, has paid but little attention to the particular passages in his work which relate to this particular mode of operating for the stone.

Franco's book is dated Lyons, 1561, and is intitled, "*Traité des Hernies; contenant une ample Déclaration de toutes leurs Especes, et autres excellentes Parties de la Chirurgie, savoir de la Pierre, des Cataractes des Yeux, et autres Maladies, desquelles comme la Cure est perilleuse, aussi est elle de peu d'Hommes bien exercée: avec leurs Causes, Signes, Accidens, Anatomie des Parties affectées, et de leur entiere Guerison.*" Par Pierre Franco, de Turiers en Provence, demeurant a présent à Orenge." 8vo. A very ample account is given of this curious work, and of the particular mode of operating, which is the subject of this valuable essay.

ART. VII. *An Account of a remarkable Transposition of the Viscera in the Human Body.* By Matthew Baillie, M.B. From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVIII.; with some Alterations and Additions by the Author.

Since this account was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the author has met with some other instances of a transposition of the viscera in different works, to which he now refers the anatomical reader.

ART. VIII. *An Account of the Method of making a Wine called, by the Tartars, Koumiss; with Observations on its Use in Medicine.* By John Grieve, M.D. F.R.S. Edin. and late Physician to the Russian Army. From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

31 *The Life, Character, and Writings, of the Rev. John Biddle, M.A. who was banished to the Isle of Scilly, in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.* By Joshua Toulmin, M.A.

THE design of this publication is, to bring forward to general notice the character and conduct of a man who, in the

the last century, sustained, with pious resignation, and an undaunted mind, much severe persecution on account of certain opinions which he had formed from a diligent investigation of the Scriptures, and which he esteemed it his duty to publish, and to maintain.

Mr. Biddle, we are told, was "the father of the *English Unitarians*;" and on this account, as well as for more weighty reasons, his biographer thinks his character an object of curiosity to the present age, in which "the questions concerning the Trinity have been so much agitated."

The work is divided into thirteen sections; and the relation which it gives of "the labours of a studious, and the events of an afflicted life," is clear and copious. The narrative is interspersed with many judicious reflections, naturally arising from the subject, as well as with frequent and pertinent references to the writings and conduct of some eminent Unitarians of the present day.

The following abstract will give our readers some idea of this worthy and persecuted man, and of the valuable information which they may derive from this Review of his Life and Writings.

Mr. Biddle was the son of a reputable tradesman, of Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester, where he was born in 1615. He received the early part of his education at the Grammar-school in that town; in the course of which he distinguished himself by his parts and application. In 1632 he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Magdalen Hall, where he prosecuted his studies with great assiduity and increasing fame. When he had taken his bachelor's degree, he became a tutor, and discharged that office with the utmost reputation. In 1641, he proceeded to the degree of master of arts.

Some time before this, he had received an invitation to become master of the school in his native town, which he declined. But the reputation which procured this offer directed the views of the magistrates of Gloucester to him, whose invitation he accepted, and, with ample recommendations from the University, he was elected master of the Free-school in that city, in 1641. In this situation he answered the expectations that had been formed of him. His skill and fidelity were eminent; and he was universally respected and cherished.

But this happiness was of short continuance. That freedom of enquiry, which he had before discovered in his philosophical and academical studies, was now directed to the subjects of religion; and, in order to settle his mind on these subjects, he applied himself, with the utmost assiduity, to the study of the Scriptures, especially of the New Testament, with which he was so conversant that he retained it all in his memory *verbatim*, not only in English, but in Greek, as far as the fourth chapter of the Revelations.

Upon this diligent investigation of the Scriptures (which was accompanied with fervent prayers for the divine illumination) it appeared to Mr. B. that the common doctrine concerning the Trinity was not well founded; and being as communicative of his sentiments, when occasion offered, as he was free in his enquiries, he spoke of his doubts without reserve, and disclosed his reasons for calling the truth of that doctrine into question. This discovery of his thoughts soon alarmed the fears of some, and inflamed the spirits of others. A charge of heresy was brought against him, and he was summoned before the magistrates of the town; to whom he exhibited, on the point about which he was accused, a short confession of faith. This was done May 2, 1644; but the confession failed of giving satisfaction to the magistrates, who urged him to be more explicit; in consequence of which, he was induced, about four days after, to deliver in a further confession, which, if not clearly contradictory to the former, seems, however, to have been made with a view to escape from the present danger. His mind, perhaps, (as Mr. T. candidly observes) "was not fully made up on a question involved in the intricacies of scholastic controversy; and his holy fortitude was as yet in the first feeble stage of its exercise."

It was not long, however, before Mr. Biddle had the resolution to express himself with greater clearness and precision. For, instead of desisting from inquiries which had already endangered his security and peace, he resumed them with new vigour, and with a serious spirit of piety, and earnest prayer for the Divine assistance, he pursued his examination of the Scriptures, on the point in dispute, with greater attention and care. The result of this application was a tract,

tract, intituled, *Twelve Arguments drawn out of the Scripture, wherein the commonly-received Opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit is clearly and fully refuted.*

This tract, though originally drawn-up for the perusal of his friends, and for private use, was productive of the most serious consequences to the author. A person, to whom, in the confidence of friendship, he had communicated his manuscript, was base enough to betray him to the magistrates of Gloucester, and to the committee of the parliament, which then resided there. Upon this information being lodged against him, he was committed to the common gaol, Dec. 2, 1645, at a time when he was ill of a dangerous fever. The severity of this proceeding, however, was soon happily mitigated by the interposition of a compassionate friend, a person of eminence in Gloucester, who procured his enlargement by giving bail for his appearance when the parliament should see fit to call him to their bar.

Six months after he was set at liberty, Mr. Biddle was summoned to appear at Westminster, and the parliament immediately chose a committee, to whom the cognizance of his cause was referred. But though he endeavoured to have the affair brought to a speedy conclusion, he was wearied out by tedious and expensive delays. This induced him, at the distance of sixteen months from his first commitment, to address one of the committee, Sir Henry Vane, in a letter, dated April 1, 1647; in which he solicits and beseeches that gentleman either to procure his discharge, or at least to make a report to the House, touching his denial of the supposed Deity of the Holy Spirit.

In this letter (from which extracts are here given) he plainly and fully expressed his ideas concerning the nature and offices of the Holy Spirit; and then, after an enumeration of many texts, which, in his apprehension, decidedly supported his sentiments, he adds some pertinent reflexions on the importance of the question, and the nature of the proceedings against him. These reflexions are inserted in the Memoirs.

The effect of this pious and humble remonstrance was, that Sir Henry Vane shewed himself a friend to Mr. Biddle, and reported his case to the House. The result, however, was not favourable to Mr. B.; for he was committed to the custody of one of the officers of

the House of Commons; and was continued under this restraint for the five following years. In the mean time, the matter was referred to the consideration of the Assembly of Divines, then sitting at Westminster, before some of whom he often appeared. He gave them, in writing, his Twelve Arguments against the Deity of the Holy Spirit: and the answers to his Arguments, which he received at these interviews, not being satisfactory or convincing to his mind, he was induced to print them, in the year 1647, in hopes that the publication would not only give the world a fair state of his case, but excite attention to the question.

The publication of this tract raised a great alarm, and it was called in, and burnt by the common hangman. But this illiberal mode of suppressing the work, and stifling enquiry, had only (as usual) a temporary effect. The piece, with two other tracts, was reprinted by the author, in 1653; and it was published a third time amongst the *Unitarian Tracts*, in 4to, 1691, with the Life of the author prefixed.

Notwithstanding his unfortunate situation, Mr. Biddle continued to prosecute his enquiries, and to publish his sentiments concerning the points for which he suffered. In 1648, he printed *A Confession of Faith concerning the Holy Trinity, according to the Scriptures; with the Testimonies of several of the Fathers on this Head.* And this was soon followed by another tract, intituled, *The Testimonies of Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Novatianus, Theophilus; as also of Arnobius, Lactantius, Eusebius, Hilary, and Brightman, concerning that One God, and the Persons of the Holy Trinity; together with Observations on the same.*

At the time of the publication of these pieces (from which copious extracts are given by our biographer, with pertinent remarks,) the supreme power was solely in the hands of the Parliament; the episcopalian hierarchy had been overturned, and, in the room of it, there had succeeded a presbyterian ecclesiastical government, the high court of which sat at Westminster, and consisted of an assembly of Divines. These took the alarm at the appearance of Mr. Biddle's writings; and, instead of applying themselves to the refutation of his sentiments, by a candid and solid answer to his arguments, they had recourse to the civil power, and prevailed upon the Parliament to pass "An Ordinance for
" the

“the punishing of Blasphemies and Heresies;” which, though it took a wide compass, and was formed to reach a variety of opinions, was yet evidently pointed, in particular, against the notions which Mr. Biddle had advanced. It pronounced those who offended in any of the instances specified, guilty of felony; and doomed them, if convicted on confession, or on the oaths of two witnesses, before two justices, to imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, until the next gaol-delivery, when the witnesses were bound to give evidence, and the party was to be indicted for feloniously publishing and maintaining such error. He then enacted, that, in case the indictment should be found, and the party, on his trial, should not abjure the same error, and maintenance and defence of the same, that he should suffer *the pains* of DEATH, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

It was expected that this ordinance (on the spirit and tendency of which our biographer has made many just and important remarks) would have proved fatal to Mr. Biddle. Had it been more confined in its direction, it could scarcely have failed of being destructive to him. But its force was directed to so many and such various objects, that it would have involved, in the execution of its sentence, those whom not only policy taught, but necessity constrained them to spare. For in the army, from which quarter the authority of parliament met with considerable opposition, numbers, both of soldiers and officers, were liable to the severities of this act; on which account, as well as because there was a dissention in the parliament itself, it lay unregarded for several years.

But though these circumstances enervated, in a great degree, the force of this shocking ordinance, which threatened the life of Mr. Biddle, yet he suffered, for several years, the miseries of a severe imprisonment; from which, however, he was enlarged soon after the death of Charles I; the parliament having repealed all the penal laws relating to religion. It does not appear, indeed, that Mr. B. in consequence of this, was dismissed from prison by a legal and official discharge; yet, for the present, these measures were favourable to him. His keeper allowed him more liberty, and permitted him, upon security being given, even to go into Staffordshire.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1750.*

And here the obloquy and confinement which he had suffered were, in some degree, soothed and counterbalanced by the patronage and kindness of a justice of the peace, who received him into his house, made him his chaplain, and appointed him to be a preacher at a church in that county; and at his death left him a legacy, which was a very seasonable supply to him, as he had already spent nearly all his substance in about four years chargeable restraint.

Mr. Biddle, however, was not long permitted to enjoy the ease and comfort of his asylum; for Sir John Bradshaw, president of the council of state, being informed of his retreat, issued out orders for his being recalled, and more strictly confined. This imprisonment continued to February, 1651; and, what proved most grievous to him, was (says our biographer), that by reason of his lying under the imputation of blasphemy and heresy, the minds of people were either so alienated from him, or so intimidated with an apprehension of incurring the same odium, should they shew him any kind and respectful attention, that he was cut off from all the intercourses of life, and could hardly have any one to converse with. In particular, no divine, except Mr. Peter Gunning, afterwards bishop of Ely, during his seven years confinement, ever paid him a visit, not even to attempt to convince him of his errors. And now, to enhance his sufferings, poverty was added to imprisonment, and the neglect of mankind. For, notwithstanding the recruit which his fortune had received from the legacy just mentioned, his substance, in the course of seven years confinement, was all spent; and he was reduced to such indigence that, unable to pay for the ordinary repast of the table, he was glad “of the cheaper support of drinking a draught of milk from the cow, morning and evening.”

In this distressed situation, however, he met with unexpected relief. A printer in London undertook to publish a new and accurate edition of the Septuagint, and, at the recommendation of a learned man, employed Mr. Biddle to correct the impression, knowing full well, says Anthony Wood, that Biddle was an exact Grecian, and had time enough to follow it. This employment was not only very seasonable but very acceptable to Mr. B. as he delighted in the Scriptures.

In 1651, the parliament published an act of indemnity for all crimes, with a few exceptions, which did not reach the case of those who were confined for advancing and disseminating what were deemed heretical opinions; and by this act Mr. Biddle, among others, was restored to full liberty.

In consequence of Mr. B's publications, and of the severe proceedings against him, it appears that an attention to the general question was awakened, and some had been made converts to his principles, particularly in London; and from these he formed a distinct and separate society, not only for the purpose of divine worship, but for the free investigation of theological questions. The members of this society were called, from Mr. Biddle, *Bidellians*; and, from their agreement in opinion with the followers of Socinus, concerning the unity of God, and the humanity of Christ, they were denominated Socinians. "The name," says our biographer, "which most properly characterised their leading sentiment and detachment from an implicit adherence to any teacher, was that of *Unitarians*." This was the rise of the English *Unitarians*.

(To be continued.)

32. *The Correspondence of Two Lovers, Inhabitants of Lyons.* 3 Vols. 12mo.

THOUGH this publication appears in the form of a novel, yet it seems that the story is founded on a fact which happened a few years since at Lyons; and the catastrophe, however tragical, we are assured, is recent in the memory of its inhabitants. The passions are painted with a truth of colouring not always touched by the pencil of the novelist; and the writer has given several pleasing proofs that it is necessary to think, at least, to engage the attention of the reader. As a specimen of his manner, we shall quote a Letter from

"FALDONI to the CURATE.

"It rains here without intermission; from every little walk I return wet. Surely never was so dismal a Spring! We crowd to the chimney-corner, as if it were Winter. As soon as I get home, I order my landlady to make a good fire, and, taking a book, sit fixed like a statue by the side of it. If I meet with a striking sentiment, my old wounds bleed afresh, and the tears gush in fountains from my eyes. What a sick heart!—what a weak head is mine! When will my sufferings end? Must my days be lengthened in this melancholy career? My misfortunes af-

fect my temper; I am grown hasty, peevish, hard to please; and, what is worse, seem distressed by the happiness of others.

"A few days since, I was sitting in the valley, reading, for my amusement, the *Essays* of Montaigne; some children of the village came and sported about me, without exciting my attention. But a player on the cymbal appearing, the little company engaged him, for the pence they could collect, to exert his skill for their diversion. The noise so disturbed me in reading, and the instrument was so out of tune, that I could bear it no longer; but getting up in a pet, I put a small piece of silver into the player's hand, and sent him away. The poor children seemed thunder-struck, and distress sat on every countenance. I could not help blaming my conduct on reflexion; this, said I to myself, is the privilege of the wealthy, to disturb, at their pleasure, the humble happiness of the vulgar. What right had I to disturb the innocent amusement of these children? Were they not as free as I on their own ground? and if their neighbourhood grew troublesome to me, was I not at liberty to remove? Humbled by these considerations, to make amends, I presented them with money. This gave birth to another reflexion in my mind; said I, mentally, it is the impudence of wealth to think of repairing, at the price of gold, the injustice it commits towards the poor. Indeed, I saw too plainly that the young gentry were not satisfied, and therefore went in search of the cymbal-player, whom I brought back, and then left the valley.

"How can one distress these amiable creatures, whose weakness and ingenuousness have such claims to our friendship? I never see a child without thinking of my first years; and feel a delicious satisfaction in having those pure pleasures, that enchantment of unalloyed felicity which, since, I have never been able to find. Alas! where now are the charms of my school-life, the long'd-for holidays, and the rural walks with my school-fellows? These enjoyments vanish at a certain age. But, as we become greater children, are we more happy? That dry reasoning which reduces all our pleasures to rule; that art of life, which only means the art of growing disgusted; that knowledge of the world, which serves no better purpose than to veil the treachery of the heart; and those societies in which Vice appears in the habits of Decency, have made me frequently regret my balls, my tops, and my holidays. I cannot even meet with a book belonging to my old classes, without a sigh. How serene was I when a student of its pages! What rapture was my portion during the half-hour's recreation that came between my lessons and my meal! What dejection did we feel when the ugly bell, interrupting our sport, summoned us back to our forms! I cannot think, without emotion, of the house where

where I was brought up; and the places that recall the first pleasures of my childhood, always strike with a new impression."

33. *Lettres de M. Helvetius, au Président de Montesquieu, et à M. Saurin, relatives à l'Aristocratie de la Noblesse.* 1789. 12mo.

THESE letters, which seem genuine, are said, in the advertisement prefixt, to have thus originated: Montesquieu communicated his *Spirit of Laws* in manuscript to Helvetius, who combated different opinions in it; but not confiding in his own judgment, requested the author's consent to communicate it to M. Saurin, author of *Spartacus*, a man of solid judgment, and of tried veracity. Saurin was of the same opinion with Helvetius: but when the work appeared, and they saw its great success, they were silent from respect to the publick, and to the glory of their friend. But now that Montesquieu's principles, relating to the aristocracy, have been embraced and urged, by the aristocratic party in France, it is thought proper to shew what his own friends thought of these principles at the first.

"You may remember," says Helvetius to Montesquieu, "that in discussing your principles, I agreed that they applied to the actual state of the nation; but a writer, who wishes to be useful to mankind, ought rather to occupy himself with maxims, which will prove true in a better order of things to come, than to consecrate those which are dangerous, at the moment that prejudice lays hold of them, to use them, and perpetuate them."—"The idea of perfection only amuses our contemporaries; but it instructs youth and serves posterity. If our grandchildren have common sense, I doubt that they will accommodate themselves with our principles of government, and adapt to constitutions, better than our's, your complicated balances of intermediate powers."—"A king creates the intermediate orders; they are soon his masters, and the tyrants of his people."—"The example of the English government has seduced you. I am far from thinking that constitution perfect. I would have much to say to you upon this subject. Let us wait, as Locke said to King William, till great mischances, arising from the faults of this constitution, have made us feel its dangers; till corruption become necessary to overcome the *vis inertiae* of the Upper House, be established by ministers among the Com-

mons, and no longer make any one blush: then will be seen the danger of an equilibrium, which must be incessantly broken, to accelerate, or retard, the motions of so complicated a machine. In fact, has it not happened in our times, that taxes have been raised from the people to bribe those very representatives, who give to the king the right of raising taxes?"

"Our priests are too fanatic, and our nobles too ignorant, to become citizens, and feel the advantages which they would gain in becoming so, in all forming one nation. Every one knows that he is a slave; but lives in the hope of being an under-despot in his turn."—"You see that, by intermediate powers, I mean the members of that vast aristocracy of nobles, and of priests, whose head reposes at Versailles; which usurps and multiplies at its pleasure almost all the functions of power, by the sole privilege of birth, without right, without talents, without merit; and retains in its dependance even the sovereign, whom it forces to change his ministers, as often as it is convenient for its interests."—"I only know two sorts of governments; the good, and the bad. The good, which are to come: the bad, of which the plan is, by different means, to make money pass from the nation governed, into the purses of the party governing."

In the letter to Saurin, Helvetius remarks, "What legislation can result from that barbarous chaos of laws, which force has established, which ignorance has respected; and which will always be inimical to good order."—"Our friend Montesquieu, soon stripped of his titles of sage and legislator, will only turn out a lawyer, a gentleman, and a wit."

Such are the extracts which we have judged proper to make from this interesting pamphlet. Hard is the lot of systematic politicians! If they proceed upon the plan of theoretic perfection, they are regarded as visionaries. If they accommodate themselves to received practices, they are regarded as time-servers. When Helvetius says so much of Montesquieu, what would he have said of our Blackstone, who has apologized for legal fictions, and all the absurdities of that corrupt chicane, called, even in this enlightened age, *LAW*?

In the progress of French liberty we sincerely rejoice. He who does not, deserves not the name of Englishman; for

for Freedom alone has rendered that name respected all over Europe. But the plan of French liberty must be left to the French themselves to digest; and it is to be hoped that the efforts of an enlightened period will form a plan exceeding our constitution, which they affect to regard as a botched machine; the various parts of which were formed at various periods, by various chances.

The title of Noble is so different in Britain from what it is on the continent, where every little squire is noble, that we must confess it strikes us, that Helvetius has confounded French *noblesse* with British nobility. That the House of Lords has been of supreme utility in our

constitution must be allowed. If the French choose to have no House of Lords, so be it. A philosopher would wish to see all the states of Europe under different forms of government; that the best might be known by experience, and imitated by the rest. But Heaven forbid that more experiments should be tried in this country!

34. *Poems* by John Rannie. 4to.

In these poems nothing can be praised, and much may be dispraised.

35. *Historic Tales. A Novel.* 8vo.

An absurd mixture of trite history, and insipid romance. The title is a sufficient specimen of the language.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our "General Index" is not the less perfect, because every Death that has happened during the last sixty years may not be found in it. The Deaths have been esteemed subordinate articles of the Magazine till the year 1780, since which time they have been regularly registered: but even from that time we cannot be answerable that none have escaped.

P. 1127, of vol. LIX. a Correspondent refers the Unitarians to Acts xx. 28, as an unanswerable text against them. On this head, S. H. Y. says, "Though I am no Unitarian, I will beg leave to tell your Correspondent, that the phrase, upon which he builds so much, is of no moment in the controversy. Our translators have rendered it absurdly, and himself much more so: (I will not say *impiously*, because I acquit them and him of any such intent.)—The proper meaning of *δια ταῖς αἱματός*, is not of his *own proper blood*:—as though the Deity consisted not only of blood, but also of blood both *proper* and *improper* [horresco referens!]
—but *with his own* SON. So, in the *Alexander of Lucian*, vol. II. p. 225.

Εἰμι Γλυκων, τρίτον Αἶμα Διῶ, παῖς ἀνθρώπων:

I am Glycon, the third SON of Jupiter, a light to men.

The same idiom is familiar to the Latin language. Thus *Tibullus*:

Quicquid agit, SANGUIS est tamen illa tuus:
Whatever she does, she nevertheless is your DAUGHTER.

Nor is the mode of expression in our own language abhorrent, when we speak of the *King's CHILDREN*, as *royal BLOOD*.

"I trouble you, Mr. Urban, with these brief notices, because I am sorry to see weak arguments brought to support any cause, and especially the cause of *DIVINE TRUTH*."

ARGUS says, "It may gratify curiosity to be informed, that the "*Belle Widows*" is the production of the celebrated Mrs. Rudd, alias Stewart. While that lady was confined in the Fleet Prison in 1787, experiencing the misery of extreme want, she wrote this No-

vel, then called "*Vulgar Prejudice*," to answer a *private* purpose. It has since been revised and corrected by the Author of "*Charlotte's Letters*," the "*Final Farewell*," &c. who has ushered it into the world with a Preface."—We thank this Correspondent for his information of "*the Book at Chapman's*." **THAT COPY** was already in our possession.

In vol. LIX. p. 1144, it is stated, that the Queen was waited on at Mount Edgumbe by the young and beautiful bride of the viscount's *eldest* son, and that she was "*the Hon. Miss Hobart*." P. P. has since informed us, "that the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgumbe have no other child than the *Hon. Richard Edgumbe*, who now takes the title of *Viscount Valtort* (but which should be written *Valtort* or *Vautort*); and that he married the *Hon. Miss* (usually called *Lady*) *Sophia Hobart*, a younger daughter of the Earl of Bucks." He has since had the honour (as a member of the House of Commons) of moving the Address to the King.

D. T. says, "*MERCATOR's* explanation of *Starboard* and *Larboard*, (vol. LIX. p. 992.) has great appearance of probability; that offered by W. and D. (p. 1004.) seems at least equally plausible: but, who shall decide? The learned conjectures of *PHORBAS* (p. 806.) are apt to remind one of the wicked wit who deduced *King Pippin* from *οσπιρ*. (See Horne Tooke's *Επεα πλκροιντα*.)"

DURGAN says, "Last week I heard a poor woman, while she clasped her infant to her bosom, call it her "*dearest Duck and Darling*."—The expression is not uncommon, but as I never observed that biped was particularly affectionate in its nature, I am inclined to think it is a corruption of some other word. It would seem very odd to say "*my dearest Goose and Darling*;" and yet the one is as endearing a bird as the other, though the initial letter makes the expression sound rather more harsh, while the initial of duck gives it all the advantage of "*apt alliteration's* artful aid." I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for an explanation."

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING often admired the latter part of the Romance of Vathek, and thinking it a subject more adapted to Poetry than to Prose, I have attempted it in verse; and conscious as I am, that I have not done Mr. Beckford that justice he might have received from an abler hand; yet, as I think it may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers, such as it is, I take the liberty of inclosing *The Palace of Istaker*, which I shall be happy if you think worthy of a place in your excellent Magazine. For its great length, the original must be my excuse; if you refer to that, you will see I could not shorten more than I have done.

Yours, &c.

A. V.

THE PALACE OF ISTAKER.

THE Caliph Vathek, with Nouronihar, daughter of the Emir Fakreddin, whom he had seduced from her father, after a long series of crimes, are led by the promises of a Demon to seek for pleasure, riches, and knowledge, supposed to be concealed in the Palace of subterranean Fire; and having violated the Holy Valley of the Santons, are pursuing their journey.

NOW the fierce Caliph, and his impious bride,

Of ravage tir'd, forsake the mountain's side;
Fatigued with slaughter, leave the calm retreat,

Where pure Devotion fix'd her hallow'd seat;
Where in long robes the peaceful Santons clad,
Enjoy'd the limpid streams of Rochabad.

O'er the wide plain their journey they pursue,
'Till Istaker's vast rocks close in the view;

Barren and bleak their craggy summits rise,
And frown tremendous on the neighbour-

fries;— [car,

Fir'd with delight, they quit their splendid
And hail the long-sought object from afar.

"Have we not now," they cry, "each joy
"in sight?"

"Gardens of bliss! and palaces of light!"

"Above all prejudice, above all care,

"Knowledge, to man denied, awaits us there.

"O Mahomet, thy promis'd raptures keep!

"Let dreaming priests o'er the dull Koran

"sleep;

"For future bliss neglect the present hour,

"Trust to their Prophet, and implore his

"power!

"For us the fiery Genii ope their bowers;

"Wealth, boundless rule, and endless joy, is

"ours!"

From the seventh heaven the holy Prophet

His mad Vicegerent to his ruin draw; [saw

Pitying he saw him to destruction run,

Nor to himself resign'd his guilty son:

"Save, gracious Allah! save this wretch!"

he cried:

"Let one attempt to save at least be tried!"—

Mercy divine, indulgent to the prayer,

A Heavenly Being sent, to warn and spare.

GENT. MAG. January, 1790.

A mortal form conceals from human eyes
The bright inhabitant that quits the skies;
And, all-obedient to the high command,
To erring man presents a saving hand.—
Rais'd by his power, a greyish vapour grew,
And in the mist the glaring sun withdrew;
The lakes, depriv'd of the all-cheering light,
Chang'd to a bloody hue their crystal white.
Where near the flood a verdant mead extends,
The seeming swain a fleecy charge attends;
From his soft flute melodious airs proceed,
Which rouse remorse for every guilty deed.
By secret impulse led, the Prince drew near,
And heard with wonder, mix'd with awe

and fear, [groans,

The mournful sounds repeat his subjects'
Of slaughter'd innocents the dying moans;
Whilst, to the ear of his astonish'd bride,
The notes proclaim her recent parricide.

The musick ceas'd.—The Angel thus begun:

"Whither, ill-fated Caliph, dost thou run?"

"Dost thou not know where ends thy destin'd
"road?" [abode?

"Dost thou not know where Eblis makes

"Behind yon mountain is his dark retreat:

"Ah, stay in time! nor aid his dire deceit.

"Stay, ere too late! thy fatal progress stay!

"Nor give thy last, thy only hope away.

"Devote to penitence thy future life;

"Send to her father's grave thy guilty wife;

"Dismiss thy mother from thy tainted throne;

"Lament thy crimes; and worship God alone.

"If, when the sun emerges from yon clouds,

"Whose sable gloom th' enlivening radiance

"shrouds; [hold;

"If then thy mind its dreadful purpose

"If then obdurate, obstinate, and bold,

"Thy heart remain,—the hour of grace is

"o'er; [more."

"An hour, if scorn'd, which shall return no

He ceas'd.—The Caliph's eyes those

thoughts express,

Which with loud voice he hastens to confess.

With looks indignant, smiling as he spoke,

From his proud lips this impious answer

broke:

"Shine forth, bright sun! I ask but for thy ray,

"Unaw'd and fearless to pursue my way."

The boon despis'd, the gracious Spirit mourn'd,

From the black cloud the darken'd orb re-

turn'd:

The warning vision vanish'd from his view,

And with a lamentable shriek withdrew.

Fear-struck and chill'd th' attendant train

appear,

And still the musick and the voice they hear;

Anxious they wait for the approach of night,

Then quit their Prince, and save themselves

by flight.

Undaunted still the guilty pair press on,

Eager for fate, in haste to be undone:

As nearer to their journey's end they drew,

Proud Istaker itself appear'd in view.

Between two frowning hills the palace lies;

Proud mausoleums on the mountains rise,

Which

Which, hardly seen by the last streaks of light,

Deepen the shadowy horrors of the night.
Black as its gloom, a marble terrace lay
Against the rock, which now obstructs their way.

In death-like silence heaven and earth repose.
At length the moon in full-orb'd glory rose;
On the vast platform lofty columns made,
By her pale beams, a long terrific shade.
The gloomy watch-towers, open to the sky,
Harbour each noxious bird that knows to fly;
Screaming they rise, struck with a new dismay,

[away :
And from th' advent'rous strangers haste
In vain the omen calls him to desist,
Th' unfeeling Monarch, practis'd to resist,
Eager press'd on, and closely by his side
With equal ardour came his wretched bride.
Ascending now of many a step the flight,
They gain'd the fable terrace' utmost height :
Smooth was its surface as the tranquil lake,
When not a breeze the sleeping waters shake.
There to their fight the countless watch-towers rose,

And palaces their ruin'd fronts disclose ;
Where stern colossal forms of beasts unknown,
And dreadful figures, rose from out the stone.
By the pale moon-beams, characters they view,

[hue ;
Shifting their forms, and changing shape and
Till, fix'd at length, the darting meteors stood,

In large Arabian letters, mark'd in blood :

"Vathek, by prejudice and weakness

"sway'd, [stray'd ;

"Oft from the path thy devious steps have

"Yet for th' attempt thou well deserv'st the
"meed, [ceed :

"Thou, and thy partner.—To your wish suc-

"Eblis shall bid each obstacle retire ;—

"Enter, and hail the subterranean fire !"

They read : and straight an earthquake
rocks the ground, [round ;
The massy watch-towers shake and tremble
The solid mountain yawns, and gives to fight
A vast descending stair-case, large and light ;
For on each step two flaming torches glare,
Whose sulph'rous smoke, high-curling, fills
the air.

(To be continued.)

HORACE, B. II. ODE III. TRANSLATED.

"*Aequam memento, &c.*"

WHEN storms, my Friend, around
thee rise,

And clouds of woe obscure the skies,
Preserve a mind serene :

Or, should the sun break out and smile,
Let no proud thoughts thy soul beguile,
Amidst the gaudy scene.

For know, if Fortune's brightest ray
Illumine with mirth the live-long day,
Or melancholy gloom ;

From Misery's cell, or Pleasure's bower,
Soon will th' inevitable hour
Consign thee to the tomb.

With aspect grim, and footstep rude,
See the fell tyrant Death intrude,
And daunt thy gay retreat ;
Where pines and poplars weave a shade ;
Where rills meander through the glade,
And soothe with musick sweet.

Here thy choice wines and dainties bring ;
Let each fruit, flower, that decks the Spring,
Their mingled fragrance shed ;
While youth and fortune yet are thine,
While yet the fable Sisters twine
Life's short and lessening thread.

That sumptuous pile, those fruitful meads,
Those verdant vales where Tiber spreads
His mazy lingering wave ;
Thy heir will seize, and all the gold
Those piles of ample coffers hold,
To riot o'er thy grave.

Whether our branch of lineage springs
From noble stem of ancient Kings,
Or ancestry unknown ;
Whether we walk this clod of earth
Of base or of illustrious birth ;
Death marks us for his own.

Alike, when our short race is run,
We quit this air, this sky, this sun,
And all the joys of light ;
Immur'd in Death's cold dreary cell,
Where Horror, Sadness, Silence, dwell,
With everlasting Night.

Nottingham, Jan. 5. G. W.

S T A N Z A S

ON THE FESTIVAL OF CHRISTMAS.

PURE as the snowy bosom of the morn,
Now may Urania all her virtues lend ;
First let Benevolence the hours adorn,
And Charity o'er all her mantle wend.
Ah, let not aught restrain the fostering friend !
Ill would it suit, when Riot foams around,
O'er-paid with blessings on this festive day,
That ev'n Misfortune cheerless should be found,

Or Worth excluded from the glad scenes stray,
When Heaven has smil'd on man, with warm
benignant ray.

Come then, Philanthropy ! devoid of gall,
Since Wisdom's lore hath nerv'd thine eagle-
eyes ;

Now may Contraction shrink from off the ball,
Smit with the milder radiance of thine eyes,
Maugre the groveling bigot's envious sighs !
Nor let th' unfeeling mock thy God-like
power,

Who never knew the joy supreme to bless,
Who never check'd the swollen eye-burning
shower,

Nor hush'd the wild waves of acute Distress,
Nor gave a tongue to Heaven, its grateful aid
to bless.

Then,

Then, tho' the Wintry waste should heap
And Nature's gay variety destroy ; [around,
Each chearful trace in icy sheen confound ;
The mind's bright orb shall know no damp's
alloy ;

Nor time, nor age, exhaust the source of joy :
But, like the equatorial clime, shall bring
Perennial beauties to adorn the year,
And oft to happiness renew the Spring,
More richly redolent, serenely clear,
To Friendship, Virtue, and the Muses dear.

W. HAMILTON REID.

L A U R A.

IN this cool hour, while Reason sways the
foul,
And Love's delusions creep not o'er the sense,
To steal away the judgement ; whilst no fear
Thee to disgust, and no vain wish to please,
Prompts or retards the movement of this pen,
Let me describe thee, Laura, as thou art ;
Woman, not Angel ; human, not divine :
In manners elegant, and, in approach,
Easy, but not familiar ; in thy gait
Graceful and winning ; in thy features fair,
But yet not beautiful ; in form not fine,
And still most lovely ; modest in thy speech,
In mind sagacious ; chearful in thy face,
And gay and smiling as the morn ; in heart
Solid and serious ; in thy friendship firm,
Cordial, and true ; in all thy dealings just.

P. HOMER.

II. PRIMO AMORE.

TRANSLATED FROM METASTASIO.

AH me ! how true, that from the breast
Which once has felt Love's soft desire,
No place can drive the pleasing guest,
No time subdue the amorous fire.
Tho' oft it seems to die—by Pride,
By Hate, by Anger, cover'd o'er—
'Tis but a flame which ashes hide,
And, thus conceal'd, it burns the more :
On these to tread, scarce any fears ;
Yet, should one gentle gale come by,
Quickly revives what dead appears,
And far to Heaven the blazes fly.
If Chance e'er gives this eye to meet,
One moment's space, my beauteous foe,]
I instant feel the subtle heat
Renew'd within my bosom glow.

I feel what-e'er I've felt before,
I sigh, I tremble, faint, I die ;
And oh, how greatly I adore
The death which comes from Laura's eye !
Nor only when I view thy face,
Laura, for thee my bosom burns ;
Where-e'er I fly, from place to place,
Thy loveliest image still returns.

Each spot gives fuel to my flame ;
There, do I say, I first did love ;
There swore she, by her own sweet name,
That she to me would constant prove.

These fields restore her cold disdain,
And these inform me she was kind ;

These give the sense of war and pain,
And these of peace and bliss remind.
Nay, ev'n the maids, with whom I try
For thee my passion to beguile,
Make me to think, tho' they are by,
That 'tis but thee I woo the while.

Sometimes I praise bright Lucy's grace,
And sometimes Mira's flowing hair ;
Call this or that a beauteous face,
Yet still but thee my heart owns fair.

O thou dear sovereign of that heart,
Thro' whom to me was Love first known !
'Till I with life itself must part,
I ne'er will love but thee alone.

How hard so-e'er my lot may be,
I ne'er will of that lot complain ;
For sure 'tis good to fight for thee,
Ev'n tho' perhaps I fight in vain. P. HOMER.

A N E L E G Y,

*On the Death of Mrs. HICKMAN, Wife of the
Reverend Mr. THOMAS HICKMAN, of Bil-
destone, Suffolk ; who died Sept 7, 1789,
in the 20th Year of her Age.*

MARK ! how the Violet sweet, the
lovely Rose, [white,
And stately Lily deck'd with spotless
Their several Beauties to the eye disclose,
Perfume the air, and yield a pure delight.

But ah ! how transitory is their stay !
We see them droop and wither in an hour :
Thus man himself is seen to pass away
His life ; how aptly liken'd to a flow'r !

Each passing day affords sad proof of this ;
Yet he unmindful of the fact appears :
But say, can that, which so uncertain is,
Give any confidence of future years ?

And still the cruel monarch, Death, we see,
Amongst our race doth no distinction know ;
The young and old, of high or low degree,
“ Await alike th' inevitable blow.”

Alas ! not Beauty, Honour, Wealth, or Fame,
Can an exemption from the stroke obtain ;
E'en kings and conquerors of brightest name,
To him submit, and by his hand are slain.

What marvel is it then, when late we saw
This foe relentless take his certain aim
At one, in whom detraction found no flaw ;
Whose form and mien could admiration
claim ?

Ah ! seldom sure, so rich a spoil had he !
(This Envy now will probably confess)
Her's youthful bloom, and sweet simplicity ;
Each social virtue, and attractive grace.

In Hymen's sacred bonds we saw her join'd :
The happiest union in this earthly state,
When Heav'n, propitious, gives the kindred
mind : [date * t

Thus, she was blest ; but oh how short the
Yes ; she is gone—Mysterious Providence !
Thy Will be done : tho' we her loss de-
plore !

* Having been married but little more
than eight months. Yes

Yet surely wisdom cries aloud from hence ;
 May we attentive hearken to her lore !
 Will she not teach us what is human bliss,
 Unstable as the bubble on the Wave ?
 That life's free boon the most precarious is ;
 And our sure dwelling only is—the grave ?
 But shall we there our thoughts and views
 confine ?

And those immortal hopes within us damp ?
 For know, in man exists a spark Divine,
 Was ne'er extinguish'd with life's feeble
 lamp.

Come then, O Faith ! thou bright celestial
 maid !

Diffuse thy heav'nly ray amidst the gloom ;
 Open a vista thro' this dismal shade !
 And mitigate the horrors of the tomb !

Behold her point to fairest worlds on high,
 Where the freed mind drinks purest plea-
 sures in ;

Where all are crown'd with immortality ;
 And where, (O happy state !) is found no
 sin.

Is this man's rich reversion in the skies ?
 And shall a world so vain his heart engross ;
 Forgetful where his truest treasure lies,
 Compar'd with which, all other is but dross ?
Lavenham, Sept. 17, 1789. P. B.

ON HUMANITY.

GREAT is the man, who loves his coun-
 try's weal,
 And boldly draws for her th' avenging steel ;
 Proud to stand forth the champion of her
 cause,

And crush the fell oppressor of her laws :
 Above all lust of gain, or fear of death,
 Who at her sacred call resigns his breath ;
 With the same look to fame or triumph goes,
 Smiles o'er the rack, or dares surrounding
 foes ! [mind

Yet there's a tie, that holds the virtuous
 More sacred still—the love of all mankind.
 Great, doubly great, is he, whose lib'ral soul
 No bounds of selfish bigotry controul ;
 Who, when Religion, Reason, Nature, call,
 Relenting bids the sword of vengeance fall,
 And, nobly scorning ev'ry fordid plan,
 Exalts the Patriot to the Friend of man.

Far more triumphant Lewis, when he spread
 The shield of safety o'er Cooke's honour'd
 head, [reign,
 Than tho' ten thousand palms adorn'd his
 Lord of the frighted earth, and victor of the
 main.

With av'rice fir'd, some rush to distant
 shores ; [stores:
 And with the spoils of nations swell their
 Unconquer'd lust ! to check whose growing
 reign

The ties of nature, country, blood, are vain :
 Before its blast the cheerful cities fade,
 And millions crouch beneath a tyrant's blade ;
 As the grim lord strides on in quest of prey,
 Blood, desolation, sorrow, mark his way.

Those, hapless fate ! whom cruel mercy
 spares,

Doom'd to forego their fond domestic cares,
 From their sweet mansions turn, a wretched
 train,

Unpitied pine beneath the galling chain :
 Blasted at once, and sunk in endless night,
 The hopes of years are vanish'd from their
 fight. [mands ?

For what shall stop, when thirst of gold com-
 Go, mighty monster, bathe in blood thy hands ;
 To glut thy pride, and please thy fell desire,
 Their wives be ravish'd, and their sons ex-
 pire : [smil'd,

Waste be the fields, where peace and plenty
 And the gay streets become a barren wild.
 Yet shall the minister of wrath descend,
 And heav'nly justice soon thy crimes attend :
 The blood of innocents, untimely slain,
 And widows' anguish, never plead in vain.
 Thyself, perhaps, by ghastly fears dismay'd,
 To thy own breast shalt lift the murd'rous
 blade ;

Shun willing mercy to thy soul a foe,
 And bid tenfold perdition on thee flow.

Curst be his mem'ry to eternal shame,
 Whoe'er on one man's sorrow builds his fame !
 But endless blessings on the good man flow,
 Whose bosom softens at another's woe !
 From whose kind doors no wailing wretch
 retreats,

Unblest, unheard, to famish in the streets ;
 Who deigns to explore the dungeon's dreary
 walls,

And back to life the gloomy debtor calls,
 Attends the smoky cot, where shiv'ring lies
 Pale Want, and bids neglected Merit rise ;
 Whose sighs the wretch, he cannot aid, de-
 plore, [oar ;

That weeps in mines, or tugs the hopeless
 Who sees with pain on Ganges' torrid coast
 Perfidious Europe pour her wasteful host,
 While the poor peasant from his native plain
 Dragg'd, rudely dragg'd, laments his fate in
 vain. [crimes,

What, Europe, shall atone thy barb'rous
 The curse the wonder of succeeding times !
 Destructive Europe ! vainly deem'd refin'd !
 Where more than savage guilt pollutes the
 mind : [flow,

From whose curst womb unnumber'd Daemons
 To scourge mankind, fell ministers of woe,
 That like a plague, with black malignant
 breath,

Sweep guiltless nations to untimely death ;
 The Muse, to shame insulting rapine bold,
 Disdains the wretch, and shudders to behold,
 Who calls himself a Man, a Christian, pour
 Ruin around, and bathe his steps in gore.

Poor is the wreath, that binds the Victor's
 brow, [bow ;
 Though prostrate nations at his footstool
 Though from his crowded coffers burst the
 blaze

Of rich Peruvian Gold and Diamond's rays ;
 Unless in Virtue's cause be drawn his sword,
 His life nor valu'd, nor his death deplor'd.

Far,

Far, far more sweet the silent humble praise,
That rescued Want, or foster'd Merit pays;
Thrice noble he, whom, bent on doing good,
The trump of war ne'er call'd to fields of blood;

Who walks thro' life with sober modest pace,
The comfort, not the curse, of human race.
Their gen'rous deeds with joy high Heaven
surveys,

And smiling crowns with everlasting praise.
These, when the spoils of Conquest all decay;
And Cressy's glorious triumphs fade away;
When Warriors lie in dark Oblivion's grave,
And not the pomp of pow'r e'en kings can
save;

Blooming and fresh, the force of time defy,
And shine unsullied in the realms on high.

PROLOGUE, to the BROTHERS, (a Tragedy,
written by Dr. YOUNG.)

Written by Mr. GILLUM, and spoken by Mr.
WILLIAM FECTOR, at his Theatre in
Dover, to a brilliant Company, on the
Ninth of February, 1789.

BY late defeats, you see, not yet subdued,
My fancy phiz again I here obtrude.
Let others wear the laurels of the Poll *,
For nobler triumphs pants my ardent soul !
And, spite of all facetious wags may say,
I mount these hustings now without dis-
may,

Losing no spirits, tho' I've lost the day.
In one great cause we all, I'm sure, agree,
The Drama's insults none can tamely see—
In these enlighten'd times shall it be said
Our taste for Avon's heavenly bard is fled ?
That Congreve's wit has lost its magic power,
Nor suits the palate of the present hour ?
That even Siddons' matchless skill has fail'd,
When Humphries and Mendoza have pre-
vail'd ?

That the *Melpomene's* most favour'd child,
Who into grief has flinty hearts beguiled,
Is now the object of the public flight,
Seen without tears, and heard without delight ?
To mend the heart—alas, she vainly tries : }
A nobler science bears away the prize,
Given to those who best can give black eyes ! }
Shall we be touch'd with tales of artless
woes,

And view unmoved a real bloody nose ?
Such scenes as these what Briton can resist ?
Who'd crush the glorious trophies of the fist ?
With all her charms, *Tbalia* too must yield,
Whilst Covent Garden's bruizers keep the
field.

The manager, by rich experience taught,
Knows by his treasures how his Heroes
fought ;

And, as with joy he reckons o'er his gold,
Each guinea proves how well their blows have
told.

Perchance some critick of the ancient school,
Hearing these practices, can scarce be cool—

* Alluding to the election between Mr.
Pybus and Mr. Trevaunian.

Thinks that the Drama's dignity is gone,
Its state degraded, sunk, and quite forlorn.
To contradict him, I will not pretend,
Can such a system boast a single friend ?
Can you, who warmly now such zeal display,
And pay such tribute to th' inspired lay
Of Genius, Virtue, Energy, and Young,
Who always gave instruction as he sung—
Can ye behold the *Honours of the Stage* }
Expiring thus, and still refrain your rage,
At such a stigma on a modern age ? }
In every face I read a just disdain,
I know your sentiments—the answer's plain—
I see the lightning dart from Beauty's eye
Flashes so keen, 'tis folly to defy.
Midst such defenders none can be afraid,
Nor need the *Muse*, neglected, seek the shade.

EPILOGUE, to the BROTHERS ; Spoken by
Mr. FECTOR.

Written by Mrs. PIOZZI.

WHILE gathering storms succeed to
cloudless skies,
And Winter's call bids misty vapours rise—
While doubts distract, and fogs surround our
isle,

How can pert Epilogue provoke a smile ?
No—rather let the soften'd soul retain,
Awhile, th' impression of Dramatic pain ;
Run o'er in solitude these scenes of woe,
Till your *Night Thoughts* approve our even-
ing's show !

Well knew the Bard, whose melancholy
lay, [Gay,
Wept the short summons of the Young and
How ill a Monarch's heart endures the probe,
While its strong pulse pants thro' the purple
robe.

Parental anguish shakes both crown and ball,
And unextinguish'd instinct breathes thro' all.
You, then, whose hopeful sons too early sent,
Like Prince *Demetrius*, to the Continent,
Should they some foreign prejudice imbibe,
Judge not, with angry haste, the travelling
tribe. [they run,

Tho', Dove-like, swift in circling heights
And shew their various plumage to the Sun,
Think what temptations giddy youths sur-
round, [found

Smiles that seduce, and doctrines that con-
Yet, when return'd from Paris, Spa, and
Rome,

This "Bird of Passage" late revisits home,
Accept with pleasures his improvements
made, [fade :

O'erlook the fopperies, and they soon will
Then, when the touch of *Parent Earth* in-
spires, [fires,

And his warm heart beats high with *Patriot*
Point out the joys that land alone can yield,
Which to all ranks spread forth Ambition's
field, [plan,

Where the firm Briton, bred on *Freedom's*
Feels his own consequence, and lives a man ;
Let frisk and frolick from that hour be over,
And *Travel's Epilogue* be spoke at DOVER.

SONNET

S O N N E T
TO THE DEPARTING YEAR.
BY WILLIAM NEWTON.

YEAR! that hast seen my hopes and
comforts fall, [old,
Huddled in dark'ning vest, like Night-hag
And breathing chill a baleful vapour cold,
On thee abhorr'd with banning voice I
call.—

O'erlaid with woes I view thy sweeping pall,
Nor execration from thy form with-hold;
For loss of friends,—and, ah! more lov'd
than all, [mold!
My life's chief gem enwrapt in timeless
Go! worse than all thy train that went be-
fore: [hand,
Thy youth camemark'd by Sorrow's gripping
Thy old-age shrunk my hopes:—for not
to me

Lives lost FIDEL*! he whom I deplore,
Whom Fancy in her brightest hour still
plann'd [hate on thee!
My solace. Him I mourn, and pour my
Tideswell, Dec. 29.

S O N N E T.
BY WILLIAM NEWTON.

WHEN will my weary aching head
have rest?

The quiet grave this care-worn body fill?
And Fortune cease to persecute me still?
And Grief's cold clouds to darken all my
breast?

And Envy's venom'd arrows to infest?
Ah, Fate! to me relentless in thy will,
Give me at once the measure of my ill!
Sad boon!—but I am reckless to be blest;
For why expect my evening sun will shine,
Whose noon-tide beams black storms have
shadow'd o'er!

I seem suspended, where deep waters flow,
By the frail tenure of a feeble line!—

Thou wilt not snatch me to the smiling
shore, [low!
Then plunge me headlong in the depths be-

S O N N E T
TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

IF aught can soothe the rustling gales of
Grief, [power,
More stormy blown by cruel Mem'ry's
And bless the Woe-pierc'd bosom with re-
lief,

I seek it in the twilight's placid hour:
Forthen, sweet bird, thy lonely groves among,
A pleasing melancholy o'er me steals;
And Fancy thinks, as listening to thy song,
Thy breast some barbed shaft of Sorrow
feels.

That thus thou shunn'st the lustre of the day,
To pour thy pensive notes so sweetly here,

* A son of the author; a youth of very
uncommon abilities and filial affection. He
died on the 23d of November, 1789, of a
fever; a disease from which he narrowly
escaped the preceding January.

Remote from cold Neglect's averted ear;
And as thy warblings softly die away,
Awhile I cease to muse on moments flown,
And in thy sorrows seem to lose mine own.
Shaftesbury. O.

S O N N E T,
TO THE MOON.

QUEEN of the silver bow! by thy bright
ray

As late I wander'd thro' the gloomy vale,
And told the winds my melancholy tale;
Little I deem'd that Sorrow's powerful sway
Could sink me 'neath the waves of wild
Despair, [fails,
Could toss my shatter'd bark, could rend my
For ever lost to Hope's alluring gales.

Poor, naked wretches, wherefoe'er ye are,
Who wander o'er the world at this dark hour,
Friendless,—with frequent tears your fate
I mourn: [borne

But ye once more may smile, by Pleasure
Thro' glittering scenes.—So yon refulgent
power [plore

Renew'd shall shine again; whilst I de-
Those faded joys, which ne'er shall blossom
more. C. S.

S O N N E T

To the AUTHOR of the ANTHOLOGIA.

SOFT, plaintive Bard! whose breast the
thrilling power [song,
Of love has pierc'd! whose sweetly-flowing
Like a pure stream th' enamel'd vales a-
mong,

Steals fragrance from each variegated flower:
Thee might I follow, wand'ring thro' the
grove, [shade

What time mild evening casts a glimmering
O'er the still landscape, and the blithsome
maid,

Simplicity, resumes thy tale of love,
And twines a flowery wreath!—Sweet
Laura sighs [strains

To hear thy plaints: not more melodious
Did Waller, sick with love, thro' Pens-
hurst's plains [ing prize

Wake rapt'rous.—Thou, sweet Bard, a last-
Hast gain'd; for ever shall thy flowerets
bloom,

Which Envy's scorching blaze shall ne'er
consume. C. S.

*Spanish Translation of Martial, Epigram xx.
by JUAN DE YRIARTE, an Author of some
note in Spain, lately deceased.*

QUATRO dientes, y no mas,
Tenías, Elia; mas dos
Te hizo escupir una tos
Y ótra luego los demas.
Elia, con esto podrás
Ya sin riesgo que temer
Días enteros toser;
Pues no tiene enfus encías
De herramienta ya vacías,
La tercera tos que hacer.

F O R E I G N I N T E L L I G E N C E.

THE state of the war abroad has received but little alteration since our last. Kilia Nova, at the mouth of the Danube in Bessarabia, has indeed been added to the conquests of the Russians; but Ofowa, on which the Emperor had set his heart, is still in the hands of the Turks.

The Emperor, in his present debilitated state, lives to see the people he has oppressed every where triumph over him. All Austrian Flanders and the rich Duchies of Brabant and Hanault, are united against him; and D'Alton, the instrument of his tyranny, loading him with reproaches. Luxemburg and Antwerp are the only cities that remain in his interest; and it is expected that many days will not pass before they are subdued.

The eyes of all Europe are now fixed on the transactions in Poland, where the King of Prussia has for some time been playing a deep game, and where an alliance has been forming that will probably give a new turn to the system of Europe. Already all Germany is in commotion, and Denmark is the only power on the Continent unaffected by the intrigues that prevail in the cabinets that surround her. Secure in the protection of her formidable ally, the Empress of Russia, she places her dependence on the freedom of her commerce and the faith of her neutrality, and enjoys the blessings of peace amidst the ruinous and destructive conflicts of war. Before our next we shall probably receive new lights, to enable us to discover the views of the several States that are struggling for the ascendancy.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued from vol. LIX. p. 1133.)

The Committee of Inquiry have sent to all the districts an account of the several conspiracies against the nation, the National Assembly, the city of Paris, and the Royal Family; with an abstract of all the evidence already obtained, and general instructions for the members of the districts how to proceed in throwing more light on the several charges.

The first conspiracy was that of the Marshal de Broglie, Count de Puységur, Baron de Bexenval, the Prince de Lambesque, le Marquis d'Antechamp, and M. de Barentin. These persons are accused of having intended to set fire to Paris, and to carry off the King to Metz.

The second was preparing from the 14th of July to the day of the dinner of the guards. It has appeared to have extended to every part of the kingdom. All the parliaments, several heads of the clergy, many regiments of cavalry, and, at one time, the whole garrison of Metz, seem to have been involved in the plot. The intermediate agents were members of the Clergy and Noblesse. L'Abbé Douglas, M. de Livron, Mademoiselle de Bissy, were taken up for their activity in that

intrigue, and have informed on several of the fugitives.

While this second plot was going on, another set of conspirators, of a very different kind, and totally unconnected with the aristocratical party, endeavoured to obtain the same effects with a different view. Both of them were eager to drive the King to Metz, the one to protect his power, the other to divest him of it.

The following is an authentic account, as drawn up by the president of the city of Sens, in the isle of France, and sent to the National Assembly, dated Dec. 12.

"This being the day appointed for the benediction of the National colours, all the companies of this municipality were assembled at the Hotel de Ville, to proceed from thence to the Cathedral.

"The procession had advanced scarcely forty steps, when a shot, fired from a window, wounded one of the drummers. While they were looking about to find from whence the blow came, many other shots were fired from the house; one of these broke the arm of M. Le Blanc, an officer in the company of fusileers, and son of a Deputy in the National Assembly; another pierced his breast, and killed M. de Lorme, captain of the same company.

"The order of the procession was immediately interrupted: the detachments of the cavalry and infantry, which composed the rear-guard, and many of the corps of archers and royal fusileers, forced open the door of the house: but the inside of the house was so barricaded, as to prevent all possibility of entrance into the chamber from which the villainy was perpetrated. Some mining instruments, however, were soon fetched, and they made a way to the chamber. On breaking the pannel of the door, they perceived a fire within, and many of the company ran out to bring fire-engines to the place; at the same instant the whole house blew up in the air. About sixty persons were buried in the ruins, some of whom were afterwards extricated, alive indeed, but grievously wounded, and the greater part perished. The particulars and the motives of this horrid plot are as yet only guessed at, the villainous contriver, the master of the house, being one of those who perished in its ruins. The only well-attested fact is, that this wretch, by name Billon, had been a little while before turned out of the corps of the fusileers. Some people have since declared, that they heard him swear to be revenged; so that we have no reason to attribute the event to any other source than the resentment, however horrid in its effects, of an enraged individual. If there should be any accomplices in this atrocious act, they will probably be soon discovered, from the measures

measures taken by the magistrates of this city.

Another conspiracy is discovered at Paris, at least some persons are arrested on suspicion of an attempt to assassinate the Mayor, and the commander of the guards at Paris, and it is said the proofs are very clear and convincing.

The Marquis de la Fayette, having received information of this conspiracy, made known to the King what he had discovered, but said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceeding. On further inquiries, he said, he had learned that a Monsieur de Ferras, a gentleman in the suit of Monsieur, the King's brother, had been endeavouring to corrupt the National Militia; that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the government of Paris, to kill the Mayor, the Marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers, engaged in the plot, made this confession; and the Sieur de Ferras, his wife, and two more persons, were taken up; and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind; and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted, that Monsieur, the King's brother, was concerned; and that, in particular, a loan had been negotiated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new conspiracy. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons at the Hotel de Ville, where he addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

"The Sieur de Ferras having been, on the evening of the preceding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the Chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public; there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumniating, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connexions with the Sieur de Ferras. In quality of a citizen of Paris, I have thought it my duty to come into the midst of my fellow-citizens, to explain the relation in which I stand with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in my suite. That having occasion for a sum of money for the expences of my household, the Sieur de Ferras had offered to procure a loan of two millions from the Dutch bankers. I accepted the offer, and have signed obligations to this amount. This is the whole of the negotiation I have had with the Sieur de Ferras."

Monsieur added, "That he was sure they did not expect to hear him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprise so infamous as the conspiracy in question; that his public conduct and his well-known sentiments would put him above all

such suspicions. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the King ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the King."

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity—and, both in the style and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The Mayor answered his Highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment which has characterised his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress. As Mayor of Paris, he did not rise, but spoke sitting, as Monsieur had done so.

His Highness afterwards wrote to the National Assembly the following letter, which was publicly read on the 30th of December last.

"Mr. President, the detention of M. Ferras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shewn to involve me, and the Committee of Police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which endeavours had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the National Assembly of this step, because the King's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. de Ferras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the Assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the Assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my truest and most profound sentiments.

"I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) LOUIS XAVIER."

A copy of Monsieur's speech at the Hotel de Ville was then read; and it was proposed, as a mark of respect, to instruct the Committee of Enquiry to take the matter into immediate consideration. To this it was answered, that it would be more respectful to consider the honour of the King's brother as incapable of being injured by the audacious assertion of an anonymous paper, and to leave the whole affair to the ordinary course of justice. And this opinion prevailed.

It may be proper to add here, that the Committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mahi, Marquis of Ferras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, Princess of Anhalt Chambourg, his wife, to be prosecuted.

On the 9th instant, the prosecution commenced, on the event of which all Paris have their attention fixed.

In the mean time a waggon having been stopt with eighteen small chests of silver in specie, on suspicion of being intended for im-

proper

proper purposes, the Committee of Enquiry sent two of their body to examine into the matter; by whose report it appeared, that the money had been sent, by merchants and bankers in Paris, to their correspondents at Lyons; and that the waggon had been stopped in consequence of a mistake at the Post-house, in not sending proper weigh-bills along with it. This mistake being rectified, the waggon was ordered to proceed.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Hostilities are begun on the Presidency of Madras. On the 23d of March, Tippoo Saib appeared in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry, with a force considerably strong to cause a general alarm. One of the sepoys belonging to the garrison, cutting wood on the banks of the stream which separates the districts of the English from those of Tippoo, was wantonly shot by a party of his troops. From the disposition of his army and other threatening circumstances, an attack was hourly expected; but, in the evening of the 30th, he marched off with his whole army avowedly for Pemplatim; but as the vessel which brought the news to Bombay left Tellicherry the same night, it is uncertain whither he directed his march. By later accounts, brought by an Imperial ship to Ostend since the arrival of the Swallow sloop, authentic intelligence has been received of that fortress being invested, and that his numerous army was so disposed, as completely to prevent any provisions or succours being thrown into that garrison. Previous to this investment, he had entered the districts of the King of Coliate, who, as well as the sovereigns of Cartenadne and Prince of Charikdas, flew with their families or retinues at his approach; the latter was, however, unfortunately discovered in his place of concealment by a detachment of Tippoo's army, and by his express orders immediately put to death, and his remains were afterwards treated with the most shocking and disgraceful indignities.

The account of the French garrison being about to evacuate Pondicherry, is without foundation.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By letters from Demerara, of last November, the White inhabitants have had a narrow escape from a general massacre; about a thousand of the Negroes from the different plantations having unanimously agreed to murder every White man on the island. The time was fixed; but the Negroes on one of the plantations mistaking the day, actually murdered every White man on it, which gave the alarm, and providentially saved all the rest. The ringleaders have been apprehended, and put to the torture, which they bore with uncommon fortitude; seemingly glorying in what they were about

GENT. MAG. January, 1790.

to execute, and not discovering the least remorse.

AMERICA.

Advices have been lately received at Boston, in New England, that Major Hardin, who, with 200 volunteers, troopers of the district of Kentucky, some time since made an expedition from the rapids of the Ohio, up the White River, in order to destroy some Indian towns, that harboured a troublesome and desperate banditti, has returned without accomplishing his purpose, or of affording the least assistance to the Miamian troops, who are absolutely blocked up by the Indians, and unable to secure the possession of the Western ports, the only barrier which can prevent the barbarians from over-running the different settlements on the Mississippi. During a march of three weeks, he encountered innumerable hardships, and particularly from parties of Indians who had lined the river; but, by routing some, and avoiding others, he accomplished a fortunate, though precipitate, retreat.

IRELAND.

On Saturday the 27th of December, Mr. Vance, sheriff of Dublin, received information, that a number of disorderly persons were assembled in a field below the Custom-house, for the purpose of bull-baiting; he communicated the same to Alderman Carleton, and they agreed to disperse them. They accordingly, at the head of a party of the military, proceeded to the field, and repeatedly pressed the mob to disperse quietly, which, instead of persuading them to comply, only served to make them outrageous, and they began to throw stones. The soldiers, having received orders, fired over the heads of the people, to intimidate them; but this not having the desired effect, eight of the ringleaders were seized, when a rescue was attempted, and the soldiers were ordered to fire in their own defence. The consequence was, that three men were shot dead, and many wounded. The sheriff then proceeded with his prisoners, and lodged them in the New Prison.

Next day, Mr. Alderman Howison, one of the Coroners of the city, having laid the inquisition, by him taken on the bodies of the persons killed, before Lord Viscount Clonmel, his Lordship was pleased to order the two gentlemen concerned in this affair to give bail for their appearance to take their trial at the Court of Sessions for the same.

Dublin, Jan. 21. This afternoon, at four o'clock, his Excellency John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland, went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity: and the Commons being sent for, his

Excel-

Excellency was pleased to make the following speech :

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ The King having been graciously pleased to place me in the Government of this kingdom, I have his Majesty's command to meet you in Parliament; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction, that I enter upon the discharge of this most important trust at a period when this country, in common with the rest of his Majesty's dominions, is in the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and of the inestimable advantages arising from our free constitution.

“ This happy situation will undoubtedly encourage you to persevere in the maintenance of good government, and to adhere to that wise system of policy which has established the credit, the industry, and the prosperity, of your country, upon a firm and steady foundation.

“ Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

“ I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you; and I trust you will make such provision as shall be necessary for the exigencies of the state, and the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ Your zeal for the interests of this country will naturally direct your attention to whatever can increase the wealth and extend the industry of Ireland; her agriculture and linen-manufacture will claim your especial care; and the institution of the Charter and other Protestant schools will, I am persuaded, receive from you that consideration which the interests of religion, and the good education of youth, peculiarly demand. I earnestly recommend to your attention the improving and continuing such laws as experience has shewn to be of national benefit; and I have the King's command to assure you, that such measures as may contribute to that end will meet with his Majesty's most gracious concurrence.

“ Impressed with a deep sense of the distinguished honour which his Majesty has conferred upon me, by my appointment to this arduous situation, I shall endeavour, with the utmost zeal and attention, to promote the happiness and welfare of Ireland, fully sensible that I cannot otherwise hope either to render my service acceptable to my Sovereign, or to insure your favourable opinion and confidence.”

In the House of Lords, the Address was moved by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Powerscourt.—In the Commons, by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Longfield.

The Earl of Massareene (see vol. LIX. *passim*) took his seat in the House of Lords, on the first day of their meeting.

SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. a numerous meeting of burghers, friends of reform, was

held at Glasgow; when a plan for constitutional reformation was laid before them, and unanimously approved of. They then proceeded to form themselves into a society, under the name of the Constitutional Society; of which they elected the Right Hon. Lord Sempil chairman.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At *Barton-on-the-Heath*, co. Warwick, on the 14th inst. the house of Dr. Wilmot was, about midnight, attacked by a desperate gang of ruffians; two of whom entered the room in which Miss Wilmot lay [her uncle the Doctor was not at home], who behaved with the greatest coolness and presence of mind. She heard one of them whisper, and another answer, “ No, you bloody villain; we will not kill man, woman, or child.”—They demanded where the money lay. She knew of none. “ Her uncle,” she said, “ she supposed, was gone for money.”—They then nailed up her room-door, and ransacked the house, stripping it of every thing valuable that they could carry away. After which, having secured the servants, they regaled themselves with wine, ale, and brandy; and before day-light they made their escape.—Several of them have since been apprehended, and committed to Warwick gaol.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The States of Flanders have published an Act of Union, offensive and defensive, with the States of Brabant, by which they engage not to enter into any agreement of negotiation whatever without each other's consent; and in order to give the States of Brabant every proof of sincere friendship, and to manifest their desire to cement an indissoluble union with them, the States of Flanders consent to the proposal made by authority of the States of Brabant, that the said union be changed into a common sovereignty of the two States, in such manner that all the power and exercise of that sovereignty be concentrated in a congress to be established, and which shall be composed of deputies named by each party, according to articles to be settled, and upon principles for the common welfare of both; provided, however, that the powers of that Sovereign Assembly shall go no further than mutual defence, to the power of making peace and declaring war, and consequently to the raising and supporting a national militia, to the entering into alliances with foreign powers, and, in short, every thing relative to the common interests of the two States.

The States of Brabant have accepted and ratified the abovementioned act of union with the States of Flanders; and it has been acceded to by the Provinces of Malines, Tournes, Namur, Hanault; and all the other Provinces (formerly Austrian), have notified

fed their intentions to send deputies to Brussels for the same purpose.

The States of Brabant, assembled on the 31st of December, engaged themselves by oath to the people, religiously to observe the rights, privileges, and constitutions of those countries; and the people engaged themselves to the States by their representatives in the same solemn manner.

The States of Flanders have struck a medal in commemoration of the happy revolution: it is ornamented, on both sides, with a garland of laurel; and on one side is the following inscription, "*Jugo Austriaco excusso, Religione & Patriæ Libertate vindicata, soli Deo Honor, 1789*;" on the other side, "*Ex Decreto Comitiorum Flandriæ, 1789*."

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, that the ambassadors of those European powers in friendship with the Porte had lately been invited to a conference with the Kaimakan, and some other great officers of state, which lasted three hours; and so satisfied was the Grand Signior with the result, that he sent to each ambassador a very rich pelisse as a present, a thing done only upon very extraordinary occasions. Two opinions prevail respecting this occurrence: the first is, that the Christian ambassadors have professed to mediate a peace for the Ottomans; the other goes to infer, that the Christian powers whose interest it is that the ambition of the two Imperial Courts should be checked have, through their ministers, promised to come forward next spring, in case of not succeeding, and openly declare for the Ottoman.

The Russian and Imperial ambassadors are said to have given intelligence to the British ministers, that a congress is going to be held between some persons appointed by their respective sovereigns and the Ottoman Emperor, for immediately putting an end to the war between those powers.

Russia and the Swedes are also about entering on a negociation of a similar import.

On the 24th of last month, the Supreme Court of Appeal at Copenhagen, having revised the trials and sentences passed upon the Swedish officer, Mr. Benzeltierna, and his accomplices, O'Brien and Shields, accused of having conspired to burn the Danish and Russian fleets in the harbour of Copenhagen, confirmed the sentence passed upon the first, and sentenced O'Brien and Shields to be employed for life in the public works. Mr. Benzeltierna must of course lose his head, if his Danish Majesty does not in his mercy mitigate the sentence.

Among the triumphs of the present war, the Imperial Courts boast of the capture of Oczakow, Shoczim, Belgrade, the conquest of part of Servia, part of Bessarabia, all Moldavia and Wallachia, the defeat of the forces of the Grand Vizir, the dispersion of the Captain Pacha's fleet in the Black Sea, the decided superiority of the Russian fleet in

that Sea, and of their armies, and those of the Emperor in almost every quarter now in contest; yet what have they gained, when the blood and treasure that have been lavished in those fruitless conquests are placed in the opposite scale? The Emperor has brought upon himself an incurable disease; he has sacrificed the flower of as fine an army as the world ever saw; he has exposed his Hungarian subjects to ravage and plunder; and he has lost the Netherlands to his House for ever.

The Empress of Russia has indeed not suffered so much for the present; but she seems to have brought upon herself a powerful rival, who will contest her power, set bounds to her ambition, and blast all her laurels, by compelling her to accept of an ignominious peace. Such, it is probable, will be the end of this ill-omened war.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 1.

In the present year, it is remarkable, there will be six eclipses, one of which is a total eclipse of the Moon, that will happen in the month of April next; and that Mars and Jupiter will be twice more in conjunction, viz. Jan. 21, and March 22, having already been in conjunction Dec. 27.

The rage for duelling has arrived at such a degree of insanity, that boys as well as men are infected by it; an instance of which, the papers say, has lately happened at Worcester, where two school-boys fell out about the meaning of a Latin word; the consequence a challenge with pistols; they had each of them a narrow escape, as on the first fire the ball of the one passed through the hat of the other, and the returned ball through the flap of the coat of him who fired first. Some farmers, alarmed at the firing, went to the spot, and fortunately put an end to the affair as the seconds were re-loading for the second rencontre.

At a meeting, lately held, of the trustees of John Stock, Esq. late of Hampstead, who bequeathed 200*l.* a year to be divided among ten curates of the Church of England, whose incomes did not exceed 40*l.* per ann. thirty-eight petitions were presented and received from poor curates to partake of this benevolence, many of whose stipends were not more than 25*l.* a year, with which they had to support large families.

Monday 4.

The prisoners, convicted at the Admiralty Sessions, were executed at Execution Dock pursuant to their several sentences, viz. John Clark and Edward Hobbins, for stealing off the Land's End a boat, several sails, and a wooden compass, the property of Messrs. Hurry and Co.; John Williams and Hugh Wilson, for a mutiny on board the *Gregion* of Liverpool, at Duke's Cove off the coast of Africa; and Thomas Brett, for stealing from a Dutch Hoy at Dungeness Roads three casks

Casks of geneva, 16 bales, and other merchandize, the property of persons unknown. They are all ordered to be hung in chains.

Tuesday 5.

A very extraordinary robbery was early this morning committed at Doctors Commons, and five desks broke open, in one of which were the seals of office, which the thieves thought proper to leave behind them. The whole booty, it is said, did not exceed 15 l. exclusive of a bag of bad silver, and a quantity of copper, though every desk was broke open where money was usually kept. It appeared, by the impression of a woman's shoe in the yard, that a female was concerned; and there is no doubt but a discovery will soon be made, as the persons by whom the robbery was committed appear to have been well acquainted with the office.

Saturday 9.

The wind blowing extremely hard, a fire broke out at six in the morning at Waterford-mill, near Hertford, which in a short time consumed the whole, with the dwelling-house adjoining, in which only two workmen slept.—It is supposed to have been occasioned by some neglect of greasing the mill-wheels, which were left early the preceding evening. The whole was insured by Mr. Hickman the owner, but not to the full value, a large sum having been expended in repairs not long before.

Thursday 14.

At three o'clock this morning arrived at Nerot's Hotel, King street, St. James's, from Geneva, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, their Majesties fourth son.

The cause of his sudden arrival is variously reported. The derangement of his finances is the most probable.

Mr. Bentley, grocer of Hertford, riding to London about five in the morning, with a considerable sum of money, which, the night before, he had been overheard to boast he would defend against any man, was attacked, on the edge of Hertford-heath next Hoddesdon, by a single foot-pad, whom he knocked down. A second fired a pistol, which frightened his horse so that he reared up and threw him, and ran home. Mr. B. being now left at the mercy of three villains, was robbed of eighty pounds in bank-notes and fifty in cash; and, after beating him with some violence, they made off across the heath.—Three men were afterwards apprehended at a public-house on Chess-hunt-common; but Mr. B. not being able to swear to them, they were detained for other offences, and have impeached a large gang.

Monday 18.

Being the day appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth-day, the Court was uncommonly splendid. The concourse of foreign nobility was great beyond precedent; and the Drawing-room was numerous, and uncommonly brilliant, notwithstanding, to the honour of our nobility, the dresses were mostly

of home manufacture. The Queen wore a velvet train, a crape petticoat, striped with a beautiful velvet ribbon, trimmed at each edge with blond; the space between each stripe embroidered with little stars.

The Princess Royal's dress was particularly elegant. Her petticoat was striped with wreaths of laurel embroidered on crape, intermixed with purple foil that appeared like a worm twisted round the wreath; the space between the stripes was covered with a small embroidery in gold and coloured foil, that formed a beautiful contrast to the stripes.

The Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth were dressed exactly alike, in gold tissue trains and gold petticoats, richly ornamented with gold and coloured foil.

The King, a scarlet cloth gala suit, with a very rich embroidery with stars of gold, entwined with wreaths of laurel. The loop, star, and George, of diamonds.

Prince of Wales in a most beautiful cut-velvet suit, of a dark colour, with green stripes, and superbly embroidered down the front and seam with a broad embroidery of silver flowers intermixed with foil-stones. The waistcoat white and silver tissue, embroidered like the coat, the garter fastened with a shoulder-knot of brilliants, brilliant star, George, &c. The effect of this dress surpasses every thing ever seen upon any like occasion.

The Duke of Gloucester in full-dress regimentals, with a very brilliant star attached to his order of knighthood.

Duke of Cumberland in a pompadour velvet, very richly embroidered.

Wednesday 20.

A Common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the progress of the excise-laws, and how far a further extension of them will affect the trade and commerce of the City of London.

Thursday 21.

This day his Majesty went in state, attended by Lord Winchelsea (Lord in waiting), and Lord Amhurst (gold stick), and opened the session of Parliament with the following speech.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" Since I last met you in Parliament, the continuance of the war on the Continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, have been productive of events which have engaged my most serious attention.

" While I see with a just concern the interruption of the tranquillity of other countries, I have at the same time great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continued assurances of the good disposition of all foreign powers towards these kingdoms; and I am persuaded that you will entertain with me a deep and grateful sense of the favour of Providence, in continuing to my subjects the increasing advantages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable

valuable blessings which they have so long derived from our excellent constitution.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

"I have given directions that the estimates for the present year should be laid before you; and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as the circumstances of the several branches of the public service may be found to require.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The regulations prescribed by the act of the last session of Parliament relative to the corn-trade, not having been duly carried into effect in several parts of the kingdom, there appeared reason to apprehend that such an exportation of corn might take place, and such difficulties occur in the importation of foreign corn, as would have been productive of the most serious inconvenience to my subjects. Under these circumstances it appeared indispensably necessary to take immediate measures for preventing the exportation, and facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn; and I therefore, by the advice of my Privy Council, issued an order for that purpose, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I have only further to desire, that you will continue to apply yourselves to those objects which may require your attention, with the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto appeared in all your proceedings, and of which the effects have been so happily manifested in the increase of the public revenue, the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and the general prosperity of my people."

As soon as his Majesty retired, Lord *Kenny* read the speech; and Lord *Falmouth*, after a short introductory preface, moved an Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by Lord *Cathcart*, who also spoke shortly to the subject. The Duke of *Leeds* then said a few words respecting that part of his Majesty's speech which related to the exportation of corn, when the motion was carried *Nem dis.* and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Lord *Valletort*, and seconded by Mr. *Cautborne*. And the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the same subject as the Duke of *Leeds*, was answered by Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge*, who did not rise to oppose the Address, but only to condemn the mode of legislature by Royal Proclamation. The motion was then carried unanimously.

It is not a little remarkable, that on Thursday, as the King was proceeding to the House, just as he was passing to the Horse Guards, a person of genteel appearance threw a large stone with great violence into the carriage, which narrowly missed his Majesty. This being perceived, the man was instantly apprehended, and taken to the Secretary of State's Office at Whitehall, where he underwent a long examination; and next day a

Cabinet Council was held at the Duke of Leeds's Office, Whitehall, when he was brought up to be further examined; and was attended by Mr. Pitt, the two Secretaries of State, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Chatham, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir William Fawcett, Lord Kenyon, Attorney and Solicitor General, and Sir Sampson Wright, who ordered him to be returned to the care of Mr. Moulsey, one of Mr. Secretary Grenville's messengers, who carried him to his house in South Audley-street, there to be kept till further information could be had concerning him.

On Saturday he was again brought up to Mr. Grenville's Office, where, on his third examination, it appeared his name was James Frith, a half-pay lieutenant in the 2d battalion of royals; and that he was the same person who stuck a libellous paper on the whalebone in the Court-yard of St. James's on the 5th of December, which paper he calls a manifesto; and the jumble of incoherences it contains fully evinces his deranged state of mind.

On Monday he was again examined at a Cabinet Council; at the close of which, the Council thought proper to commit him to Newgate, to be tried at the next sessions at the Old Bailey for high treason.

Friday 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord *Cathcart* moved for the trial of Mr. Hastings to be postponed to the 1st of February. It has since been put off till the 10th.—The House went in procession with their Address to the King.

In the House of Commons, new writs were ordered for the boroughs of East Looe, Dorchester, Malmesbury, and St. Germain's.

Mr. *Wiberforce* gave notice, that he should move the House on the slave-trade on Monday.

The report of the Address, brought up by Lord *Valletort*, was agreed to.

A copy of the Order of Council, issued for preventing the exportation, and facilitating the importation, of corn, was laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ordered to be printed.

Saturday 23.

The order of the day, to take into consideration that part of his Majesty's speech which refers to the corn-trade, postponed till Monday.

The supplies referred to Monday.

Monday 25.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address on Saturday; and reported his Majesty's Answer.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* presented a petition from the manufacturers of tobacco, &c. in London, against the tobacco-bill. The petition, being brought up, and read, stated, besides the general objections to every excise-bill, that compliance with various clauses

clauses of this bill was physically impossible ; and that, instead of increasing, it would ultimately diminish the revenue. Ordered to lie on the table.

The House in a Committee of Supply. Agreed to several Resolutions, to be reported to-morrow.

The Resolution of the 23d of June last, that the House would, early in the next session, take into consideration the subject of the slave-trade, being read ;

Mr. *Wiberforce* proposed Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. *Goswaine* proposed Thursday se'n-night ; on which a short conversation took place : and the question being put, it was carried for Wednesday next.

Mr. *Fox* spoke in favour of the question.

The House in Committee on the corn-laws ;

Ch. of Ex. moved for a bill of indemnity.

Sunday 24.

This evening, about half after eight, two gentlemen, coming down Pancras-lane, were hustled by a gang of fellows that were driving an ox before them. Both of them lost their watches, and one his hat and wig. —As this occurred at a time much too early for the arrival of the beasts in Smithfield, there is much reason to believe that the ox in question was procured for the purpose of depredation.

Monday 25.

The ship *Catherine* Countess of Effingham, on board of which Lord Effingham, the new Governor of Jamaica, embarked with his Lady, family, and suite, in turning down from Portsmouth got a ground near Cowes-castle, and within a few yards of the rocks. Fortunately there was but little wind, and the accident happening upon the ebb tide, the ship was next morning got off again without damage ; and the wind soon after becoming fair, she sailed from Cowes-road at one o'clock. Had the wind shifted to the N. E. a few hours sooner than it did, it was the opinion of many of the pilots, that the ship would not have been got off without considerable damage, and perhaps have been entirely lost. Soon after she struck, she heeled so much on one side, that the Governor and his Lady took to the *Belona's* barge, belonging to Capt. Hartwell, which was attending them, and went on shore to the Fountain-inn, where they slept that night, and embarked again next morning, as soon as the ship was afloat.

Wednesday 27.

Letters of reconciliation passed between the King and Prince Edward ; and in the evening his Royal Highness waited upon his Majesty at Buckingham-house.

Sunday 31.

The great philanthropist, Mr. Howard, as we are happy to hear by a friend of his who has received a letter from him, was in good health and spirits on the 17th of No-

vember, at Cherson, in Little Tartary, to the North of the Black Sea, in his way to Turkey, visiting the army and navy hospitals in that part of the Russian dominions, after having visited those of Riga, Cronstadt, &c. which he found throughout in such sad order, as would have given credibility, had it wanted it, to the information he had received from good authority, that no less than the shocking number of seventy thousand recruits, sailors and soldiers, had died in that country in the course of the preceding year ; owing, undoubtedly, in a great measure, to inattention, ignorance, and inhumanity, whose influence is always checked at least, if it cannot be overcome, by his persevering benevolence, his fortitude, and his skill, where-ever human misery attracts “this friend to every clime, this patriot of the world.” His desire of doing good in a far-distant clime may even now be friendly to several of his fellow-creatures (if *men* may be called so) in this country, when they read the following words of the above-mentioned letter from Cherson :—“Many are here shivering with the ague (a morass of twenty miles is before my window). I give the ounce of bark, and drachm of snake-root and wormwood, which has not failed me once.”

The National Assembly of France, in their Address to the King on the commencement of the New Year, venture to assure his Majesty, that, looking forward, they see the hour approaching, when, appearing in a body before their King, they shall present to him a collection of laws, calculated for his happiness, and the happiness of his people ; when their respectful affection shall intreat a beloved Sovereign to forget the disorders of a tempestuous epoch, and to remember only the prosperity and content which he will have diffused over the fairest kingdom of Europe.—The King replied :

“Gentlemen, My only wish is the happiness of my subjects ; and I hope, as you do, that the year on which we are now going to enter will be an epoch of happiness and prosperity for all France.”

In their Address to the Queen, “The tribute of respect which the Representatives of the Nation come to offer,” they say, “is not a vain ceremony. All the citizens know with what care you educate these * amiable children, in whom we have so great an interest ; and it is in the name of the French, ever-sensible and ever-faithful, that we present to you, Madam, the homage of a respectful devotion.”

Her Majesty's Answer :

“Gentlemen, I receive with much sensibility the compliments of the Deputation ; of which I beg you to assure all the Members of the National Assembly.”

* The younger branches of the Royal Family were then present.

Mr.

Mr. Unwin, whose death we announced in vol. LIX. p. 957, was of Doctors Commons, and, for many years past, employed as an agent for buying and selling livings, by which he was supposed to have acquired a good fortune, which, as he died a bachelor, he has bequeathed to the widow and children of his nephew (as mentioned in p. 1145); who now reside in his house at Croydon.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Mrs. Meyler, of Fishguard, co. Pembroke, two sons and a daugh.

Jan. 1. At Stoke-park, the seat of her father, Joshua Smith, esq. M.P. for Devizes, the Lady of Lord Compton, a son and heir.

10. Lady of Wm. Gore Langton, esq. of Newton park, co. Oxford, a daughter.

21. At Aswarby, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Sir Tho. Whichcote, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

1789. **A**T Moore-park, in the parish of *Oct. . . .* St. George, in Jamaica, Frederick Ravencamp, esq. to Miss Ingram, only daughter of Peter I. esq. formerly provost-marshal-general of that island.

Dec. 2. At Gibraltar, James Simpson, esq. Russian consul, to Miss Harriet Mawby, dau. of Major M. of the 13th regiment.

19. At Kirkwall, in Scotland, Rev. Mr. Wm. Anderson, minister of Evie, to Miss Polly Groat, 2d dau. of the late Dr. G.

29. At Gainsborough, Mr. John Draper, aged 68, to Miss Eliz. Bassett, aged 21.

Lately, at Chelmsford, Peter Newcombe, esq. eldest son of the late Dean of Rochester, to Miss Honoria Stock, youngest daughter of the late Tho. S. esq. of Bead's-hall, Essex.

Mr. St. Leger Bevill, of the royal navy, to Miss Sarah Shephard, of Gosport.

At Woodhouse, co. Leicester, Jn Hawkes, esq. of Mountforrel, to Miss Heyrick, daugh. of Wm. H. esq. of Beaumanor.

At Dublin, Rob. Leslie, esq. of Tarbert, co. Kerry, to Miss Crosbie, of Ballyheige.

At Dublin, Mr. Michael Flood, of Great Cuff-str. to Miss M. Murray, of Stephen's-gr.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, carpenter, of Waltham-stow, to Miss Love, of Stoke Newington.

At Dublin, Jas. Daly, esq. to Miss Anne Holdfield, only daughter of the late Geo. H. esq. of the county of Roscommon.

Rob. Uniacke, esq. of Woodhouse, co. Waterford, in Ireland, to Miss Anne Constantine Beresford, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John B. first commissioner of revenue for that kingdom.

At Knaresborough, Capt. Howe, in the E. India service, to Mrs. Call, late of York.

Jan. 1. At Boston, co. Lincoln Hon. and Rev. Cha. Lindsay, to Miss Fyde, only dau. of Tho. F. esq. of Boston.

Mr. Andrew Douglas, to Mrs. Mully, both of Clapton, Middlesex.

Mr. Rob. Clarke, of the Close, Newcastle, to Miss Irving, of the Sandhill.

2. James Cade, esq. of Seething-lane, to Miss Louisa Richardson, of Croydon, surr.

At Carrickmacross, Tho. Hamilton, esq. of Ennes, to Miss Eliza Blackall.

Mr. Hammond, apothecary, of Enfield, to Mrs. Styles, relict of Mr. S. confectioner, of Ludgate-street.

3. Mr. R. S. Currie, grocer, Leadenhall-str. to Miss Matthews, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

4. By special licence, at Knowle, near Seven-oaks, in Kent, the Duke of Dorset, to Miss Cope, eldest daughter of Lady Hawkesbury.

By special licence, Hon. Henry Fitzroy, to Lady A. Westly, dau. of the E. of Mornington.

John Delafield, esq. of Castle-street, Long-acre, to Miss Coombe, of Great-Russel-str.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, of Crow-trees, near Hatfield, co. York, to Miss Eastland, of Lincoln.

5. John Mullet, esq. of Bath, to Miss Austin, dau. of Sam. A. esq. of Gracechurch-str.

6. Hon. Mr. Digby, to Miss Gunning, dau. of Sir Rob. G. bart. and one of her Majesty's maids of honour.

At Wighambury, Tho. Langford Brooke, esq. of More, in Cheshire, to Miss Broughton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Tho. B. bart. of Doddington-hill, in the same county.

Mr. James Abernethy, of Cateaton-street, to Mrs. Jordan, of Fenchurch-street.

7. Mr. Tho. Scardefield, of Mary-la-Bonne, to Miss Greenland, of Chancery-lane.

At Alverstoke, Wm. Gray, esq. of Dartmouth, Devon, also a principal merchant at Alicant and Carthagen, in Spain, to Miss Jane Lys, eld. dau. of Hen. L. esq. of Gosport.

At Doncaster, Rich. Brown, esq. of Aberford, to Mrs. Greatrex, of the former place, relict of the late Mr. G. of Hatfield.

Mr. Reynolds, of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Charlotte Cox, of Mary-la-Bonne.

At Bristol, ——— House, esq. of Bath, to Miss Hill, daughter of James H. esq. mayor of Bristol.

Rich. Gwyllam, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Corrock, only daughter of R. C. esq. of King-street, Cheapside.

8. At Bristol, David Skrene, esq. to Miss Letitia-Sarah-Maria Harcourt.

Capt. Madden, of the 15th regiment, to Miss Pearse, niece to the late Col. P.

9. At Worcester, Mr. Reece, attorney at law, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Trye, only dau. of late Rev. Mr. T. of Lechhampton, Glouc.

At Bath, ——— Bridgeham, esq. formerly of Boston, late of the Prince of Wales's American regiment, to Miss Nicols, only daughter of ——— N. esq. of Devonshire.

11. Rev. Wm. Bond, M. A. senior fellow of Caius Coll. Cambridge, rector of Wheat-acre, and vicar of Mutford cum Barnby, to Miss Martha Hayles, second dau. of the late Mr. Rd. H. an eminent surgeon at Cambridge.

Mr. Gethen, of L. wrence-lane, to Miss Hemans, of Watling street.

Mr. Tho. Worledge, to Miss Anne Potter, of Exeter-street, Strand.

Mr. Richmond, of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Hall, of Haydon-bridge, Northumb.

Rev. Mr. Gabel, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Gage, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of Holton, co. Oxford.

12. Rev. Andrew-Thomas Hamilton, to Miss Hayes, eldest daughter of Sir Sam. H. bart. of Drumboe-castle, Ireland.

In Dublin, Wm. Smyth, esq. of Drumcree, M.P. in the Irish Parliament for the county of Westmeath, to Miss Frances Maxwell, of Drum, co. Down.

Tho. Gregory, esq. nephew of M. G. esq. M.P. for Newton, Hants, to Miss Brograve, of Worstead, co. Norfolk.

13. At Bath, Timothy Gabb, esq. of London, to Mrs. Hopp, of Walcot-parade, Bath.

14. Mr. John Fowler, of the Crown Inn, Amersham, Bucks, to Miss Margaret Fowler, of Warnford, Hants.

At Harefield, Middlesex, Jn. Liptrap, esq. of Mile-End, to Miss Hunt, daughter of Jas. H. esq. of Union-hall, in the same county.

Capt. Woolmore, of the Earl Talbot East Indiaman, to Miss Turner, of Limehouse.

Mr. Sterling, surgeon, of Colebrook, to Mrs. Perridge.

At Middleton, co. York, Benj. Blackden, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Cayley, eldest daughter of Tho. C. esq. of Middleton.

15. At Wokingham, Berks, Mr. Christopher Teafdale, cotton-broker, Upper Thames-street, to Miss Horne, daugh. of John H. esq. and niece to the Rev. Dr. H. of Chiswick.

Mr. John Baynham, of Birmingham, factor, to Miss Margaret Mouchet, eldest daugh. of Mr. A. M. wine-merch. Lichfield-str. Soho.

16. At Hendon, Middlesex, Mr. Geo. Fofbrook, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, apothecary, to Miss Anne Harris, eldest dau. of Mr. Cha. H. of Golder's-green.

Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Lymington, Hants, to Miss Calwell, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Sibson, co. Leicester, Mr. Rich. Wootton, of Oxford, mercer, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of Wm. D. esq. of Twycross.

Sam. Orr, esq. of Warren's Mount, Wilts, captain in the 73d regiment, to Miss Sarson, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Jn. S. esq. of Hamow.

17. At Aberdeen, Geo. Gordon, jun. esq. of Halhead, to Miss Anne Baird, daughter of the late Wm. B. esq. of Newbyth.

18. At Bath, Hugh Palliser Walters, esq. to Miss Mary Gates, of Dedham, Essex.

19. At Pontefract, co. York, Cha. Hopkins, esq. of Percy-str. to Miss Bellingham, of Ackworth-park, in the same county, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Drogheda.

20. Rev. J. Jones, D.D. rector of Shipston upon Stour, to Lady Viscountess-dowager Athbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. Geo. Lewis, woollen-draper, of Cheap-side, to Miss Cotterel, of Old Broad-street.

At Godalmin, Surrey, Rev. Hen. Pleydell Ryves, of Elstead, in that county, youngest son of the late Tho. R. of Rapston, co. Dorset, and of Esmer, Surrey, esq. and curate of Pepper-harrow, Surrey, aged 31, to Mrs. Sarah Hall, of Godalmin, aged 48.

Capt. Beauvain, to Miss Johns, of Brompton.

21. At Lewisham, Mr. Litty, of Philpot-lane, to Miss Susannah Tovey, of Blackheath.

Mr. Wigzell, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, wine-merch. to Miss Eustace, of Bloomsbury.

Mr. Mees, to Mrs. Evans, both of Frome.

Mr. H. Burney, of Bartlett's-buildings, to Miss M. Thompson, of Queen-square.

23. Mr. Rd. Bowles, grocer, in the Strand, to Miss Bower, of Ludgate-hill.

Mr. Eardley, to Miss Milton, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Jas. Caulfield, of Castle-str. Leicester-fields, to Miss M. Gascoyne, of Cold-bath-fields.

24. Mr. Harper, wine-merchant, of Mile-end, to Miss Malyn, of Bow, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Madras, soon after the arrival of the *Busbridge*, in which he went passenger, Capt. John Wickens, of the Madras corps of engineers.

In India, Mr. George Heron, lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, elder brother to Mr. Ralph H. who was killed by the hasty ascent of Lunardi's balloon at Newcastle, Sept. 19, 1786. See vol. LVI. pp. 806, 815.

At St. Jago, on her passage to the East Indies, whither she was going to visit her husband, Col. C. Mrs. Capper, of Exeter.

Nov. 16. In St. George's, Jamaica, Wm. Kelly, esq. clerk of the peace and court, and captain of the Annotto-bay company.

Dec. 13. At Dorking, Surr. aged 72, Mrs. Eliz. Dallowe, relict of Dr. D. of Epsom, and only surviving daughter of the late Sir John Hartopp, bart. Her death was occasioned by her shawl taking fire while sealing a letter.

18. In his 73d year, his Serene Highness Prince Christopher, of Baden Dourlach, field-marshal and master-general of the ordnance in the Austrian service.

21. At Winbourn-Minster, co. Dorset, in his 39th year, Mr. John Baskett, surgeon, man-midwife, and apothecary; in all which branches he was both eminent and successful. He was blessed with an uncommon openness and affability of temper; which, together with a large degree of affection and sympathy, which were ardently exercised towards all his patients, rendered him justly esteemed amongst the rich and great, and almost idolized amongst the poor, who have lost a valuable friend in every sense in which one man can be a friend to another. By being much amongst them, he saw their misery; was witness to their hard usage, and was frequently instrumental in redressing many of their various grievances. He also beheld, with much pain, their foibles; and although he was so much in their favour, and tried, by all the various means he judged might prove effectual, to cure them of indolence, daintiness, and almost total mismanagement, so peculiar to almost all of them, he could not succeed. In the line of his profession he had so repeated demonstrations of this great evil, which he judged to be

a dead

a dead weight to the nation, that he at last formed a resolution of drawing up a short plan for the better disposing of, providing for, and employing the poor in the parishes where he was most concerned. He afterwards enlarged in scale, so as to extend throughout the whole kingdom, and intended to have submitted it to Parliament. There is good reason to believe that its merits would have introduced it to the attention of that august body. He was a zealous promoter of every undertaking for the public good; an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a sociable and kind neighbour. He was every good man's friend, and of course universally esteemed, and by all deeply lamented. The town and country sustain, as yet, an unknown loss; for,

"A wise physician, skill'd our wounds to heal,
"Is more than armies to the country's weal."

Pope's *Iliad*, b. XI.

23. At Frankfort, aged 55, Princess Marie Therese de Truchses Tranchbourg, mother of the reigning Prince of Oettingen Spielberk.

27. Of a fever, the youngest daughter of Wm. Bray, esq. of Great Russell-street.

28. At Newcastle upon Tyne, in his 73d year, Snow Clayton, esq. a lineal descendant of an ancient-family, formerly seated in the county of York, the pedigree of which is to be seen in Thoresby's "*Ducatus Leodiensis*." His natural, friendly, and obliging disposition strongly co-operated with the advantages he derived from the situation of his family in procuring him, early in life, an intimate connexion with some of the most respectable families both in the town of Newcastle and its neighbourhood: a connexion which attended him through the whole of his life. Dying a bachelor, he has bequeathed a large fortune among his nearest relations, while he did not suffer the claims of affinity to exclude from his recollection the remembrance of former friendship, or to leave unrewarded the faithful services of domestics. His charities in his life were liberal, though not ostentatious. The same disposition has shewn itself in the following bequests to public charities, viz. to the Infirmary at Newcastle 100 l.; to the Dispensary there (an institution he was particularly attached to) 50 l.; and 100 l. towards defraying the expence of the intended new building. He has also bequeathed 20 l. to the poor of the parish of All Saints (in which he resided), and 10 l. to each of the other parishes in Newcastle. Having been exemplary in his moral conduct, and in attendance upon religious duties, no wonder that his mind was calm and peaceable to the last moment of his life, when he expired without a pang or a single contortion.

31. At Frankfort, in his 51st year, the Prince-bishop of Ratibon.

Lately, at his son's house near Emanuel College, Cambridge, the Rev. Sam. Knight, M.A. formerly fellow of Trinity College.—

CENT. MAG. *January*, 1790.

His fortune, which is very considerable, devolves to his only son, Sam. K. esq. M.A. of Trinity College.—He was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Sam. K. of Trinity College, prebendary of Ely, rector of Bluntesham, arch-deacon of Berks, King's chaplain, and author of the *Lives of Erasmus and Colet*, who died in 1746, and was buried at Bluntesham; as was at Chippenham, where he was vicar, his wife, in 1710, after the birth of this her first child. She was Hannah, daughter of Talbot Pepys, esq. of Imprington, co. Cambridge.—By his interest with Bp. Sherlock, the Doctor procured for his son the rectory of Fulham, with the vicarage annexed, to which Mr. K. presented Dr. Denison Cumberland, and on his promotion, 1763, to the see of Clonfert, in Ireland, Dr. Anthony Hamilton, and in exchange had Dr. C's living of Stanwick, co. Northampton, belonging to the Crown. With the ample fortune that devolved to him from his father, Mr. K. purchased the manor and rectory of Milton, near Cambridge, where he built an excellent rectory-house for his own residence, though he kept a curate to perform the duty.

At Lowther-hall, co. Westmorland, aged 83, Mr. Donald M'Leod. He was respected as an honest man and an agreeable companion; and was no less distinguished as a soldier, during 50 years service. He was at the siege of Carthagen, under Gen. Wentworth, in 1741, and one of the eleven only who survived out of the whole regiment. He also fought in Fleming's regiment, under the late Duke of Cumberland, at Fontenoy, &c.; likewise at Falkirk and Culloden, against the rebels: in all which actions he supported the character of a brave soldier; and, after many hair-breadth escapes, ended his mortal pilgrimage in rural and peaceful retirement.

Lady Gressly, of Lichfield.

At Worcester, Mr. Scudder.

In Gardiner's row, Dublin, Mrs. Browne, wife to H. B. esq. of Castlemargaret, co. Mayo, sister to the late Earl Nugent, and aunt to the Marchioness of Buckingham.

In Tooley-street, Southwark, aged 90, Mr. Geo. Saunders, many years sexton of St. John's, Southwark.

At Ballycabane, co. Limerick, Anthony Dalton, esq. late captain in the 73d reg.

In Palace-row, Dublin, Henry Burroughs, esq. counsellor at law.

At Bath, Miss M. Holman, daughter of the late Philip H. of Park-place, London.

At Lyons, Sir Wm. Meredith, bart.—The last annuity he sold was to M. Perigeux, the banker, who is probably one of the greatest gainers by his death.—He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, William, in whose life-time his father, Amos, died, 1744, having married Johanna, daughter of Tho. Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale-royal, in Cheshire, by Anne St. John, aunt to the famous Lord Bolingbroke. Sir William was elected a representative in parliament for

Wigan.

Wigan in 1755, and for Liverpool in 1762. In 1764, he was appointed a lord commissioner of the Admiralty, which he resigned the year following, on the dismissal of the Marquis of Rockingham. In 1768, he was again elected for Liverpool, which he represented 1776.—His brother, Theophilus, was presented to the vicarage of Ross, on which he died, leaving a daughter. But Mr. Banks, of Winstanley, co. Lancaster, a sister's son, is heir to Sir William's estate. His remarkable Answer to a Letter from a Dissenting Minister at Liverpool, about the Repeal of the Test Act, may be seen in our vol. XLIII. p. 216; his speeches in parliament, vol. XLV. p. 260; against the increase of capital punishments, which put by a bill for making burning the dock-yards felony, XLVII. 616; on the West India lumber-trade, *ibid.* 618; against the American war, XLVIII. 399, 616; XLIX. 11, 41, 279, 280, 331; L. 258; Lord North's administration, XLVIII. 610; on Sir Hugh Palliser, XLIX. 219, 220, 431.—One of his sisters married Alderman Trecothick, late lord-mayor of London; another, Frederick, second son of the first Earl of Darlington; a third, Ld. Frederick Campbell, second son of John Duke of Argyle, lord-registrar of Scotland. A fourth sister resided several years at Chester. She was never married, owing, probably, to a deranged state of intellect, under which she had long laboured. Previously to this calamity, her understanding was above the ordinary level, and had been carefully cultivated. In elegance of form, and beauty of face, she had once but few equals.

At Birr, in the King's county, Ireland, the Hon. Charles-Frederick Ramsay, uncle to the late Earl of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie-castle, in Scotland.

At St. Cleer's, in South Wales, Mrs. Scourfield, wife of Henry S. esq. of Mote, co. Pembroke, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Ewer, formerly bishop of Bangor, and canon of Windsor.

At Lochrea, in Ireland, Mrs. French, sister to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

At the same place, Walter Hardiman, M. D.

At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Gregory Greydon, esq. last surviving son of the late Admiral G.

At Douglas, in the isle of Mann, the celebrated Jack Cowle, commonly called The Manks Musician, and well known to great numbers of seamen, &c. on the Northern coast. He had kept the exhibition hop-room, and serenaded the inhabitants of Douglas, for 50 Christmases past; and, in respect to his services, a numerous concourse accompanied his remains, last Christmas-day, to Kirk Braddon church.

In Plunket-street Widows-house, Dublin, Mrs. Sarah Jones, an extraordinary instance of longevity, being 102 years old. She was an inhabitant of St. Werburgh's parish for 60 years, and was the most eminent baby-linen maker in Dublin for most of that time. She

was active and healthy, and likely to live much longer, had she not, some short time ago, received a fall, which bruised and injured her very much. Her eye-sight never failed her, nor did she ever use spectacles.

At Horfeley, co. Derby, at the astonishing age of 107, Mrs. Frances Barton. She followed midwifery upwards of 80 years. It is said she well remembered the Revolution in 1688 and that she danced at a merry-making on that glorious occasion. Her husband had been sexton of the parish church 70 years; and this antient pair frequently boasted that she had brought into the world, and he had buried, the parish twice over.

At Miles-court, Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Burr, grand-niece of Sir Isaac Newton, by a daughter of his mother, who married, for her second husband, the Rev. Mr. Smith (see our vol. XLII. p. 520). She had a perfect recollection of that great philosopher, and remembered passing much time at his house in St. Martin's-lane, and that, when a child, she had spent whole evenings in his study, as he was remarkably fond of children. She remembered, also, the strength of his sight, his examining old coins, and reading the smallest print without spectacles; the strict œconomy of his expences, with the regularity of his domestic arrangements, and that he seldom dined without company, with whom he was remarkably pleasant and chearful. She possessed a fine original portrait of him, thought to be a more striking likeness than the two in the possession of the late Dr. Smith, now in the master's-lodge of Trin. Coll. Camb.

A Portuguese woman, who, some days before her death, had attained the age of 109 years. She amused herself principally in teaching her great grand-children their Catechism. To the last day of her life her sight was so strong, that she could discover objects at a much greater distance than young people could.

At Pitcom-house, near Bruton, Mrs. Dalton, wife of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Bath, Mrs. Jones, a maiden lady, first cousin to the Earl of Hardwicke.

Aged 73, Rev. Dr. Seward, vicar of Charlbury, co. Oxford, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Ox. who presented him to the living.

Rev. Mr. Ramsay, rector of Barton St. Andrew, co. Norfolk.

Mrs. Parr, wife of Mr. Jos. P. of Tottenham.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. L. attorney at law, and niece to Mr. Waring, late stage-coach-master at Enfield.

At Barnes, Mrs. Salter, sister of Mr. S. late vestry-clerk of St. Anne, Soho, who died about five years ago.

Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. G. baker, of Ketton, co. Rutland. She died on the anniversary of her husband's birth, and was buried on that of her own.

At Reading, Berks, Mr. Breach; who for many years has been celebrated for his successful treatment of distorted limbs.

Aged 77, Mrs. Anne Walker, of Stokerston, co. Leicester.

At his apartments in Thames-street, Mr. Wm. Adams, attorney at law, of Ipswich.

At Portsmouth, John Thomas, esq. resident agent victualler of that port.

In Dublin, in his 63d year, Mr. William Ridgway.

Jan. 1. At his apartments in Dame-street, Dublin, literally of a broken heart, Joseph Keen, esq. who had been for 31 years clerk of the ordinance, till removed from that place by the Marquis of Buckingham, on suspicion of having participated in the embezzlement of that establishment; but, on a rigorous investigation of which, there could not be discovered the least criminality in his official conduct; and the developement ultimately produced the most honourable testimony to his integrity.—Mr. K. had received a fine education; possessed great aptitude for business; alive to the just feelings of a gentleman; and such elegance and suavity of manners, as endeared him to a most extensive and respectable acquaintance, and placed him in the honourable station of Deputy-grand-master of Masons in Ireland for an uninterrupted period of more than 15 years.

At Bristol, Mrs. Railton, wife of Mr. Hen. R. of London, and daughter of Jn. Marshall, esq. of Shoreditch, and formerly of Newington, in Yorkshire.

At Lancaster, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Gillison, a maiden lady. She has left 1600l. to build and endow houses for eight distressed old maids; 100l. to the Lancaster Dispensary; 100l. to the Charity-school for girls in that town; 50l. to the Manchester, and 50l. to the Liverpool Infirmary; 100l. each to eight distant relations; and 50l. to each of her servants.

At her house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a spasm in the stomach, which seized her in the night, so that she expired before the help which she had called for could come to her, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Garnault, relict of Amy G. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Bull's-crofs, Enfield.

In Gloucester-str. Queen-squ. Mrs. Filkes, wife of Mr. F. surgeon, of Woburn, co. Bedf.

2. Nathaniel Chauncy, esq. of Castle-str. Leicester-fields, brother of the late Dr. C. from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. He was the son of Mr. Charles C. a very respectable old citizen of London, a wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, nearly related, it is believed, to Charles C. a famous preacher and writer, of Massachusetts Bay. He died at Stoke Newington, Jan. 3, 1763, aged 89, leaving issue, 1. Charles, M.D. F.R. and A.S.S. who married Miss Tahourdine, but died without issue, Dec. 25, 1777; 2. Nathaniel, above-mentioned, who has left between two daughters 120,000l. (Their mother died Jan. 29, 1784.) 3. Philip, who died unmarried, April 30, 1783; 4. a daughter, married to Wm. Snell, esq. of Austin Friars, merchant,

and of Edmonton, Middlesex, by whom she had issue, *inter alios*, a son, Charles, who took the name of Chauncy, and married one of the two daughters of his uncle, Nathaniel Chauncy, above-mentioned; the other is married to a physician.—Mr. C's valuable collection of curiosities of every kind, formed by his brother Charles, will, by his express order, be sold some time in the spring.

In his 73d year, Mr. Samuel Hobson, of Long-acre, coach-carver. He was the oldest master in the trade.

Mrs. Eliz. Reeves, relict of the Rev. Jonathan R. of West Ham, Essex, late chaplain to the Magdalen charity.

At Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs. Osborn.

At Edinburgh, in his 88th year, James Spence, esq. late treasurer of the Bank of Scotland. This gentleman had held an office in that Bank 66 years.

At the same place, Major-general M'Nab, colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.

3. At his seat at Killruderly, co. Wicklow, the Right Hon. Anthony Brabazon, Earl of Meath. He was born in February, 1721; represented the county of Wicklow in parliament, 1727, that of Dublin, 1761; and succeeded his father in 1773. He married, 1758, Grace, dau. of Jn. Leigh, esq. of Ross Garland, co. Wexford, and had issue four sons and six daughters. His third surviving son, William, Ld. Ardee, born 1769, lately elected knight of the shire for the county of Dublin, succeeds him in his honours and estates.—He was a nobleman in whom the distinctions of rank and fortune derived real dignity from the virtues that adorn the gentleman. A member of the Irish senate for 43 successive years; his patriotism temperate, yet determined, preserved the happy medium between venality and faction, and was so uniformly directed to that important object, the prosperity of his country, that, during that long period, he was never known, in a single instance, to have deserted what he deemed its real interests. In an age when Libertinism and Infidelity but too often mark the manners of the great, he was not ashamed to confess himself a Christian; and manly piety, warm without ostentation, a beneficence unwearied, though silent and unseen, with an unaffected simplicity of manners, the genuine effusions of an humble yet elevated soul, shed an amiable lustre on the religion he professed.—Considering nobility, undignified by moral worth, as the empty pageant of an hour, to do good was his unwearied pursuit; and to do it without ostentation was his delight. Respectable in public, amiable in private life, in his principles immovable, in his friendships warm and sincere; in the more endearing relations of brother, husband, and parent, tender and affectionate; happy in the general esteem, happy in his family, happy in himself, while life is worth enjoying; and, after 69 years of uninterrupted health and prosperity,

prosperity, he passed to his reward by an easy transition, without a struggle and without a groan. He expired amidst his nearest relatives, his afflicted consort, and children; in whose fond attentions he experienced not so much the merited returns of duty as the effusions of love, gratitude, and veneration, and on whose hearts the whole tenor of his life has impressed this important lesson,—“That virtue, even here, is its own reward.” His Lordship was, early in life, strongly pressed to take an active part in the politics of the day, but withstood those temptations with this reply: “I will not put myself into a situation where I may be tempted to actions which I shall not be able to bear the reflection of at a future hour.” How small a share of pride he possessed will sufficiently appear from this observation: “My grandfather (said he) was a private soldier in Germany. By the death of the lineal heirs to the title, it descended to him; and he deserved it. Sudden exaltation made no difference in him; he was an honest man when a soldier; he was an honest man when a peer.”—Kilrudy was his Lordship’s favourite seat, a place celebrated by Johnny Adair, in the best fox-hunting song extant:

“Kilrudy’s plentiful board, [Lord,”

“Where dwell Hospitality, Truth, and my were Johnny’s words, on a former possessor of the title. With events his Lordship’s life was not very replete. In the words of Dr. Goldsmith, he knew no change, *but from the blue bed to the brown.*

At her father’s, at Salthill, Mrs. Cooper, wife of P. C. esq. of Craven-str. Strand.

Mr. Southard, hatter, in Stall-str. Bath.

At Woburn, Miss Mary Ker, daughter of James K. esq. of Blackshiel.

At her daughter’s house in Newcastle, after a long and severe illness, aged 68, Mrs. Robinson, late of Ryehope, co. Durham.—One of the most remarkable circumstances on record occurred during the illness of this lady. About three months ago, by a most extraordinary effort of Nature, a calculus was discharged by the urinary passage, which weighed four ounces and a half, and measured five inches and a half in circumference, and upwards of three in length.

In Titchfield-court, Oxford-street, Mrs. Corby, midwife; who, about six weeks ago, was bitten by a cat that she trod upon in a dark staircase, where she was called to a labour. The wound, which was trivial, was immediately washed with vinegar, and every other precaution taken; notwithstanding which, the infection began to appear about five days preceding her death. The symptoms were, a pricking in the leg, pain up to her knee, and a privation of sleep. She continued to grow worse till her decease; and, as she retained her senses to the last, earnestly desired every person to keep out of her way, not suffering any body to wipe the foam from her mouth, for fear of communicating the

infection. The animal had flown into the house for refuge, having been worried by dogs, and otherwise ill used by some unlucky boys the same evening.

4. Mrs Jefferys, wife of John J. esq. an eminent solicitor, of the Crescent, Bath. She went to bed in good health, and expired soon after, without the least previous indisposition.

Aged 81, Mrs. Milford, relict of — M esq. of Exeter.

Mrs Pring, wife of Mr. P. of Clare-market. She was in good health and spirits on the morning of the 2d inst.; but soon afterwards complained of a pain in her breast, which continued till about noon of the 4th, when she dropped down and expired.

5. Of a brain fever, Mr. Chapman, tallow-chandler Wheeler-street, Spital-fields.

6. At his house at Odiham, Walter Brett, esq. Mrs. Sills, wife of Mr. E. S. Dowgate-hill. At Perth, John Rutherford, jun. esq.

Mrs. Anne Godwin, wife of Mr. Geo. G. of Scot’s-yard, Bush-lane, one of the best of wives and mothers, and a good friend to the poor.—Her eldest sister, Mrs. Eliz. Russell, was so affected with her death, that she survived her only four days. They were both buried in one grave on the 15th inst. at St. Swithin’s church, London Stone.

7. At New-house, St. Alban’s, the infant son of James Trower, esq.

At Tottenham, Mr. James Strange, an eminent cheesemonger in Bishopsgate-str.

At his house in Leven, in his 76th year, Dr. David Goodfir, physician.

At Dublin, Mr. Cha. King, card-maker.—His wife died on the 2d inst.

Aged 69, Mr. John Smith, farmer, of Lawshall-hall, Suffolk.

At Ancrum-manse, Edinburgh, Rev. Mr. John Cranstoun, minister of the gospel.

8. Dropped down dead, near the third mile-stone on the Deptford-road, Mr. Rupert Davids, an eminent calico-printer at Crayford, in Kent.

Suddenly, Mrs. Barnsley, wife of Mr. B. attorney, Featherstone-street, Bunhill-row.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, in her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Rush, widow of Mr. Wm. R. cabinet-maker and joiner, of Cambridge.

At her lodgings on Ludgate-hill, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Gulliver, widow of Mr. G. of Witham, Essex.

Aged 90, Mrs. Aspin, wife of Rev. Harvey A. of Cockfield, Suffolk.

At Grange-muir, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Jean Anstruther, sister to Lord Newark.

9. Aged 80, Rev. Mr. Rich. Lloyd, vicar of Llan Afaph, co. Flint.

At Paris, aged 91, M. Jeuret, the oldest member of the French Royal Acad. of Painting.

In Burrow’s-buildings, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, Mr. Emeric Vidal, late of Pudding-lane, merchant. His partner was Mr. Tutet, the celebrated antiquary, who died in July, 1785.

A poor woman at Leyton-stone hanged herself, driven to despair by methodism.

10. At Ilford, near Hitchin, Herts, Mrs. Cockayne, wife of Tho. C. esq.

At her son's house on the Bankside, Southwark, in her 66th year, Mrs. Martha Tunnard; whose humane disposition and chearful temper will make her loss severely felt.

11. At his house in Green-street, Leicester-square, in his 85th year, of the gout in his stomach, John Burnell, esq. alderman of Aldgate ward. He served the office of lord-mayor in 1788. His fortune, which is 60,000*l.* in the funds and Middlesex houses, goes to his nephews, Mr. Tibbs and Mr. Burnell the mason. He was buried in Berkshire.

In Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, aged 84, Mr. Geo. Pemberton.

In his 27th year, Mr. John Robertson, son to the celebrated mathematician of that name, who was for some years clerk and librarian to the Royal Society, and was succeeded in the office of librarian by his son, who unfortunately losing that office, has for some years past been necessitous, and has now left a widow and two children in great distress.

In Newgate, C. Jones, who robbed two ladies in Kensington-gardens of their money, at noon-day.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, of Racquet-co. Fleet-str.

At Farnham, Surrey, Rev. Mr. Billinghamst.

Mr. Wm. Atter, hat-maker, of Gravesend.

At Chatham, aged near 80, Mr. John Parsons, many years master-joiner of the dock-yard there, but lately put on the superannuated list.

At his house at Wickham-mills, Essex, in his 77th year, Philip Burlton, esq. of St. James's-street, inspector-general and director of hospitals in Germany the war before last.

At Perth, in his 94th year, Wm. Gray, esq. late provost of that place.

At Paris, M. Berthier, deputy from Nemours to the National Assembly of France. The members of the Assembly attended his funeral the next evening, at six o'clock, and decreed not to hold any meeting that evening, out of respect to his abilities and memory.

12. Mr. Harrison, wine-merch. in Spread-eagle-court, Finch-lane.

At Hull, Geo. Cayley, esq. son of the late recorder of that town.

Mr. Cha. Elliot, bookseller, Edinburgh.

At Fallahill, Scotland, Sir Wm. Nairn, bart. of Dunfermline.

At Teddington, Middlesex, after a long illness, Mrs. Outley, wife of Drewry O. esq.

Mrs. Hicks, of Newbury, Berks; and on the 21st, her husband, of grief for her loss, he having never suffered any of his family to enter his apartments since her death, but had them hung with black, and admitted no other light than that of a small wax-taper.

13. At Deptford, Kent, aged 54, regretted by all who had the happiness to know her, Mrs. Eleanor Dorisford, the lady of Josiah D. esq. She was the daughter of John Layton, esq. of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire. Few

have been more exemplary in their conduct in the various characters of an affectionate wife, a tender parent, or a faithful friend, than this truly excellent and amiable woman. Her eminent piety, which did not consist in an assumed austerity, or enthusiastic attachment to any particular tenets, but proceeded from a rational view of religion, regulated all her actions. Her natural benevolence, gentle manners, and her mild and conciliating deportment towards those who were about her person, endeared her to a numerous offspring, and extensive circle of acquaintance, and the calm resignation and serenity with which she suffered a long and painful illness rendered her highly amiable, even on the bed of sickness. Her disorder, which was a confirmed dropsy, was extremely uncertain in its progress. Nearly a year before her death, she called her whole family together, and took an affectionate and solemn leave of them. After that awful period, she was alternately better or worse, and continued in the patient expectation of a release from pain. During her long confinement, her chief amusement was providing cloaths, which were frequently supplied from her own, for thirty poor children, who were instructed in the neighbourhood at her expence. Her whole happiness consisted in the happiness of others; and she seemed to have no wish but to promote harmony, and diffuse a spirit of benevolence. As she approached her end, Death had wholly lost his terrors. She was under no apprehensions, but patiently waited the will of an unerring Providence. On the day of her decease, the last effort of nature was a visit to the adjoining apartment of her husband. She reached the side of his bed with difficulty, pressed his hand, and attempted to speak to him, but her breath failed her. She then returned to her room, and passed her remaining hours in intermitting slumbers till three in the afternoon, when gently reclining her head upon the pillow, she closed her eyes, and, after a sigh, which was only observed by one lady in the room, her pulse ceased to beat, and her willing spirit left the body apparently asleep, without a struggle or a groan. So private was her charity, that the circumstance of her having placed a sum of money in the funds, for the benefit of an orphan, whose mother died in the house, and whom she had supported for thirteen years in the family, was only known to a confidential friend, who transacted the business for her.

At Burley, Benj. Tate, esq.

Rev. Sam. Prince, rector of Sherfield and Tisted, Hants.

At Hinxworth, Herts, in his 13th year, after a long and painful illness, Master Brydges O'Bryen Gordon, the only child of Sir Adam and Lady G.

At her house in New-street, Spring-gardens, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Brett, wife of Cha. B. esq. M.P. for Sandwich.

14. At Nayland, Suffolk, Mr. Fairclough.
Mr. Geo. Cheveley, a wealthy farmer at Boyton-hall, near Roxwell, Essex.

15. Mrs. Jenour, of Pond-str. Hampstead, a maiden lady.

At Milton, near Peterborough, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, aged 72, Jas. Landen, esq. a person as much esteemed for his amiable qualities as a gentleman, as admired and respected for his learning. He was a member of several learned societies; had written largely on the mathematics, and advanced that science considerably by his studies and experiments. (More of him hereafter.)

16. In Vine-str. Piccadilly, Mrs. Freeman.
At Morton, co. Lincoln, in her 38th year, Mrs. Hogard, wife of Mr. John H. an eminent grazier; a woman whose goodness of heart and amiable manners would have done honour to any station in life. For the last 13 months she was afflicted with the most painful diseases the human frame is subject to, which she bore with the utmost fortitude.

At Rye, Suffex, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Chamberlain.

At Old Ford, after a short illness, occasioned by cutting his finger-nail too close, which produced a mortification in the arm, aged 67, John Lefevre, esq. banker, partner with Curries, James, and Yellowley, in Cornhill. He has left an only daughter, heiress to the immense fortune of three families.

17. Rev. John Berjew, M.A. rector of All Saints in Bristol, and vicar of the united parishes of Bathford and Bathampton, Somerset.

Rev. John Gurney, vicar of Little Colan, and St. Allen, co. Cornwall, both in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

In South Molton-street, Wm. Bryer, esq. of the Admiralty.

Mr. Moseley, of London-road.

At Edinburgh, Rev. Mr. James Bain.

Mrs. Gerard, of Stanwell, Middlesex.

In Cavendish-square, James Clayton, esq.

18. At Richmond, Surrey, Tho. Ewer, esq. M.P. for Dorchester.

At Newington-butts, Tho. Mitchell, esq. first assistant-surveyor of the royal navy.

At Counter-hill, near Deptford, in his 63d year, Wm. Goodhew, esq.

In Great Russell-street, Mr. Jos. Harrington, one of the agents for the D. of Bedford.

19. In Clifford street, Burlington-gardens, Christopher Langlois, esq.

Mr. Albion Cox, refiner, in Little Britain.

Henry Topham, esq. of Sudbury, Suff.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Robert Jofflin, of Shadwell.

After a long illness, Mr. Allamand, master of the Three Cranes inn at Leicester (see vol. LIX. pp. 1053, 1145.)

At Reading, Berks, Mr. John Aris, formerly watch-maker in the Old Jewry.

20. At Bexley, Kent, Mr. Samuel Leeder, formerly an eminent brewer in Portpool-lane, but had retired some years.

Of an apoplectic fit, Edw. Valentine Stead, esq. of Donnington, Berks.

In Pall-mall, aged near 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Breton, relict of Eliab B. esq. of Forty-hall, Enfield, and Norton, Northamptonshire, who died Dec. 19, 1785. She was the younger surviving co heiress of the Wolstenholme and Raynton families, whose estate at Enfield, one of the finest in the co. of Middlesex, she conveyed to her husband, and after his death saw it dismembered under Mr. Christie's hammer, through the misconduct of their offspring. With a body as insensible of pain and illness as it was unimpaired by either, she possessed a mind steeled to those vicissitudes of fortune which would have broken the spirit of the most obdurate pride; and having hardened herself against what would have wounded the feelings of a more reflecting soul, the renunciation of a noble paternal fortune and all its connexions, she yielded at last only to the ordinary decays of nature, though the faculties of her mind had been considerably deranged for the last two months of her life. A lesson to those more immediately related to her, and to all who knew her.

21. At Enfield, advanced in years, sitting in his chair, Mr. Mathews, carpenter.

At Brompton, Miss Ewer, daughter of Jn. E. esq. of Love-lane.

22. Mr. John Towers, of Aldgate. He dined cheerfully with a party of his friends the preceding day, retired to rest in apparent health, and expired in the night, without any signs of having suffered the least pain or struggle in his dissolution. He lived to be twice prime warden of the company of Fishmongers, among whom he held that just influence and respect which arose from the zealous attention he paid to their interest, and the integrity with which he discharged his trust. Steady and consistent in his principles, he disclaimed all specious pretences, and spoke his sentiments without disguise. In public life he was indefatigably active and useful; in private life social and unreserved; an affectionate relation, a cheerful companion, and a zealous friend. His religion was free from bigotry and moroseness, and his benevolence without ostentation. Generous and manly in his professions, he never disappointed those he wished to serve, nor deceived those whom he could not approve; but maintained in all his intercourse with society a sincere, candid, and unblemished character. Many have been more conspicuous for their rank, station, and fortune, none were more distinguished by the real favours of Providence, being blessed with long life, constant health, cheerful spirits, and an unambitious mind; so that he may be said to have sunk into his last repose before he was sensible of decline, and to have spent upwards of 80 years with scarce any interruption to his usefulness, his activity, or enjoyment.

In Spring-gardens, Hugh Hamersley, esq.

At Vale-Mascul, in North Cray, Kent, the Lady of John-Edward Madocks, esq.

23. In the Minories, Mr. Culver, proprietor

tor of the capital iron-works called Brompton-forge, near Sheffield.

At Kew, Mrs. Smelt, wife of Leon. S. esq.

24. In his 74th year, Mr. Rob. Backhouse, of Collier's-end, Herts.

28. Mr. Henry Bigg, a reputable turner in Fleet-street, who had for eight years filled the office of one of the Alderman's beadles in Farringdon Without, with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the Ward.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 11, to Jan. 16, 1790.

WheatRye BarleyOatsBeans											COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Essex											
London	6	6	4	0	2	11	2	1	3	0	Suffolk	6	2	3	9	2	8	2	0	2	7	
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.											Norfolk	6	0	3	3	2	8	2	0	0		
Middlesex	6	10	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	3	Lincoln	6	3	4	7	3	2	2	1	0	0	
Surrey	6	5	3	3	2	11	2	2	3	9	York	5	10	3	10	3	3	2	2	4	0	
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	8	Durham	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	
Bedford	6	6	3	9	2	8	2	3	3	3	Northumberld.	5	6	4	1	2	9	1	11	3	4	
Cambridge	6	3	3	8	2	9	1	11	3	2	Cumberland	6	1	3	11	3	0	2	0	0	0	
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	11	Westmorland	6	9	3	8	3	1	1	9	0	0	
Northampton	6	7	4	0	3	0	2	3	3	5	Lancashire	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	3	
Rutland	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	0	Cheshire	7	0	5	6	4	1	2	5	0	0	
Leicester	6	9	4	6	3	6	2	3	4	3	Monmouth	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	0	
Nottingham	5	7	4	4	3	5	2	1	3	4	Somerset	7	4	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	9	
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	5	Devon	6	11	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	
Stafford	7	1	0	0	4	0	2	8	5	1	Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	
Salop	7	2	5	0	3	7	2	8	5	3	Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	4	
Hereford	6	10	0	0	3	11	2	7	5	8	Hampshire	6	7	0	0	1	10	1	11	3	3	
Worcester	7	2	4	3	3	9	2	10	4	1	Suffex	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	9	
Warwick	7	0	0	0	3	7	2	11	4	2	Kent	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	1	2	9	
Gloucester	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	2	4	2	W A L E S.											
Wilts	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	2	North Wales,	6	7	5	2	3	9	1	9	4	4	
Berks	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	4	South Wales,	6	5	4	9	3	5	1	8	0	0	
Oxford	7	3	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	11												
Bucks	6	7	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	5												

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan.	DRURY-LANE.	Jan.	COVENT-GARDEN.
1.	Careless Husband.—Island of St. Marguerite.	1.	The Dramatist—Harlequin's Chaplet.
2.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	2.	The Duenna—Ditto.
4.	Richard the Third—Ditto.	4.	King Lear—Ditto.
5.	The Haunted Tower—Ditto. [guerite.	5.	The Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
6.	Much Ado about Nothing—I. of St. Mar-	6.	The Farmer—Follies of a Day—Ditto.
7.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	7.	The clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
8.	Careless Husband—Isl. of St. Marguerite.	8.	The Dramatist—Ditto.
9.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	9.	The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
11.	The Tempest—Ditto.	11.	King Lear—Ditto.
12.	The Haunted Tower—Ditto.	12.	Highland Reel—Midnight Hour—Ditto.
13.	The Inconstant—Isla. of St. Marguerite.	13.	The Way of the World—Ditto.
14.	The Haunted Tower—Ditto.	14.	The Dramatist—Ditto.
15.	Two Gentlemen of Verona—Ditto.	15.	The Way to keep Him—Ditto.
16.	The Haunted Tower—Ditto.	16.	Love in a Village—Ditto.
18.	The Tempest—Ditto.	18.	King Lear—Ditto.
19.	The Haunted Tower—The Deaf Lover.	19.	The Duenna—Ditto.
20.	Two Gent. of Verona—I. of St. Marguerite.	20.	The Way of the World—Ditto.
21.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	21.	The Dramatist—Ditto.
22.	Knowyour own Mind—I. of St. Marguerite	22.	The Gamesters—Ditto.
23.	The Haunted Tower—The Deaf Lover.	23.	The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
25.	The Tempest—Island of St. Marguerite.	25.	The Dramatist—Ditto.
26.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	26.	The Highland Reel—The Miser—Ditto.
27.	The Inconstant—Ditto.	27.	The Suspicious Husband—The Farmer.
28.	The Haunted Tower—The Deaf Lover.	28.	Poor Soldier—Child of Nature—Ditto.
29.	Ditto—Harlequin's Frolicks.	29.	Eudora—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 5, to Jan. 26, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	731	Males	773	2 and 5	192
Females	712	Females	730	5 and 10	74
1443		1503		10 and 20	54
				20 and 30	115
				30 and 40	145
				40 and 50	139
				50 and 60	131
				60 and 70	96
				70 and 80	53
				80 and 90	36
				90 and 100	7
				100	0

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1790.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	Sunday																				
28	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	107 108 107					$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				15 19 6
29	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$												15 18 0
30	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$												
31	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$												
1	Sunday	78	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			107					$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				16 0 0
2	Sunday	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			108									16 0 0
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$116\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109									16 0 0
8	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$116\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				15 19 6
9	186	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109			$77\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$						16 0 0
10	Sunday																				
11	185 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109									16 0 0
12	185 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			110		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$							15 19 0
13	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$							16 0 0
14	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$							15 18 0
15	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			109		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$							15 18 0
16	Sunday																				
17	Sunday																				
18	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			110									15 18 6
19	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			110		$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$							15 16 0
20	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			110									15 17 0
21	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			112			$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$						15 18 6
22	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			112									15 19 0
23	Sunday																				
24	Sunday																				
25	187 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			112									15 19 6
26	187 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$117\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			112									

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For FEBRUARY, 1790.
CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Feb. 1790; and Feb. 1789 94
Patriotic Hints on the Improvement of Wool 95
The indecent Perversion of Satire reprobated 98
The Antiquity of the University of Oxford 99
Remarks on the new Edition of the Britannia 100
Plan for a Commutation of the Tythe-Laws 101
Whence the best Influence of Dissenters arises 102
Account of Kirkstall Abbey—Magdalen Oak 103
Barometrical Register for 8 Months in 1788 106
On the Discovery of Subterraneous Wood 104
Queries on the Nature of the new Tontine 106
Remarks on the Story of Kirk's Brutality 105
Remarks on the Test and Corporation Acts 106
Original Letter on Welsh History continued 10
Junction of Thames and Severn by new Canal 109
On the Re-publication of Warburtonian Tracts 110
Analysis of the Asiatic Miscellanies, Vol. I. 111
Mr. Turner's Visit to the Teeshoo Lama 114
Bas Relief—Conventual and Chantry Seals 116
Tradesmen's Tokens, Ancient Pfaltz, Medal 117
Woollen Manufactory removed from Clare 118
A Story of Two Rabbits nurtured by a Cat 116
Miss Seward on the Merit of Pope and Dryden 119
On the Comparative Merits of those Poets 120
A Letter to Mr. Weston on the same Subject 122
A Landscape still superior from a modern Poem 123
An abominable Traffic sensibly reprobated 124
Humanity, when shewn to Birds, well repaid 126
Some Attention to Hedge-hogs recommended 125
Character of Dr. J. Owen, a learned Writer 126
Notes and Illustrations of Shakespear continued 126
Reproof Valiant to Mr Travis's Reply Churchill 128
Parliamentary Proceedings of both Houses 134-140
Account of the Plate containing Bunker's Hill 140
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; including
Stuart's Athens, Vol. II.; the new Irish Peer-
age; Berkeley's Literary Relics; Considera-
tions on the State of the Nation; Cursory Re-
flections on Public Men and Public Manners;
and a Variety of Tracts relative to the Contro-
versy on Test and Corporation Acts 141-158
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 159
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern, 160-165
For Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c. 166-176
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 178-187
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stock 188

Embellished with Two beautiful PERSPECTIVE VIEWS; ONE OF KIRKSTALL ABBEY;
the other, of BUNKER'S HILL; and with a Miscellaneous Plate of SEALS,
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SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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94 *Meteorological Diaries for February, 1790; and February, 1789.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1790.
Jan.	0	0	0			Feb.	0	0	0		
27	39	43	37	29,43	fair	12	44	50	45	30,17	fair
28	38	49	43	,52	rain	13	42	52	44	,44	fair
29	37	42	36	,3	fair & h. wind	14	43	47	44	,16	cloudy
30	38	45	37	,56	fair	15	36	50	46	,28	fair
31	38	47	39	,64	fair	16	44	45	36	,03	rain
F. 1	35	44	36	,93	fair	17	34	47	37	,25	fair
2	36	47	46	30,25	fair	18	36	48	40	,45	fair
3	44	49	44	,35	cloudy	19	39	51	38	,5	fair
4	42	47	43	,6	cloudy	20	34	44	36	,45	fair
5	43	46	44	,64	cloudy	21	30	47	37	,43	fair
6	41	50	43	,53	fair	22	36	54	47	,23	fair
7	41	43	39	,46	cloudy	23	46	51	44	,04	rain
8	37	39	39	,27	cloudy	24	42	51	49	,1	cloudy
9	38	46	42	,1	cloudy	25	49	55	48	,08	cloudy
10	43	44	36	,25	cloudy	26	48			,05	cloudy
11	37	48	41	,23	rain						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Feb. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in February, 1789.
1	29 8	47	S		cloudy, bright sun ¹
2	29 6	51	SW	.33	bright morn, showers ²
3	29 2	49	SW		cloudy, gleams of sun
4	29 6	44	SW		cloudy, heavy rain
5	29 6	42	W		hail-storm, sun-shine, cold wind
6	29 10	44	WSW	.67	flight frost
7					
8		47			
9	29 12	48			fine bright day
10			NE		
11		43	N		
12	29 16	41	NW		bright
13	29 14			.32	bright and still
14	29 10	47	W		cloudy
15	29 14	48	SW		cloudy, gleams of sun
16	30	49			bright ³
17	30	49	SW	.21	⁴
18	29 16	48	W		mild, with wind ⁵
19	29 14	47	SW		mild
20	29 14	48	S		cloudy ⁶
21	29 12	49	SW		heavy storms
22	29 8	49	NW		hail-storms, high wind
23	29 8	50	W	127	rain all day ⁷
24	29 4	47	SW		storms
25	28 10	45	NW	.51	rain
26	29	45	N		slight rain all day
27	29 10	51	N		bright ⁸
28	29 10	44	N		sun-shine, cold wind

¹ Mountain snowdrops appear.—² Springs rise very fast.—³ Partridges begin to pair.—
⁴ Daphne mezereum in bloom.—⁵ Numbers of young lambs fallen.—⁶ Lilac buds begin to
open.—⁷ Hyacinths appear.—⁸ Gnats swarm in the sun-shine.

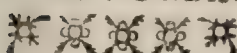
Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1790.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART I.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

 WAS, a few years ago, a witness of a circumstance that, I think, calls on us to exert ourselves in the improvement of our wool and woollen manufactures. I landed at Marseilles, where I had the mortification of seeing eighteen ships lying off the harbour, just arrived from the Levant; an evident proof to what astonishing amount the French trade is extended in the Turkish dominions. Mr. Volney, in his Travels in Syria, relates, that in the cities of Asia the number of the trading houses there exceeded much the number of English houses. My curiosity was excited, to enquire whence this difference arose, seeing our trade to that country formerly was said to exceed theirs. I was informed, that our merchants have so far lost their character of honesty in that country, that every bale of goods sent from England is opened on its being landed in Turkey, to examine whether the contents are the same as the invoice reports them: whereas every piece of cloth from France has the maker's and stamp-master's name on them; so that a piece of cloth may be returned from the most distant parts of Asia, when found faulty, and both the makers and stampers are severely punished. If our cloth was stamped in the same manner, this reproach might be prevented, and our former character restored. Add to this, that the French make a lighter cloth, fitter for a warm country, than our more substantial cloth is. However the truth of this report may be, the evidently greater trade carried on by the French in the Levant demands our utmost attention to the improvement of our wool and woollen manufactures, formerly called the gold-mine of this country. With this view, Mr. Urban, I beg leave, thro'

the channel of your useful publication, to throw out some hints on this subject, pointing out the practice of the Romans anciently, and of the Spaniards of late, for the purpose of improving their wool.

Varro informs us, that, in his time, the Romans were wont to drive their sheep out of Apulia into Samnium before the summer, and that the number of sheep intended to graze there was given in, that a proper allotment of land might be assigned, according to their number and the goodness of the pasture. During the wars, that ravaged Italy after the ruin of the Roman empire, this judicious practice was neglected for centuries: but Mr. Swinburne, in his Travels in Italy, relates, that it was again renewed by Alphonse the First, king of Naples. He engaged to supply the breeders of sheep in his dominions with a fine new race, imported from Spain, said to be propagated from sheep sent into Spain as a present from England by king Edward. As an encouragement to his people, the king engaged to provide winter-pasture for the sheep during seven months. The Crown not being possessed of sufficient pasture for the great flock that in time might be expected from Abruzzo, the minister purchased, from the Puglian proprietors, as much more as was deemed adequate to this purpose. Perpetual leases were made for seven months in the year, during which time no other sheep or cattle were allowed to feed on these pastures. So anxious was he for success, that, in case of the failure of herbage, the Crown reserved a power of compelling all subjects to let on lease such grasslands as might be wanted to make up the deficiency. The flocks were to pass free from all dues and tolls, and to be protected from all assaults or disturbances. The owners were furnished with materials for huts and folds at reasonable prices, on credit. The numbers transported in this manner were computed at

one million and two hundred thousand. The subsequent wars again interrupted these laudable institutions.

We have lately had two very particular accounts, that this practice is still continued in Spain, and with remarkable good success.

The first care of the shepherds in Spain, on coming to the spot on which the sheep are to be fed during the summer, is to give to the ewes as much salt as they will eat. The method of giving it to them is as follows: the shepherds place a sufficient number of flat stones about twenty feet from one another. He lays salt on each stone, then leads his flock slowly between the stones, and each sheep eats at pleasure. This they frequently repeat, the sheep feeding heartily, owing probably to the craving the salt occasions: and they return to the salt with redoubled ardor. The allowance of salt to each sheep during the season is nearly a pound and a half. This example may, in some degree, be followed on the borders of Wales, in some parts of Derbyshire and Lancashire, and perhaps with more success on the hills on the borders between England and Scotland. It is observed that the wool of Andalusia is coarse, because their sheep never change climate like the marine flocks; whose wool would also degenerate, if they were kept to one place; as that of Andalusia would improve, were they accustomed to migrate.

There are several other practices followed in Spain, besides the migration of their sheep, which may be worthy of our imitation.

About the end of September they mark their sheep, by rubbing on their loyns ocre diluted with water; being of opinion that the ocre, incorporating with the grease of wool, protects them from the inclemency of the weather. Others think that the ocre acts as an absorbent, and sucks up the excess of the transpiration. These practices at least are worthy of trial in the northern countries, instead of shearing their sheep, which occasions a considerable loss of wool, whereas the ocre would easily wash out.

In the end of September, the sheep begin their march to a warmer climate. They have a free passage through all pastures and commons belonging to the vintages. The shepherds are careful to lead them to the same pastures, where

they had been the former winter: for if they are not led thither, they discover the difference of the ground by the great sensibility of their olfactory organs.

The Spaniards begin to shear their sheep as early as the weather will permit, lest the fleeces, being piled one above another, may rot. They have buildings which will contain the flock. This is the more necessary, as the ewes are so delicate, that, if immediately exposed to the chilling air of the night, they would perish.

On the day of shearing, the sheep are conducted into a sudatory, where they are kept as close as possible, that they may sweat freely, in order to soften the wool. The Romans had a somewhat similar practice. Columella relates that they soaked the wool with oil and wine, till it was saturated, before the shearing time. How far it would be advisable to imitate this practice should be referred to experiments. That it might be advisable to smear their bodies after shearing scarcely admits of a doubt, as it would prevent insects stinging them, and perhaps depositing their eggs in their skins. Perhaps oil and strong beer might answer this purpose.

The Romans at all times penned their sheep in clean folds, and carefully kept them free from filth. The sheep were never allowed to feed till the sun had dried up the dew, because the spitting of the drops was apt to give the sheep sore eyes.

The Spaniards divided their wool into three sorts. The back and belly gave the superfine; the neck and sides gave the fine; and the breast, the shoulders, and thighs, the coarse.

When the shepherds think there is the appearance of a storm, they make proper signals to their dogs, to collect the flock, and lead them to shelter. I have been informed that the wool of our sheep would be improved, if our sheep were kept under cover during the severe winter nights. The experiment might be easily made.

Having thus related the practice of other nations in the management of their sheep, in order to improve their wool; examples which we in part at least may imitate; I shall next consider the various articles of their food, in as far as they may tend to the same purpose. That their food has a sensible effect on their wool, is manifest from the difference

difference of the wool in different parts of this country, which difference probably arises from the difference of their food. We have an instance of a remarkable difference in wool owing to I cannot say what cause. The fact is, that, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in Shetland, I have seen shauls made of the wool of the Shetland sheep little inferior to those from India. Their management of their sheep is surely worthy of enquiry.

The constant verdure of our downs affords our sheep a food superiour to what any of our neighbours enjoy. The question is, whether this natural production of our downs may not be improved by introducing plants of which sheep are observed to be particularly fond, because it is probable, that what seems to contribute to their health may also contribute to the improvement of their wool.

The late Lord Elibank, a nobleman distinguished by his ingenuity and judgment, mentioned it as a certain sign that the sheep were particularly fond of such plants as, in their usual pastures, were not allowed to run to seed. His Lordship observed, that in a pasture near his seat, in which grew a good deal of milfoil or yarrow, he did not see that it ever rose to bloom. He therefore inclosed a part of the pasture with hurdles, thereby to give the plant an opportunity to perfect its seed, which was carefully collected, and sown in part of a field which was laid down with grass-seeds. The plants came up well; and, when the ground was next summer in condition to bear the treading of sheep, he sent in a number to cut up the grass. His Lordship observed that, before the sheep touched the other grasses, they had ate up all the yarrow. The sheep are observed to be also very fond of ribwood or narrow-leaved plantain.

I have been informed that in several parts, on the borders of Wales, burnet grows naturally, of which the sheep are observed to be fond. Their wool there is said to be peculiarly fine, and that their mutton is well relished; and the cattle and sheep, which feed on it, give plenty of milk. As I have seen some experiments made on burnet, and have heard of others, I shall beg leave to treat of it at some length.

A general complaint against burnet is, that it does not produce a sufficiently plentiful crop when it is sown in broad cast, and grass comes up with it: the

objection is just. In order to judge of it fairly, it should be planted properly.

All perennial plants, which have top roots, as the lucerne and burnet have, should be raised in nurseries, and transplanted. The burnet should from the nursery be transplanted in rows; the plants standing at least at the distance of four inches. It may be planted so thick that it may fill the surface of the ground. Lucerne requires a greater distance, because the ground must at all times be kept clear of grass and weeds. During the first two years, the burnet should be kept clear of grass and weeds. It is so strong and bushy a plant, that, after that time, it will defend itself, and will thus afford plentiful crops for years. It has a quality not sufficiently attended to. It seems to yield more nourishment than any other plant; for creatures fed on it, are sooner satiated than on any other plant. I remember a particular instance of this. When Mr. Rocque first offered it to public notice, a gentleman planted a spot with it in his park, and hurdled it in. When it had grown to have the appearance of a crop, he ordered some sheep to be put to feed on it. The sheep were observed to lie down on it, much more than was usual with them; the servants therefore begged they might be set at liberty, lest they might be starved. The gentleman insisted that they might be kept on it as long as they had plenty of food. The food continued much longer than was expected; and, to discover what condition the sheep were in, a butcher was called in to examine them, who found they were fatter than other sheep which fed at large in the park. It had the same effect on a youth who usually breakfasted on milk; he found he was satiated with little less than half his usual quantity, when he had the milk of a cow fed on burnet. Its continuing to support the sheep so long and well may be owing to its speedy and almost imperceptible sprouting out. On this account it must have the same effect on all animals fed on it.

At the time it was introduced into use by Mr. Rocque, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, instituted in London, offered a premium for the culture of it: and I remember one of the candidates, who lived, I think, in Lincolnshire, informed the society, that in the autumn of that year, which had been very rainy, many of his sheep were in so bad

a condition as to health, that he feared they would die; he however put them to feed on the burnet; and, greatly contrary to his expectation, they were by Christmas, in as good a condition as any of his flock. Other instances of its good effects might be produced; but I hope these are sufficient. Let me add, that it continues in verdure most part of the winter, and springs very early.

As many may grudge the labour and expence of transplanting burnet, they may, by the addition of many plants, improve the pasture in the following manner: after the hay is taken off the ground, or after the grass is eaten very close, they may run the ground over with a harrow, which will tear up the old and decayed roots, or foggage, and in some degree open the surface. It need scarce be mentioned that the tines should be kept clear of the decayed matter they take up. A due quantity of burnet-feed may then be spread on the ground, and covered with a coat of dung: and the rain, frequent about Lammas, will enable the feeds to take root; and the tearifying and dung will at any rate greatly improve the grass.

I know a gentleman, who, during the war, acted with great spirit and judgment, and now that peace is restored, like a Roman consul, and as becomes a good citizen, has turned his sword to a plowshare, and feeds a considerable flock of sheep with potatoes: farmers may now use such succulent substances to advantage, as they may, much to their profit, add dry hay, or even straw, with the potatoes, by means of a much improved chaff-cutter, one of which may be seen in the repository of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in London. The gentleman here alluded to has made shades in his ground, into which his sheep may retire in hot gleams in summer, and to shelter them from the severity of winter storms. In consequence of these measures, he sells his wool at a better price than his neighbours.

As both potatoes and turnips are liable to be destroyed by severe frost, the farmers may now have a succedaneum, which may be depended on, even as late as April, when there is no other succulent food, viz. the turnip-rooted cabbage, which may be relied on as an excellent food, when it is cultivated with care and judgment, by transplanting it in the autumn. The burnet also stands the winter, and shoots early

in the spring; but does not at an early season afford so plentiful a crop as the turnip-rooted cabbage does.

Though not perhaps properly belonging to this subject; yet let me conclude by observing the advantage that roots have over hay, as a food for cattle and sheep. The hay is liable to be frequently greatly damaged by rains, whereas roots are benefited by it. This should be particularly attended to by the inhabitants of hilly countries, where rains are more frequent, and falls heavier than in flat champaign countries.

JASON.

“Quo me cunque rapit tempestas deferor
hospes.”

ADMIT, kind Editor, into the circle of your friends, a new correspondent, whose effusions, however light and desultory, shall never give just cause of offence to the candid, humane, and virtuous reader. I would court the attention even of the wicked. But these, though they may condescend now and then to hear out a short sermon, will turn from a grave sentimental essay with fastidious contempt. I am aware of this objection; it is a difficulty which attends all productions of a moral and religious tendency. *Quis leget?* And from this consideration, I am led to propose my first *desideratum* (for my budget is full of *desiderata* and queries) that every author who attempts to correct the vices or follies of the age may lure the gay and giddy, the indolent and corrupt, by some pious fraud, to the perusal of his work. Alas! how many good books are never tasted!—how many frivolous, execrable productions are tasted, chewed, and swallowed with avidity! With difference to wiser heads, I would suggest, that every grave discourse, not destined for the pulpit, be seasoned with a little pure wit, if it can be had genuine; or inserted with a winning title into some Magazine of extensive publication like your own; for titles have a wonderful effect in exalting both men and things; or, if a writer would season higher still, let him add a point epigrammatic both at head and tail: and if our modern book-makers would pay a little attention to this matter, they might at least come in for a share of that reputation which is now engrossed by the engraver of head and tail-pieces; and the purchaser might dip into it before he consigns it to the shelf. Yet, while I inculcate one Horatian precept, let me not

not be thought to advise or vindicate the transgression of another. We ought, in every species of composition, to captivate the imagination in order to engage and secure attention : and on many occasions, whether a thought arises from a subject, or a subject from a thought, we may pursue either as far as any connection is discernible. But who sees the connection, or, seeing it, can approve the shameful indecencies which fill the pages of Sterne and his herd of imitators! What spectator can tolerate five tedious acts of some of our modern plays, in which declamation and imprecation, obscenity and bombast, excite alternate horror and disgust? Oh that we had another Collier! As our habits of thinking seem repugnant to the institution of Roman censorship, why do not the powers who be, who are already vested with a censorial office in a certain department, exercise less remissly that important prerogative*? Perhaps the best friends of liberty would not think it a dangerous stretch of the same prerogative, if it were to extend its *Veto* to a certain malignant satyrists; who, in the sublimity of his flights, has lost sight of decency, generosity, and critical justice. A most exalted character, the favourite of heaven and earth, is traduced. Amiable and wise statesmen are selected, and held forth (*sic diis placet*) to public derision : and on the common supposition, that when much dirt is thrown, some will stick, the most virtuous and philosophic characters are pelted without mercy by his heavy stanzas. Doubtless the personages themselves, who have been thus defamed, act the wiser part in suffering this Boeotian to vent all his rancour, and run himself down : but ought not the Reviewers to have opposed his progress before he had amassed, by his numerous publications, a sum perhaps equivalent to a pension? They did, indeed, express their disapprobation; but in such terms, and with such indirect compliments, as to excite curiosity; and I am persuaded that their criticisms have often answered the purpose of this witty wag, by promoting the rapid sale of his publications. MARTIN.

* The French patriots, in their enthusiastic zeal for equal freedom, have adopted this proposition : from regard for manners, religion, and the good of the state, printed books shall continue subject to the revision of the licenser.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
MR. GOUGH having in his late edition of Camden, vol. I. p. 299, in some sort revived the controversy concerning the antiquity of the University of Oxford; I hope I may be permitted to enter into it, so far as a few strictures upon Mr. G's arguments extend.

All that he has offered upon this head is so very inconsequent, and inconclusive, that when I compare the confidence with which he begins; (*"It requires not much labour to confute the claims of Oxford to a high antiquity."*) with the "lame and impotent conclusion" which follows; I am tempted to exclaim,

*"Quid dignum tanto feret Hic promissor
hiatu."*

His first argument is, *that Ross speaks of Alfred as founding many professorships concerning which Asser is silent.* That this is a negative argument against the truth of R's relation, cannot be denied; but how it applies to prove the appellation of A. or the non-existence of the facts mentioned in the contested paragraph, I am yet to learn.

He then adduces the old argument of the paragraph not appearing in Parker's MS. which has been repeatedly answered; and Mr. Wise has shewn that there are very many important lacunæ in that MS.

He then proceeds to state that *all we have* in favour of the paragraph is an affidavit made by Twyne; that he heard C. say, that it was in his MS.—And is not that enough? Mr. G. may think that a cause is better supported by the number, than by the weight of its arguments; but I have always understood that,

—When one's proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as valid as four dozen.

I believe every unprejudiced person would be satisfied without his affidavit, that C. (whom Mr. G. in p. 231, calls "an honest historian") was infinitely superior to the *crimen falsi*; particularly for a purpose like this (by which he could gain nothing); to support the antiquity of an university, (a point about which that university, except a few speculative antiquaries, cared very little;) to which he was under no peculiar obligation; as Mr. G. has observed, p. vi. note 4.

Mr. G. goes on: "C. and Tanner thought it no older than Richard II's time; AND C. may have published it without

without any account of the variations, or even without noting *their*^a [whose?] "*insertions, if they*" [what?] "*were so.*" [what?] By the context, and the word "*and,*" this seems designed to be another objection to the paragraph; but I am so stupid as to be unable to discover the force of it; and the conclusion is, to me, totally unintelligible.

He proceeds: "as the MS. is not now to be found, we cannot appeal to it."—Unless we suppose C. to be dishonest (for in short the whole rests upon his character), I cannot conceive for what purpose we should appeal to it: I apprehend that when a MS. has been once FAIRLY published, the original becomes (as Bentley emphatically expresses it, *Diff. on Phal.* p. xvi.) "a squeezed orange;" and that all disputes, except a few philological ones, can be as well decided by the printed copies.

The sentence goes on "*—and we must be guided by probabilities, which, it must be confessed, are rather against this story:*" I wish Mr. G. had let us into the secret what these probabilities are, that his readers might decide for themselves; he mentions only Leland as opposing the account given in the paragraph; and he cannot think that L's authority can weigh a grain in the scale against Affer and the "other writers of approved credit," of whom Mr. G. speaks. And, moreover, *probabilities* have nothing to do here; for they can be of no avail against the express words of Affer; and this passage must be presumed to have proceeded from his pen, till the contrary is proved. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

THE following observations are submitted, with great deference, on the two first volumes of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

Yours, &c.

B. L. A.

THE following testimony in favour of Camden, and, let me add, of his right reverend editor, ought not to be omitted: it is from Mr. Locke's *Essay on Reading*: "An English gentleman cannot well be without Camden's *Britannia*, which is much improved and enlarged in the last English edition."

Mrs. Piozzi tells us, in her *Travels in Italy*, that she saw a Spanish translation of the *Britannia*, in an Italian library. I find that many persons apprehend that the learned lady was deceived by a curious inspection of some other book; and indeed it is not very easy to discover with what view this translation can have

been made*, unless we suppose it to have been undertaken at the time when our Charles the First's match with the infant was in agitation.

P. xx. "Edmund Hyde"—The great Earl of Clarendon's name was *Edward Hyde*: indeed, in D'Ewes's *Journals of Queen Elizabeth's parliaments*, we read, (e. g. in p. 659.) of Mr. Lawrence Hyde.

P. x. note P. On the mistletoe, see a very learned note of the Bishop of Dromore, in his translation of M. Mallet's introduction à l'hist. de Danemarck, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Carnan, 1770, vol. II. p. 143.

P. xiii. note L. If *Rbeda* was used by the Romans in the same sense as *Caruca*, (as it was, Cic. ad Attic. 5—7.) and if Quintilian says that *Rbeda* was a Gaulish word; (as he does, p. 36. edit. Oxon. 1693.) surely he in effect says, that the Gaulish word *Rbeda* meant the same as the Latin word *Caruca*, and if so, there is no mistake to be rectified.

P. xlix. On the subject of our British dogs, Mr. Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 65—79. 95. 106. may be consulted with advantage; & vide infra, p. 118. He has neglected to state, that our great king Alfred made a present of dogs to Fulco, abp. of Rheims, when he sent to require of him some learned men for the ministration of the Gospel in England, as appears from a letter of the archbishop's! a proof of the esteem these animals were in at that time. The whole passage is in so singular a strain of scholastic metaphor, that it deserves to be transcribed. "Mistis siquidem nobis licet generosos & optimos tamen corporales atque mortales canes, ad abigendam rabiem visibilium luporum, quibus, inter cætera flagella justo Dei judicio nobis iniata, primum abundat patria nostra: querentes & nobis & ipsi canes non corporales sed spirituales; non tales videret quolibus exprobrat Propheta, dicens: "*Canes, muti, non valentes latrare:*" sed de quolibus dicit Platinita, "*Lingua canum tuorum eximius, ab eis.*" Epistola Fulconis Rheimorum archiepiscopi ad Æthelredum regem, in Wile's edition of Affer Menneventis; p. 126

(To be continued.)

* It is the more extraordinary, because Camden was put into the Spanish Index Expurgatorius, as he complains in a letter to Dr. Ryves, July 16, 1618; inter Epistolæ, p. 246. Perhaps this was on account of his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*.

Mr. URBAN, Kent, Jan. 26.

TO remedy the evils of the tythe-laws have been the frequent thoughts of men in every age; yet no method has ever been adopted: whether it was owing to the *power* of the clergy, who were jealous of the alteration, or that the plans were not deemed adequate, it is not for me to determine. Whichever was the case, Mr. Urban, it surely ought not to preclude the means that may be used for a commutation; so that the clergy may have a *durable, lasting*, and a *progressive right*, at the same time the farmer not to be *injured* by it. In conversation, some little time since, on the above subject, with a neighbouring gentleman of great good-sense and abilities, he thought with me, that, could there be a commutation, the best way would be to have it in *corn*. On revolving it in my mind, I thought the following *sketch* of a *plan* might answer, or might induce others, that have greater abilities than I, to pursue it; as a commutation must tend very much to prevent the disputes and animosities which so frequently happen, to the disgrace both of the clergy and the farmer. It is not my present intention, Mr. Urban, to trouble your readers by entering into the *merits* or *demerits* of the tythe-laws, as every one may see the partiality of them; neither is it my wish to call in question the rights of the clergy, knowing they have a *legal claim*; but merely to lay before the publick, through the channel of your learned and useful repository, the following sketch; wishing, at the same time, to have it *fairly* and *openly canvassed* by the learned and clergy, the alteration of the tythe-laws being a weighty and a national concern. MEDIATOR.

A SKETCH OF A PLAN FOR A COMMUTATION OF THE TYTHE-LAWS.

That every rector, vicar, or impropriator, should give in, on oath, the profits of his living, or tythe, on the average of the last seven years, cesses and taxes included, as the profits are to be assessed as heretofore. Glebe-lands and fees not to be included.

That the future tythe-rents should be paid in corn, wheat, barley, and oats; wheat bearing the greatest proportion to the barley or oats.

That the quantity of the different kinds of corn should be settled from the average of the last seven years.

GENT. MAG. February, 1790.

That the grand jury, every quarter-sessions, should settle the average prices.

That the churchwarden should, within one month after the price is fixed by the jury, make out the assessment, receive the cesses, and pay the money into the hands of the clergyman, or impropriator, without any expence whatever to them. In failure of payment by the churchwarden (within a limited time), the overseer to pay the same, from the poor-book; the churchwarden's effects to be seized on; all expences attending to be paid out of the effects, if sufficient; if not, the parish to lose it, as in the case of the land-tax.

In case persons do not chuse to pay their tythes, application to be made to two justices for a distress-warrant, unless they give notice of an appeal, which should be to the quarter-sessions; at the expence of the person who appeals and the parish, as the court shall award.

That every person should be sworn to their full rents.

That all lands, whose rents have not been raised for the term of forty years last past, should be assessed, over and above their full rents, for every fifty pounds rent per annum, the additional sum of five pounds; and so in proportion for every hundred pounds rent the sum of ten pounds more; and so in proportion.

That lands now tythe-free should remain so.

That all moduses ought to be done away; though it is to be feared this may be objected to.

Whereas there are many parishes in cities and towns where the tythe is paid to the clergy by a cess of two shillings in the pound on all houses; this plan not to alter the said tythe, except the churchwarden's collecting the same, and paying it into the hands of the clergy.

And whereas the houses in many parishes are not assessed for tythe, it should be lawful for the churchwarden to assess every house that has not land annexed, after the above rate of 2s. in the pound, full rents. Such gardens as are used for the purpose of gardeners or nurserymen, or exceeding so many perches of ground, or out of which any profit is made, should be deemed having land, and therefore assessable to the corn-rents.

Cottages not assessed to the poor to be exempt.

Whereas the corn growing on glebe-lands

lands and the tythe-corn are often mixed together, thereby making it uncertain as to the right produce of the tythe alone, it should then be lawful for the clergyman to accept of the composition of the parishioners, if he thinks it adequate; if not, for the clergy to keep a separate account for the space of three years next ensuing, the average of which to be the sum commuted for.

And whereas wood-land does not always come in the average of years; and whereas, during the seven years, the greatest part of the wood in the parish may be taken down, so that the average of the seven years may be greater than it ought; to remedy this, the right average may be easily known, by ascertaining the quantity of wood in the parish, what the general price per acre, and how often it is generally felled.

The cesses to be signed and allowed by two justices.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

AS I consider the situation of the Dissenter, in being discharged from the burthen and envy of all public employment, to be an eligible one, I would recommend it to them to be content with inglorious obscurity, to pursue the good of their country by means that are still in their power, and not to be candidates for offices which would destroy their independance, corrupt their principles, and sink them into the common mass of mankind.

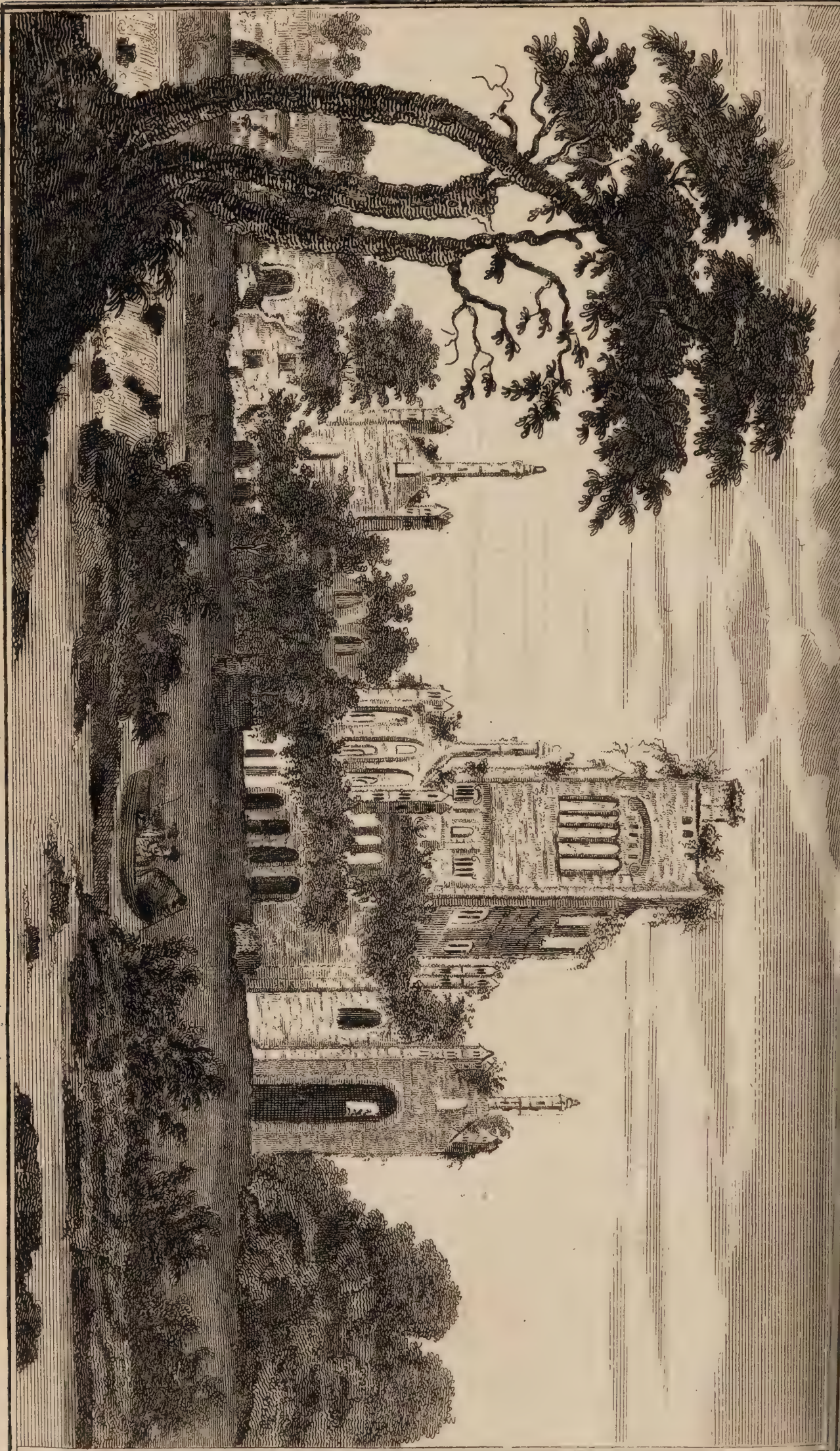
The paths of industry and probity will open to them more honourable resources of power and influence than any privileges they will procure by the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts. I think them entitled to all the claims of faithful citizens; but their right is not their interest: the invidious distinction by which they are marked unites and strengthens them; having one common cause of complaint, they are justified in their separation, and become an useful check upon the manners of the age; they excite emulation among the clergy, promote order, science, and literature, and keep the establishment from degenerating in consequence of its independance. But their influence arises from their being more strict, exemplary, and conscientious, than the rest of the world. Give them the same ambition with other men; the same fashionable and temporising spirit, the same eligibility to power and honour, they will be tired with singularity, their

zeal will languish, their preciseness and puritanism will melt away, and they will become as pliant churchmen as you could wish. Experience is the strongest proof of what I say. How many branches have been struck-off from a Nonconformist stem, which now adorn both Church and State!

I should, therefore, think that policy, if not gratitude, would move the Minister to favour those who have been his best friends with this extirpating indulgence. If he refuses their request, he will, without design, confer upon them the greatest obligation; and I hope they will learn wisdom by disappointment. Adversity, difficulty, and the frowns of the world produce the fairest characters, and rouse the energy of the mind to the noblest efforts. Constantine, by the establishment of Christianity, contributed more to the destruction of its true principles than all the Roman emperors beside; and the abolition of all penal laws against Nonconformity will be its grave. By repeated temptations, and an easy access to power and honour, all men may be corrupted. There is no necessity to compel men, advanced to the first offices, to embrace the religion of the Court and the State; they as naturally adopt the prevailing taste and sentiments as they wear the robes and ensigns of their dignity. Did Lord Hardwicke, Lord King, Sir Dudley Rider, and many others that might be mentioned, disturb the Church by their private opinions? Do we not find that every family conforms as soon as it is enriched or ennobled? And to talk of the distraction that would arise from the unrestrained admission of sectaries to all public offices, shews a total ignorance of human nature and the manners of the world: and I am persuaded, if the obstacle now complained of was removed, it would operate infinitely in favour of the Established Religion; it would furnish a plausible pretence to moderate Dissenters to desert the principles in which they were educated, and to renounce a separation which was no longer necessary. They might perhaps, at first, feel some awkwardness at the ceremonies of the Church, and have some qualms against part of the Articles, the Liturgy, and the mysteries of Athanasius. But use is a second nature; and their scruples would be balanced by the pleasure of being in the fashion, and avoiding ridicule, expence, and odious singularity. Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Mr.

Ruins of Kirkstall Abbey.



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

A GREEABLE to your request and my promise, I send you the drawing of Kirkstall Abbey, which I mentioned. From its appearance, you may not judge so favourably of the ruins and their situation as I described in my hasty letter (in vol. LIX. p. 1068.). I spoke, however, from the impression the view made on my mind; and am persuaded you would think the original far surpasses the faint and imperfect sketch I have drawn of it (in my letter), were you to survey it. The ruins certainly afford an ample field for the investigation of the Antiquary; and their situation would highly delight those who are fond of rich natural scenery. (*See Pl. I.*)

I will, as an apology for the drawing, only observe, that it was done by a lad not fourteen years of age: and if your readers wish for a more perfect view of the abbey in its former state, they may consult the plates in Thoresby's "History of Leeds." OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 9.

I COULD not at first imagine what induced your correspondent E. (vol. LIX. p. 988) to suppose that I wished for any information from Evelyn, or Plott, concerning Magdalen College oak. I well knew what both those authors had written about the tree; but not having either of their books immediately at hand, I could not, with any degree of correctness, give the passages from them at full length, and therefore contented myself with merely referring to the books, in which any one, who thought it worth looking for, might find the information he wanted. All this I thought was clearly enough expressed in my former letter; but, upon examination, I find that two words are, through my inadvertence, omitted; for, considering the accuracy with which the Gentleman's Magazine is printed, I do not suppose it was an error of the press. P. 778, col. 2, l. 34, for "saved the trouble," r. "saved *your readers* the trouble."

I am much obliged to E. for his readiness to communicate; and, if you do not think the subject too uninteresting, Mr. Urban, I will now add, that the account of the Magdalen oak, in Plott's "Oxfordshire" (to which I have since had recourse), is contained in chap. VI. 45. of that work. It is, in effect, the same as that given by Evelyn (whom the Doctor cites in the preceding para-

graph), with the addition of a computation how much ground the tree would drop on, and how many horses, or men, might stand under its boughs, "supposing they did spread of equal length from the trunk, like the *rays* of a circle." The numbers are, 768 square yards, 256 horses, or 3456 men. D. T.

Mr. URBAN, Hants, Jan. 20.

AS the last year was uncommonly wet, and was attended with a backward, as well as a bad harvest, I have sent you a faithful register of 8 months, beginning with May, specifying the number of days in which rain was predominant, at a village in the N. W. angle of this county, compared with the same space of time in the year 1788; which you will please to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine, if thought sufficiently interesting. BAROMETRICUS.

1788. May, rainy days 6; June, 6; July, 12; August, 14; September, 10; October, 3; November, 5; December, 5. Total 61.

1789. May, rainy days 16; June, 20; July, 20; August, 8; September, 14; October, 11; November, 17; December, 16. Total 122.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

PERMIT me to thank your correspondent J. C. for his paper on the formation of peat-mosses, in your vol. LIX. p. 967. His arguments appear to me ingenious and satisfactory. With your leave, I will add a few words on a subject not very dissimilar, viz. the discovery of subterraneous wood.

In widening and deepening the New Cut, or Forty-foot River (the principal drainage of that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, between Bourn and Boston,) last Summer, the workmen discovered and dug out a considerable number of trees, and parts of trees, many with large, entire roots, some with boles, others without; some with branches connected as when growing, and some detached. They were found about two feet below the former bottom, and about seven from the present surface of the lands adjacent. I saw more than a dozen in this mutilated state, in the course of a mile, in the parish of Bicker. They were mostly yews and oaks; black as ebony; externally in a decaying state; but, internally, the thickest pieces were firm and hard, and the dusky tinge pervaded their whole substance. In those which I examined I found

I found none with the bark on. — The position they were discovered in plainly demonstrated that this was the place of their growth; and many ages must have passed since they composed, in part, that forest, of which this part of Lincolnshire certainly consisted. Shall we say, that they have lain there ever since the Deluge? This, perhaps, is too vague a supposition; for, with your correspondent J. C. I can hardly think that any wood, in any situation, can be preserved the vast period of 4000 years. I am more inclined to suppose that some later and more partial deluge overwhelmed this part of the county; for some earthquake, inundation, or commotion of nature, must have effected it, though I have no just idea when. It is to a demonstration certain, that, *some time*, the sea broke in upon this part, from many and incontestable proofs, but especially that in cleaning and deepening the Hammond Beck, another lesser drain, parallel with the former, and not a mile distant, at a somewhat less depth, several large beds of cockle and other marine shells were thrown out, beautifully white, and many of them perfect, a specimen of which I have by me, and at the distance of not less than eight or nine miles from the sea.

Hence this part of Holland appears to have been originally a forest, then sea; and for some ages past the sea has been gradually retiring from this part of the coast; and the land, in its turn, gaining on the sea, and elevating itself to its present height. It is remarkable that these trees were found lying in the same direction, that is, South-west; consequently the tempest that overwhelmed them must have been from the North-east, which is the direction in which most assail that coast.

I do not communicate these circumstances to you, Mr. Urban, so much to afford, as to obtain, information, and in the hope that some of your correspondents, learned in antiquity and natural history, will oblige us with their observations on this natural curiosity, and the probable antient state of this part of Lincolnshire. Camden, and such authors as I have seen, are very short and unsatisfactory on this head; indeed, I think we are much in want of a good History of this county;—such a work, executed with ability, could not fail to be acceptable, and a valuable acquisition to the general topography of the kingdom.

Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

HAVING thoughts of becoming an adventurer in the present tontine, I should esteem myself under obligation to any of your correspondents versed in the subject satisfactorily to answer me a few queries.

1. In how many years may a subscriber expect to receive his money again?
2. Will this take place sooner in one class than another?—and, if it does, in which?
3. What certificate will be required of a subscriber being living, and the form of it?
4. What method will Government take to prevent frauds on the survivors, more especially in the case of foreign subscribers, where frauds are more likely to happen?
5. Would not an annual alphabetical list of subscribers be very useful, and, in some measure, satisfactory? I do not mean at the expence of Government, but for each subscriber to purchase. Might not this be done in a sixpenny pamphlet? It would shew the regular annual decrease, and might enable each to be the calculator of his own interest. Any other material information relating to the tontine, I doubt not, will oblige many, besides your correspondent M. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

LOOKING over your Magazine for May last, in the Review of New Publications (p. 438), I read several extracts from “Holt’s Characters of the Kings and Queens of England,” which, in general, appear just, and to have their proper merits. Some doubts have, however, occurred to my mind on the propriety of his observations respecting Kirk’s brutality. These, Sir, I shall beg leave to state to you, and, through you, to Mr. Holt, or the publick, should you think fit to favour me with the insertion of this letter in your useful Magazine.

My only motive in so doing is a wish to come at historical truth, respecting a circumstance commonly recorded in connexion with the history of James II. and the Revolution.

The fact to which I refer is that of General Kirk’s “having drawn-in a young woman to prostitute herself, with the promise of granting her her father’s pardon; and, after having satisfied his brutal lust, leading her to the window, and shewing her her father hanging on the

the sign-post." This charge Mr. Holt (in the quotation made from his work in your Magazine) considers not only as exaggerated, but untrue, calling it an "undeserved stigma,—a reproach on the country in which he lived,—a report fabricated by party," &c.

But, Sir, if we examine the grounds for his opinion, thus strongly expressed, they are not, in my opinion, sufficiently firm to support it. First, he says, "there is a disagreement in the evidence;" one historian (Rapin) narrating that it was the girl's *father*, and Hume saying that it was the girl's *brother*, that suffered.—But whether it was the father or the brother who actually suffered, is immaterial in the present case. Who sees not that such a variation in the account as this might easily take place, while the fact itself of Kirk's cruelty to one or the other relation of this young woman may remain undeniable?

But he farther asks, "what end would it answer to execute either the father or brother of the young woman?" To this it may be answered, that a man of blood finds pleasure in that work which, to a tender and feeling mind, excites just abhorrence. Add to this, the *time* when this execution took place;—after a recent victory over reputed rebels. We may easily conceive the gratification of revenge, the insolence of power, the infliction of exemplary punishment, and the view of court-favour, all operating upon a blood-thirsty mind, might drive such a man to extremities at which calm reflexion and humanity shudder.

But it is added, "I will never believe that such a wretch could ever have been consulted, with the Sydneys and Cavendishes, on the plan for the Revolution; or that the glorious William would have armed such an one in the cause of Liberty." This declaration, at first reading, makes its impression on the mind. It did so on mine; but, on further consideration, I would ask, where does it appear that Kirk was *consulted*, with the Sydneys and Cavendishes, on the plan of the Revolution? And as to King William's employing him afterwards at the siege of Londonderry; are none but men of virtue placed at the head of an army? and will not all History furnish instances of men who, having deserted from one master, have been employed by another?

Mr. H. throws out another plausible and ingenious thought,—that the original story is to be found in N^o 491 of

"The Spectator;" and that this discovers the quarter whence party-malevolence have attempted to fix an undeserved stigma on a British officer. But, in answer to this, I would ask, may not stories be similar in some respects, without being the same? But there is one consideration which will, I think, entirely weaken the force of the argument derived from the similar story in "The Spectator." It is this: the historians Echard and Kennet related this account of Kirk's conduct before "The Spectator" was written; consequently, it could not be copied from thence. It is, therefore, far more probable, that "The Spectator" was, in fact, indebted to Kirk, and had his conduct in view in the affecting narration which he gives us.

To all which let me add, that the impartial Rapin and the philosophic Hume both mention the fact (though with a small variation), and that upon the authorities of Kennet and Echard, historians both living at the very time, and who, I think, would not have asserted such a circumstance without sufficient authority; or, if they had done so, it would certainly have been refuted by the other party at the very time. But has it ever been so refuted? Never, as far as I recollect.

If, Sir, you, or any of your readers or correspondents, will take these remarks into consideration, and give your or their candid observations on the whole, it will oblige,
Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 28.

I SEE, with concern, that the contest excited by the Test and Corporation Acts is carried on with so much warmth as may rather injure than promote the extension of civil and religious liberty. Censure, mixed with threats, naturally irritates; when a milder deportment and cool argument would more effectually produce persuasion and compliance.

The supporters of the present constitution in church and state have of late been contrasted with the Dissenters in a very unfavourable, and perhaps unfair, light; the Dissenters being represented as generally among the foremost in all schemes of public utility, as intelligent in planning them, and as active and generous in their support: and it has been said that, on the contrary, all the thoughtless part of any nation, men without reflexion or energy of character, will of course remain with the established

established church. But can any man of observation and experience deny, and ought not men of candour at the same time to own, that there is a large proportion of men of thought who assist and support the executive power in its various departments; and of such energy as to carry their researches as deep, if not deeper than those who oppose it?

Some of the Dissenters, no doubt, are men of labour and assiduity in study. But many are men of superficial abilities and acquirements at various stages of progressive knowledge, have imbibed early opinions upon trust, or upon slight investigation, and remain obstinately determined in that which they have thus formed.

It is a notorious fact, that every particular sect of Dissenters is judged by all the others to be wrong. They are therefore, by their own confession, all in the wrong, or deficient in judgement; and what prospect is there, that the united efforts of a set of men, who are all pursuing error in various shapes, should be usefully employed in reforming the Church and the State?

Upon these grounds it may perhaps be determined without much hesitation, whether the various departments of Government which are guarded by the Test act, are more safely lodged in the hands of quiet and *unthinking* men, who are satisfied with attending to their real business as civil officers; or whether it would be better to fill them with *men of thought*, who most probably profess wrong opinions, and are generally ready to oppose with obstinacy whatever disagrees with their own sentiments; and who lately, by threatening those gentlemen who do not approve their designs with an exclusion from the Senate, plainly shew that they wish to debar the Members of the Legislature from that freedom of debate, which they claim for themselves with the most unbounded latitude.

IMPARTIAL.

LETTERS ON WALES.

(Continued from vol. LIX. p. 1188.)

LEWIS MORRIS to EDW. RICHARD.

Dear Sir, Penbryn, July 28, 1760.

THE pleasure I had in meeting with agreement of sentiments with mine in perusing Dr. Philipp's and Mr. Pegge's letters, hath produced this: they had no occasion to apologize for taking

copies of mine. What I wrote in my late letters was in answer to some doubts of theirs about our ancient British antiquities, which was entirely within mine own sphere, and within my depth, having made it my study for many years; and consequently I ought to be a tolerable master of it, having come at such materials and information as but few men have met with, some lucky accidents conspiring to bring these things together; but as to my performing what they so earnestly wish, a translation of Tyffilio's British History, it is very uncertain, though I have been providing materials these thirty-five years. I thank Mr. Pegge for his hint about the giants. What I write now is in a manner out of my depth; and I apply to them as men of learning, as I was applied to as a Cambrian Antiquary.

I have met with, I think, a British manuscript, a very great curiosity, which regards the English more than the Welsh. The Teutonic language, and its branches, is what I never made my study, except by a transient view of it, as it is pretty much mixed of ancient time with the Celtic.

The Celtic, and all its branches, the Welsh, Irish, Erse, Armoric, and Cornish, has been my study from my childhood, and for which I have the strongest inclination; but I never had proper materials or opportunities to study the Teutonic: and the slips of Mr. Camden and his followers, who pretended to etymologize the British tongue, is a sufficient caveat for me not to meddle or pretend to any extraordinary knowledge in the Saxon, Danish, or any branch of the Teutonic language, which I do not perfectly understand. This must be left to the learned English, the descendants of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, who have MSS. in plenty of the Teutonic language in their public libraries, and the observations of learned men upon them, which I never saw. This is an advantage the English antiquaries have; they are many in number, and they have materials in great plenty as far back as the time of Bede, whom I reckon as their first author of whom we can be certain. My meeting with this MS. of which I shall give some account by-and-by, confirms me in the opinion I have been long of, that the people of Germany, and all the North, about the Baltic,

Den-

Denmark, Sweden, Norway, spoke the same language (the Teutonic), except a colony of Cimbrians that once inhabited the Cimbric Chersonesus, who in process of time mixed with our unconquered North Albanian Britons, and incorporated themselves together, under the name of Brython, called by Latin writers *Picti*, by the English called *Pights*, and by the Welsh *Phicktiad*, but by their own people Brython, derived from the Celtic *brith*, party-coloured, as their own poet Myrddin ap Morfryn, the Caledonian, testifies:

Brython dros Saifon Brithwyr ai medd
Hoiannau Myrddin.

Our Tyffilio also gives us a hint of this incorporation, and the reason of it, as doth the Triades; so that the Pictish tongue, the language of these Cimbrian sea-rovers, was Celtic, and nearly related to the British, though Bede, who was a stranger to both, thought otherwise; but the rest of the nations about the Baltic were certainly Teutons, and were, as we find in old MSS. called by the Britains *Llychlynwyr*, i. e. *Llychlyn* men. And so to this day we in Wales call the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden. And the Irish call them *Lochlannach*. But the antient Irish made a distinction between some of the sea-rovers which came from those parts: the Danes they called *Dubhlochlannach*, i. e. black *Lochlyn* men; and some other nation the Finlanders, perhaps *Fionlochlannach*, i. e. white *Lochlyn* men. The word *Lochlannach* among the Irish signifies also a mariner in general; but their Antiquaries don't know the derivation of it to be from *Lochlyn* men being formerly masters of the Sea; and this also gives a reason why our old English writers call the Danes the black nation, and the black army. *Llychlyn* is an antient British word, compounded of *Lluch* and *Llyn*. *Linn* in Irish is standing water; in Welch a lake or pool is called *Llynn*: so that the meaning of *Llychlyn* among the Gwyddelian Britains (now Irish), the Aborigines of Britain, was a sea-lake, and, among the Britains who succeeded them here, the lake of lakes, which comes much to the same purpose, a proper name enough for the Baltic. You know that in the beginning of the 11th century Canutus king of Denmark, who was called in his own language *Cnut*, after many years infesting the coast, and making use of the usual arts of

princes, conquered England, and became King of England, Denmark, and Norway, and, after many violent proceedings to fix himself in the throne, thought it the safest way to please the people to encourage the country religion. About the year 1030, he went to Rome, bribed the Pope with vast presents, and came to England to do the same by his sons, the Bishops and Abbots, by heaping gifts of lands upon them, out of other men's estates, to wash away his former sins.

I think there can be little doubt that he advanced his own friends to the profitable places in the church, or that he propagated and encouraged the use of his own language, the Danish, in England, if there was a considerable difference between that dialect of the Teutonic and the Saxon; and one would think that the grants he made to the churches were written in the Danish language. These things are natural enough to an aspiring prince, who settled himself by bloodshed and force.

Some learned men think that Danes and Normans, or North men, signified originally the same people; and it is said, that Rollo the Dane, or Norman, first gave name to the country called Normandy in France, about the year 900. But the Pictish poet, Myrddin, mentions *Nortmyn*, i. e. Normans, about the Baltic, above 300 years before this, and calls their country *Nortmande*.

Panddyffo Nortmyn i ar lydan lynn
Hoiannau Myrddin.

i. e. where Normans, or North men, come from the broad lake, &c. By all which it seems that the nations, who, from time to time, infested Britain from the North above the Baltic, whether Danes, Norwegians, Frisians, Angles, Jutes, or Saxons, were all Teutons, or *Nortmyn*, and spoke the same language, though differing in dialects, which, as I take it, was not very different from our present English in its pronunciation. These things premised, I come to give an account of the MS. I mentioned.

A friend is in possession of a Latin MS. of the four Gospels, in vellum, written in a most beautiful hand in the antient British letter, now commonly called the Saxon letter. The MS. seems to me to be as old as St. Hierosm's time, with whose version, as in print, I find it to agree in most places. There

is a note in it in capital letters in Latin, which look but modern in comparison to the book, signifying that it was expounded by Macdurnam, and the book was given by Æthelstan, king of the Anglo-Saxons, to the church of Canterbury, and in the margin in (I think) a still more modern hand in figures ✠ 925, which probably was inserted about the 15th century, when figures came in use. I take the book to have belonged originally to the Britains, not only on account of the character (the same letters being to be seen in our antient tombstones in Wales, erected before the Saxons had the use of letters), but also because Mærelbrith Macdura was also a Britain, as plainly appears from his

name; and you may see, in some copies of Gildas Nennius, that the Cambro-British Kings used, on the first coming of the Saxons, the appellation of Mac, instead of ap and Mab, though now entirely disused in Wales, and kept only in North Britain and Ireland (see Nennius 53, Gale's Edition), though of late sunk into the surname there as Mackpherson, Macdonald, &c. so ap and mab is also generally lost of late in Wales in the surnames among the gentry, of Phryse, ap Rhys, Powel for ap Howel, &c. For the better apprehending this affair, I shall insert here the said note, faithfully copied with my own hand out of the said MS. every letter in its form.

MÆIELBRIDVZ . MALDVRNAM
IZTV . TEXTV . PER TRIQVADR̄V
DŌ DİNE DOLMATIZAT .

925 ✠ AZTAETHELZTANVZ . ANGLOZÆXA'A REX ET
REETOR DORVERNENI . METROPOLI . DAT . p̄ ÆVV̄ .

This note seems to be in the Saxon character used in the time of Athelstane, and that the Saxons had not yet the old British letter (now called Saxon), though they had all, or most, of the Loegrian British libraries in their possession, which they found in great schools and colleges on their conquest, or as many of them as they did not in their first blind fury destroy. I also think that Mæielbrith Macdurnam was not the writer of this note; but that it was some Saxon, after the book was given by Athelstane to the church of Canterbury, and who knew that it had been in the hands of Mæielbrith, and that he had wrote some explanations in the margin of the text. Now that this may be better understood, the manuscript hath neither chapter nor verses; but there are references from one Gospel to another in the margin, in red letters, done (I think) with a pencil, in a good hand, but a little different from the book, always inclosed thus:



which I take to be the explanations or dogmas of Mæielbrith mentioned in this note; the meaning of which note I suppose is this. Mæielbrith the son of

Durnam does worthily expound this text by references, &c. but Athelstane, king and ruler of the Anglo-Saxons, makes a present of the book to the metropolitan church of Canterbury for ever. Here I call to my aid Dr. Philipps, Mr. Pegge, and yourself; for, I fairly confess, I do not know what to make of the words *per triquadrū Dominum*. So much for the note about Mæielbrith and Athelstane.

Now to other matters in the said MS. In this letter I have given it as my opinion, that the character in which Mæielbrith's note is wrote, was the Saxon letter used by the monks of Canterbury in the time of Athelstane, about A.D. 900—and I suppose since the time of Augustine, under Pope Gregory—but I find that the old British letter, the character in which the MS. of the four Gospels was written, was about a hundred years after this taken in not only by the Saxons, but by the Danes also. For there are some grants and instruments written about the year 1035, after King Canute had returned from Rome, on the void leaves of this MS. in this very character called since Saxon; and whether the language of this grant is Saxon or Danish, if there was any difference between them, I am yet to learn, and hope to be informed by your learned correspondents. I think I find some

some words in Cnut's grant, which I do not remember to have met with in Saxon books; but I have not sufficient knowledge in the Teutonic language and its branches, as to pretend to be any judge in the matter. Here followeth a copy of one of those grants which Cnute made to Christ-church in Canterbury, and which, I presume, was entered in this MS. of the Gospels, to give it the greater solemnity.

Cnut cyncg gret ealle mine b 7 mine eorlas 7 mine gerefan on ælcere seire þe Æthelnoth arcel 7 Se hired æt Cristes lycceanland habbath freondlice, and ic cythe eow that ic gennan hi that he beo his foca and socna wyrthe and griith brycas and hamfocne and forstealas and infanges theoffes and flymena fymthe offer his agene men Binnam Byrig and Butan and offer Crystes Cyrcean and offer swa ffata thegna swa u him to leatun habbe and ic nalle that ænig mann oht thæron teo buton he and his wicneras for than ic hæbbe Criste halge rihta forgiten minre Sacole to ecare alyfendness ac u nella that æfre æneg man this abrecca be minum freondscipe.

i. e. Cnut cyncg gret ealle mine b and mine eorlas and mine gerefan on ælcere seire the Æthelnoth arcel and Se hired æt Cristes lycceanland habbath freondlice, and ic cythe eow that ic gennan hi that he beo his foca and socna wyrthe and griith brycas and hamfocne and forstealas and infanges theoffes and flymena fymthe offer his agene men Binnam Byrig and Butan and offer Crystes Cyrcean and offer swa ffata thegna swa u him to leatun habbe and ic nalle that ænig mann oht thæron teo buton he and his wicneras for than ic hæbbe Criste halge rihta forgiten minre Sacole to ecare alyfendness ac u nella that æfre æneg man this abrecca be minum freondscipe.

If your correspondents will favour me with an English translation, word for word, of the above grant, "I Cnut King gret all my R's and my Earls and my Rives, &c." And also their opinion about Mæfelbrith's note, and the other doubts of mine in this letter, I shall give them a further account of the MS. and of the other instruments in it. I am yours sincerely,

LEWIS MORRIS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

HAVING been much gratified by the information I received from the account of the opening of the *Thames and Severn Canal*, published in your Magazine for December last (p. 1139.), I cannot but consider the following letter, from an enquiring and very sensible traveller, well deserving of being communicated to your numerous readers, and of being preserved in your valuable repository. Yours,

AMICUS.

January 9.

IN my way from Cheltenham to GENT. MAG. February, 1790.

Bath, I lately passed through Cirencester. Having heard, in common conversation, of a Canal conducted under the hills near that place, I had the curiosity to take a view of the undertaking; and accordingly ordered a post-chaise at my inn, and was driven to one end of what is called the Tunnel; but which I could not go into, on account of the water being let out to complete some necessary repairs. I saw, however, both entrances, and was surprized at the boldness of the undertaking, which is carried between two and three miles under the hills and woods of the country, which rises about as many hundred feet above the canal. Meeting with some intelligent people employed in the works carrying on, I was induced to inquire with whom this scheme originated? what was their object? and what sum of money it would probably cost?—I was told, that a respectable baronet in Staffordshire, with two or three London merchants of eminence, were the first promoters of this undertaking.—Their motives I understood to be, independent of the general idea of uniting two of the principal rivers in the kingdom (the Thames and the Severn), to supply the adjacent parts of the neighbouring counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts, with coal, which abounds upon the banks of the Severn. I also understood it was their object to open and establish an inland communication from the capital with Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury; and by means of a canal in Worcestershire, terminated at a place called Stoar-port on the Severn, to communicate with the manufactories in Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire.—My informer continued to acquaint me, that the canal was thirty-two miles long, and was effected by forty-two locks, (i. e. twenty-eight ascending up the Stroud vally, and fourteen descending to Leachlade on the Thames); that the boats were twelve feet wide, and near one hundred feet long, and would carry from seventy to eighty tons; and that the whole work would probably cost, when completed, considerably more than two hundred thousand pounds.

Strongly impressed with the great usefulness of inland navigation, I proceeded on my journey a good deal surprized that I had not heard of this great and useful undertaking in London, where I generally

I generally pass my winter months. I had asked my obliging informer, if the Corporation of London had not taken a considerable part in promoting this work, in which the City must be so considerably interested as a public measure. He smiled, and said, he did not know that they had given it a thought; but he could assure me, they had done nothing to favour or forward the work. Such conduct, said I to myself, shews they must be employed in other matters of infinite moment indeed, if they do not even deign to contemplate an undertaking of such magnitude and public utility, and calculated to assist the commercial interest of the ports of London, Bristol, and all the intermediate country on the banks of the Thames and Severn. My communicative and intelligent instructor added, indeed, that some gentlemen, who were considerable mortgagees on the improvements of the Thames, had exerted themselves in improving the navigation of that river, near to its junction with the canal, which they intended to forward and perfect at a very considerable expence. But to all this, it was hinted to me, the City of London appeared as indifferent, as to every other distant undertaking. No doubt, said I again to myself, they must have something very interesting before them.

The imports into London conveyed on such easy terms to the manufacturers and consumers, and the returns of manufactures in the same degree to the exporter, must surely very considerably promote the prosperity of the capital.—This conveyance must likewise tend to equalize markets within its reach, particularly those for grain; and to give value to a variety of heavy materials which land-carriage was unequal to the conveyance of, by reason of the expence, such as stone, lime, flint, clay, and many other materials. But one of its most obvious public uses is, the supplying the inhabitants of the adjoining counties with coal on easy and much reduced terms. At Cirencester, I understood, it had been reduced from twenty-four shillings to eighteen per ton; at Leachdale from thirty-two or thirty-three, to twenty-two shillings per ton; and that further down the river to still greater advantage to the inhabitants; for though they had a supply from London by the Thames, it came at so great an expence, that the poor were almost literally starved for want of fire, and

even persons of private and limited fortunes very sensibly felt the inconvenience of the very high price of this necessary article.

It is almost impossible not to observe how important this great work may prove, in a national view, in all its collateral circumstances. A canal of thirty-two miles in extent will soon improve the face of its adjacent lands and villages; it has already been the cause of improving the Thames for an extent of several miles, and may hereafter have the same effect upon the Severn. When a new turnpike road is made through a country, every town is desirous of repairing their roads for a ready communication with it; in the instance of a canal, that communication is extended to the very sea, and every village that shall fortunately be situated on its banks, may in some degree become a sea-port,—at least may enjoy its advantages without its hazards.

VIATOR.

“—— Quod vivo detraxerit invida turba,
Post abitum duplici fenore reddet honos.”

PROPERTIUS.

PRAY Mr. Urban, who has a better right to suppress a Publication than the Author of it?—And what Author is there who would not thank a confidential friend who should inform him “That he intended, in a posthumous edition of his works, to withhold from the public eye what he should think would reflect no lustre on his memory?”—The conduct of the publisher of “Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian” occasions these enquiries; and your *Urbanity*, Sir, I am sure, will readily excuse them.

The argument advanced by the publisher for obtruding the “Tracts” on the public is surely of all arguments the most flimsy and ridiculous. He says, “They who mark with philosophic precision the progress of the human understanding, will look up to Warburton with greater reverence, and greater astonishment, when they compare the better productions of his pen with his worse.”

If this be true, Doctor Johnson’s memory has sustained no injury from the *trash* which his over-zealous biographers have retailed as spoken or written by him. But who is there that does not lament that this is *not* the case?—The lustre of that great man’s memory certainly *has* been clouded by *mistaken* friendship and blind partiality; and clouded

clouded it will *continue* to be, till time shall have sunk their injudicious efforts to do him honour to their merited oblivion. Then, no longer "shorn of his beams," he will appear to the world, as he really ought, a literary luminary.

When the learned publisher of the "Tracts" in question formed the before-quoted argument, he might as well have asserted that a scene, naturally beautiful, is beheld with as much pleasure when marked with uncouth objects of art as when divested of them. Surely he need not be told that contrasts of excellence and imperfection in the same author have not an effect similar to that of beauty and deformity in two persons of the same sex, who are seen together at the same time. In the *latter* case, *one* acts as a *foil* to the *other*: whereas, in the *former*, blemishes undoubtedly derogate from the writer's reputation.—It is therefore *ungentlemanlike, uncandid, and malignant*, in any person busily to bring forward to public view those productions of another, which their Author's good sense, or matured judgement, would induce him to expunge, or wish to consign to oblivion. For it is not with the offspring of the *mind* as with the offspring of the *body*. If a parent discountenance and neglect his *children*, it would certainly be commendable and humane in any one to introduce them to the notice of a generous publick that would foster and protect them. But very different is the conduct and character of that man who endeavours to "throw a cloud upon the brighter prospects of another man's honour," by drawing into notice the *self-deemed* imperfect productions of his mind. In doing this, he surely *attempts* to "blast a man's good name, by doing more than shed over it the cold and deadly milderews of insinuation." Like the mole, whose pastime is to work in the dark, and deform a fair surface with dirty irregularities, he disfigures (or *wishes* to disfigure) the fair reputation of another, without benefiting himself, or rendering any real service to the community.

Of the same dark hue, when investigated, will the publisher's conduct appear with respect to what he advances concerning the *temporary delay* of Warburton's life.

The learned Editor's good sense and experience taught him to *know*, and, knowing, to *guard against* those "perturbed spirits" who would carp at some of his opinions as a Biographer, and

thereby subject him to the unwelcome task of *supporting* such opinions, and stating his reasons for *adopting* them. And to have the mild and placid evening of a virtuous and useful life troubled and embittered by controversial disquisitions, would, to no one of common understanding, be a desirable circumstance. To *avoid* this, "an account of the life, writings, and character of Warburton," is very prudently deferred:—deferred, perhaps, till the good and sensible part of the world shall have to deplore the loss of an excellent prelate, and a learned man.—*Sed procul a nobis hoc sit tempus!*

The author of these cursory observations has waited some time in hopes that some one, more capable than himself, would answer the charges here alluded to more satisfactorily. But perhaps their insignificance has caused them to be despised by superior abilities. However, Mr. Urban, he who now answers them thinks it necessary to confess, that "he is not *an Answerer by Profession*; and, except in the vindication of the truly good, or truly great, he never was an assailant by choice." He also thinks it proper to confess that he has not read the *whole* of the elegant publisher's "Dedication;" and he does not *mean* to read it, for the same reason as he would have no communication with a man of elegant manners and dangerous morals*.

L. B.

Dudley, January 23.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

I SEND you the result of an attentive perusal of the first volume of Asiatic Miscellanies, your review of which, in your last vol. p. 1021, awakened, and has not disappointed, my curiosity.—The volume opens with a history of the institution of the Society; the compliment to Governor Hastings; and Sir William Jones's preliminary discourse, which see in vol. LV. p. 50.

Art. 1. A dissertation on the orthography of Asiatic words, in Roman letters, by the President, cannot be abridged, but is illustrated with seven plates, forming a system of Indian, Arabian, and Persian letters and writing. The sixth is a Persian tetraëtic, en-

* The author was induced to write what he has written by some extracts which were given in the Analytical Review for June, 1789.

graved by Mohammed Ghauth, a very ingenious artist.

2. Astronomical observations in Fort William, and between Madras and Calcutta. By Col. Thomas D. Pearse, commander of artillery, and second in command of the Bengal army. 1775 to 1784. Others by Lieut. Colebrook.

3. A royal grant of land in the Shan-scrit language, engraved on a copper-plate, copied on two, bearing date 23 years before Christ, discovered among the ruins at Monguer by Col. Watson, and translated by Mr. Charles Wilkins, 1787. After a long parade of epithets and character, *Deb Paal Deb* gives and grants the town of *Mes-scha*, with all the *mangoo* and *modhoo* trees, &c. &c. to a divine of great eminence in literature.

4. An inscription on a pillar near *Buddal*, in the same language, translated by the same gentleman. The pillar is a single dirty grey stone, which has lost much of its original height, but the inscription is entire, at a few feet above the ground, in twenty-eight lines, of various measures, in the Sam-schreet language, and supposed of the same time with the other, and commemorates an Indian prince and his posterity, which at last failed in the erecter of this column. The President has subjoined some variations from Mr. W's translation, which give the concluding stanza a directly contrary turn.

5. Some account of the sculptures and ruins at Mavuliparam, a place a few miles North of Sadras, and known to seamen by the name of the Seven Pagodas, by William Chambers, esq. These monuments appear to be remains of some great city, though they have nothing but probable tradition to justify the name of Seven Pagodas. Great part of them is executed in a hill of stone, a principal sea-mark. The name in Shan-scrit would be *Mahabalipin*, q. d. the city of the great *Bali*, a hero famous in Hindoo romance. The North foot of the rock is crowded with imagery and sculpture. Proceeding on by the foot of the hill, on the sea side, a pagoda of one single stone rises out of the ground sixteen or eighteen feet high, which seems to have been cut out of a detached rock. It is arched at top, and in a different style of architecture from any that now obtains in these parts. A little further on, on a surface of stone, are carved a numerous groupe of human figures, larger than

life, representing persons whose actions are celebrated in the Mahabharit. On the East side of the great rock is an excavation that may have served for a choultry, with two or three rows of pillars, and on the side fronting the entrance is carved the story of Krishen's feeding the herds of Nundgore. The hill is ascended on the North by winding stairs leading to a temple cut out of the solid rock, with idols. Another flight of stairs leads to another building, and other steps to different parts of the same plan. Higher up, on a plain surface of the rock, is a platform of stone, eight or nine feet long, by three or four feet wide, with two or three steps leading to it, resembling a couch, and a lion for a pillow at the upper end.— This the Bramins who live here call the bed of Dermarajah, or Judisther, the eldest of the four brothers, the subjects of the Mahabaut. At a considerable distance hence is a bath, with steps in the inside, called the bath of Dropedy, wife of Judisther and his brothers. Descending round the hill to the South side, steps lead up to the summit, where is an excavation that appears intended for a place of worship, with figures of Vishnou asleep on a bed, a snake coiled round for his pillow, and other deities. A mile or more South from this hill are more stupendous works: two pagodas about thirty feet long by twenty wide, and as many high, cut out of the solid rock, and each consisting originally of a single stone. Near them is an elephant, large as life, and a lion larger, each of one stone. In one of these fragments is an inscription of a single line, in a character at present unknown to any of the Hindoos, but which, as far as Mr. C. recollects, bears some affinity to the alphabet of the *Balie*, the learned language of the Siamese. The West side of the most Northern pagoda appears to have been left unfinished, and a uniform rent of four inches broad has been made through the solid rock to the foundation, as if by an earthquake. The great rock above-described is about 50 or 100 yards from the sea, and in that space the Hindoo village stood, 1776. But close to the sea are the remains of a brick pagoda, dedicated to *Sib*, the greatest part of which has been swallowed up by the waves; for the door of the inner apartment, in which the idol is placed, and before which there are always two or three spacious

Spacious courts, surrounded with walls, is now washed by the waves; and the pillar, used to discover the meridian at the time of founding the pagoda, is now standing at some distance in the sea. Near this building are some detached rocks, washed by the waves, which have much defaced their sculptures. Old people remember the tops of several pagodas far out in the sea. The Bramins have a fabulous story about the origin of this place, somewhat corresponding with the third and fourth incarnation of Vishnou, as related in Picart's Religious Ceremonies, vol. III. p. 415, and their account of its destruction, under all its disguises, amounts to nothing more or less than an inundation of the sea. That these monuments are of high antiquity is not to be doubted, from the coins of gold and silver, with unknown characters, found in the neighbourhood, but neglected, and from the inscription, which may have relation to the Siamese, who formerly had a communication with the Coromandel coast, and the consanguinity between the Balic and some of the Hindoo languages, and the Siamese worship with that which formerly prevailed in the Decan. The Siamese are unknown to the natives of Ceylon and Hindostan; but Ceylon is well known to the Siamese, and under its Shanacrit name of *Teve Lanca*. How far the comparison between the Shanacrit and Balic languages will bear this conjecture, let your readers judge from this specimen:

Shanacrit.	Balic.	
Aditta var,	Vau Athit,	Sunday.
Sorna var,	Vau Tchau,	Monday.
Mungela var,	Vau Aughaau,	Tuesday.
Bouta var,	Vau Pout,	Wednesd.
Brahspati var,	Vau Prahout,	Thursd.
Souera var,	Vau Souc,	Friday.
Sauy var,	Vau Saou,	Saturday.

There may be some faint resemblance in the first, fourth, and sixth; but if the words are to be pronounced as written, no conclusion can possibly be drawn from them. Other circumstances, however, are alledged to shew that these are memorials of a religion older than that of the Bramins, and rather that of Siam and Somonocodam.

6. Hints relative to friction in mechanism. By Mr. Reuben Burrow.

7. An account of an interview with the Grand Lama, Dec. 3, 1783, by Lieut. Sam. Turner, who was appoint-

ed on an embassy to Tibet by Governor Hastings.

So little is known of the interior parts of Tartary and Tibet by the inhabitants of Europe, and there have always been such insuperable impediments in the way of mutual intercourse, that I think it not uninteresting to transcribe this memoir at large, and the rather, as, when it was read at the Society of Antiquaries of London, about two winters ago, it was not thought deserving a place in their publications, where other Indian antiquities have been introduced. The Jesuits Grueber and D'Orville were the first, who, having travelled through the greatest part of Tibet in their way home from China, 1661, gave us any tolerable account of its large extent, or the customs of its inhabitants. The letters relating to their travels were published in Thevenot's French Collection, and an abstract of them in Kircher's "*China Illustrata*." Some particulars may be found in Avril's Travels, Gerbillon's Historical Observations on Tartary, and others, as brought into one view in Astley's Collection of Voyages and Travels, 1747, vol. IV. p. 449—476.—Mr. Turner, presuming on his reader's acquaintance with these; and that it is well known the Lama never dies, but revives again in his successor, enters at once on his narrative, which, at the same time that it opens a new scene to us, laid the foundation for a successful scheme of trade, and displays the extent of that man's mind, who is now under a protracted process, which will for ever fix a brand of infamy on British gratitude and British justice. The paper which follows this will shew how highly the government of Tibet esteemed this *first of nobles*, and the British nation for his sake.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Samuel Turner to the Hon. the Governor General, dated Patna, Mar. 2, 1784.

"During my residence in Tibet, it was an object I had much at heart, to obtain an interview of the infant *Tee-shoo Lama*; but the Emperor of China's general orders restricting his guards to keep him in the strictest privacy, and prohibiting indiscriminately the admission of all persons to his presence, even his votaries who should come from a distance, appeared to me an obstacle almost insurmountable; yet, however, the Rajah, mindful of the amity subsisting between the Governor and him, and

and unwilling, I believe, by any means, to hazard its interruption, at length contrived to get me that indulgence. As the meeting was attended with very singular and striking incidents, I could not help noticing them with most particular attention; and though the representation of such facts, interwoven and blended as they are with superstition, may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible to suppress them: and while I divest myself of all prejudice, and assume the part of a faithful narrator, I hope, however tedious the detail I propose to enter into may be found, it will be received with candour, and merit the attention of those for whose perusal and information it is intended, were it only to mark a strong feature in the national character of implicit homage to the religious sovereign, and to instance the very uncommon, I may say almost unheard-of, effects of early tuition. I shall, perhaps, be still more justified in making this relation, by adverting to that very extraordinary assurance the Rajah of Teeshoo Loomboo made me but a few days before my departure from his court, which without further introduction I will beg leave literally to recite. At an interview he allowed me, after having given me my audience of leave, said he,—‘I had yesterday a vision of our tutelary deity, and to me it was a day replete with much interesting and important matter. This guardian power, who inspires us with his illuminations on every momentous and great occasion, indulged me with a divination, from which we collected that every thing will be well. Set your heart at rest; for though a separation is about to take place between us, yet our friendship will not cease to exist; but, through the favour of interposing providence, you may rest assured it will increase, and terminate eventually in that which will be for the best.’—I should have paid less regard to so strange an observation, but for this reason, that however dissonant from other doctrines their positions may be found, yet I judge they are the best foundations to build our reliances upon; and superstition, combining with inclination to implant such friendly sentiments in their minds, will ever constitute, the opinion having once obtained, the strongest barrier to their preservation. Opposed to the prejudices of a people, no plan

can reasonably be expected to take place: agreeing with them, success must be the result.

“Dec. 3, 1783, I arrived at *Ter-paling*, situated on the summit of a high hill, and it was about noon when I entered the gates of the monastery, which was not long since erected for the reception and education of *Teeshoo Lama*. He resides in a palace in the centre of the monastery, which occupies about a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall. The several buildings serve for the accommodation of 300 *Gylongs* appointed to perform religious services with *Teeshoo Lama*, until he shall be removed to the monastery and musnud of *Teeshoo Lamboo*. It is unusual to make visits here, or in Bootan, on the day of arrival; we therefore rested this day, only receiving and sending messages of compliment.

On the 4th, in the morning, I was allowed to visit *Teeshoo Lama*, and found him placed in great form upon his musnud. On the left-side stood his father and mother; and on the other the person particularly appointed to wait upon his person. The musnud is a fabrick of silk cushions, piled one upon another, till the seat is elevated to the height of four feet above the floor. An embroidered silk covered the top, and the sides were decorated with pieces of silk of various colours, suspended from the upper edge, and hanging down. By the particular request of *Teeshoo Lama*’s father, Mr. Saunders and company wore the English dress. I advanced, and, as is the custom, presented a white pelong handkerchief, and delivered also into the *Lama*’s hands the Governor’s present of a string of pearls and coral, while the other things were set down before him. Having performed the ceremony of exchange of handkerchiefs with his father and mother, we took our seats on the right-hand of *Teeshoo Lama*.

A multitude of persons, all those ordered to escort me, were admitted to his presence, and allowed to make their prostrations. The infant *Lama* turned towards them, and received them all with a chearful and significant look of complacency. His father addressed me in the Tibet language, which was explained to me by the interpreter, that *Teeshoo Lama* had been used to remain at rest till this time of the day, but he had awoke very early this morning, and

could

could not be prevailed on to remain longer in bed; for, added he, the English gentlemen were arrived, and he could not sleep. During the time we were in the room, I observed the Lama's eyes were scarcely ever turned from us; and, when our cups were empty of tea, he appeared uneasy, and shrinking back his head, and contracting the skin of his brow, he kept making a noise, for he could not speak, until they were filled again. He took out of a golden cup containing confectionary some burnt sugar, and, stretching out his arm, made a motion to his attendants to give them to me. He then sent some in like manner to Mr. Saunders, who was with me. I found myself, tho' visiting an infant, under the necessity of saying something; for it was hinted to me, that, notwithstanding he is unable to reply, it is not to be inferred that he cannot understand. However, his incapacity of answering excused me many words, and I just briefly said, that the Governor General, on receiving the news of his decease in China, was overwhelmed with grief and sorrow, and continued to lament his absence from the world, till that cloud, which had overcast the happiness of this nation, was dispelled by his appearance, and then, if possible, a greater degree of joy had taken place than he had experienced of grief on receiving the first mournful news. The Governor wished he might long continue to illumine the world with his presence, and was hopeful that the friendship, which had formerly subsisted between them, would not be diminished, but rather that it might become still greater than before; and that, by his continuing to shew kindness to my countrymen, there might be an extensive communication between his votaries and the dependents of the British nation. The little creature turned, looking steadfastly at me with the appearance of much attention while I spoke, and nodded with repeated but slow movements of the head, as though he understood and approved every word, but could not utter a reply. The parents, who stood by all the time, eyed their son with a look of affection, and a smile expressive of heart-felt joy at the propriety of the young Lama's conduct. His whole regard was turned to us: he was silent and sedate, never once looking towards his parents, as under their influence at the time; and with what

ever pains his manners may have been formed so correct, yet I must own, his behaviour on this occasion appeared perfectly natural and spontaneous, and not directed by any action or sign of authority.

The scene I was here brought to take a part in was too new and extraordinary, however trivial, if not absurd, it may appear to some, not to claim from me great attention, and consequently minute remark.

Teeshoo Lama is at this time about eighteen months of age. He did not speak a word, but made most expressive signs, and conducted himself with astonishing dignity and decorum. His complexion is of that hue which in England we should term rather brown, but not without colour. His features good, small black eyes, an animated expression of countenance; and altogether I thought him one of the handsomest children I had ever seen. I had but little conversation with the father. He told me he had directions to entertain me three days on account of Teeshoo Lama; and entreated me with so much earnestness to pass another on his own account, that I could not resist complying with the request. He then invited us to come to-morrow to an entertainment he proposed to make at a small distance from the monastery, which invitation having accepted, we took our leave, and returned.

In the course of the afternoon I was visited by two officers of the Lama's household, both of whom are immediately attendant on his person. They sat and conversed with me some time, enquired after Mr. Bogle, whom both of them had seen, and then, remarking how extremely fortunate was the young Lama having regarded us with particular notice, observed on the very strong partiality of the former Teeshoo Lama for the English, and that the present one often tried to utter the name of the English. I encouraged the thought, hopeful that they would teach the prejudice to strengthen with his increasing age; and they assured me, that should he, when he begins to speak, have forgot, they would early teach him to repeat the name of *Hastings*. On the morning of the 6th I again waited on Teeshoo Lama, to present some curiosities I had brought from Bengal. He was very much struck with a small clock, and had it held to him, watching for a long time the revolution

lution of the moment-hand. He admired it with gravity, and without any childish emotion. There was nothing in the ceremony different from the first visit. The father and mother were present. I stayed about half an hour, and retired, to return and take leave in the afternoon. The votaries of Teeshoo Lama already began to flock in numbers to pay their adoration to him. Few are yet admitted to his presence. Those who come esteem it a happiness if he is but shewn to them from the window, and they are able to make their prostrations before he is removed. There came to-day a party of *Kilmaaks* (Calmuc Tartars), for the purpose of devotion, and to make their offerings to the Lama. When I returned from visiting him, I saw them standing at the entrance of the square in front of the palace, each with his cap off, his hands being placed together, elevated, and held even with his face. They remained upwards of half an hour in this attitude, their eyes fixed on the apartment of the Lama, and anxiety very visibly depicted in their countenances. At length I imagine he appeared to them, for they began altogether by lifting their hands still closed above their heads, then bringing them even with their faces, and after lowering them, to assist them in sinking and rising, they dropped on their knees, and struck their heads against the ground. This, with the same motions, was repeated nine times. They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver, with the produce of their country, to the proper officers, who having received them, they retired apparently with much satisfaction. Upon enquiry I learnt, that offerings made in this manner are by no means unfrequent, and in reality constitute one of the most copious sources from which the Lamas of Tibet derive their wealth. No one thinks himself degraded by performing these humiliations. The persons I allude to, who came for this devout purpose, were attendant on a man of superior rank, that seemed to be more engrossed than the rest in the performance of the ceremony. He wore a rich sattin garment, lined with fox-skins, and a cap with a tassel of scarlet silk flowing from the center of the crown on the sides all round, and edged with a broad band of Siberian fur.

According to appointment, I went in the afternoon to make my last visit to

Teeshoo Lama. I received his dispatches for the Governor General, and from his parents two pieces of sattin for the Governor, with many compliments.

They presented me with a vest lined with lamb-skins, making many assurances of a long remembrance, and observing, that now Teeshoo Lama is an infant, and incapable of conversing, but they hoped to see me when he shall have become of age.

This is followed by an account drawn up by *Poornuger the Gosselyn*, who had at different times been employed in deputations to the late Teeshoo Lama, and a journey undertaken by him to his successor, then scarcely three years old, May 8, 1784, when the young Lama removed from his former situation to his capital, and was, with wonderful pomp of a public entry, which moved but twenty miles in three days, graced by every parade the Emperor of China could devise, assumed his office, and was inaugurated Oct. 1784. From Calcutta to Teeshoo Lamboo the capital of Tibet is in the frosty season scarcely a journey of two months.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN.

Feb. 5.

THE bas relief in last month's Plate II. fig. 2. (see p. 18,) has much the appearance of a Roman sepulchral monument, though, it must be owned, the drawing conveys but a poor idea of it.

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 28.

YOU will receive, inclosed, impressions from two antient seals, which some of your antiquarian readers may perhaps be able to appropriate (see Plate II.)—Fig. 1. is a conventual, and fig. 2. a chantry, seal. The inscription of the first is, S. OFFICII P'ORIS CONVENTUS DEIP. VIRG. FRM. HEREMITAN. OR. AUGUSTINI. The principal figure, with mitre and crozier, standing under a Gothic niche, I take to be St. Austin; under that, a monk of the order in the posture of prayer. The legend round the other is, SIGILL. CANTARIE S'TE ANNE DE CLEVUS. The two figures are, the Virgin Mary and St. Anne; at the bottom the arms of the founder, quarterly.

I likewise send you an escutcheon, carved in wood, bearing a merchant's mark, with letters (as in fig. 3.) intended for *Thomas Bale*. It was given me

me at Coventry. Now Thomas Bayly occurs in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," in his list of the mayors of that city, anno 1486; and this is undoubtedly meant for the same person: the difference in spelling does not destroy the conjecture, since the *e* final had often the sound of *y*, and was generally pronounced soft, not always mute. It was a common method with substantial tradesmen, or capital manufacturers, to put some such-like mark between the initials of their names; a practice which prevailed equally amongst foreigners, as may be proved by the impression of an old tradesman's seal, which I collected abroad, and is here given (*fig. 4*). The same mode seems to have been adopted by the early printers, especially the French, who exhibited such marks in the title-pages of their books. They very modestly forbore the coat-armour without warrant, nor assumed such as did not belong to them. Many of the sort are observable in trading towns; and at Coventry, on one of the remaining gates, are to be seen, at this day, three or four resembling the above, only of different characters. I esteem the present one as more curious, having, by the ingenuity of the sculptor, the name at length.

I had the pleasure, lately, of examining, in the library of a friend, a very antient Psaltery, written in Latin, with Roman-Saxon characters. It is interlined, and so much crowded with Gothic annotations, that the text, though very large, is scarcely legible. Where no annotations are made, the Saxon is placed over the Latin, word for word, by way of interpretation. The hymns and canticles for the different festivals are at the end; also the *Canon Missæ*, wherein the names of certain saints occur, that are not to be seen in the present ordinary. In the calendar appear most of the Saxon saints; but many are wanting of a later date: for instance, St. Edward, St. Anselm, St. Thomas, &c. There are other singularities. One day in March is filled up with "Diabolus à Dñō recessit;" another, in December, is called "Exitus Noë de Arcâ." From the above remarks I infer it must be of great antiquity. It is a large folio, on vellum, or rather stout parchment, bound in very thick boards, but now stripped of its covering. On the first page are certain signatures,

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1789.

whereof I herewith send you the *fac similia* (*fig. 5*). No illuminations adorn this book; only here and there some very large grotesque capitals, reaching from the top to the bottom of the leaf. These large letters appear at the beginning of each psalm, of various moderate colours, but not gilded, either plain or burnished.

In the same library I found a neat MS. prayer-book (a diurnal) on vellum, formerly belonging to Sir *Adrian Fortescue*, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, attainted in parliament for denying the king's supremacy, April 28, 1539, and beheaded July the 10th, together with Sir Thomas Dingley, a knight of the same order. (See Stow's Chron. p. 575.) Sir Adrian has written his name on the first leaf; of which I also send you a *fac simile* (*fig. 5*).

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,
ENCLOSED are impressions of a silver piece, or medal, (*fig. 6*.) which seems to be curious, and, in this country at least, uncommon; perhaps you are well acquainted with it: if so, I request that you will explain the figures, legend, and design of it, in your communication to correspondents: if introduced into a plate, we may perhaps obtain explicit information from one or other of your intelligent readers.

From the date and inscription, the general design may readily be inferred; but the particular occasion, place, and the several personages alluded to, are not so obvious.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,
THORESBY* says, "In the reign of Charles II. anno 1653, private persons had the liberty of coining pennies, halfpence, and farthings, with their own device upon them, for the conveniency of trade: they were called tradesmen's tokens.

"Those pieces of cities, or villages, generally expressed the name of the place, and value of the piece on one side, and on the other, the arms of the city or town, or some other device; those of private persons expressed the town or street where they lived, their sign and trade. They were of different sizes and forms, and generally shamefully light; and continued

* Museum, p. 397.

current till the year 1672, when the king's copper halfpence and farthings took place."

The inclosed tokens (*fig. 7—11.*) were found at Clare in Suffolk; two of them will confirm what tradition and history has handed down, that there was a considerable woollen manufactory carried on at Clare, in the year 1656: the principal traders, as the tokens specify, were George and Richard Crisp. In 1668 the trade was chiefly in the hands of William Griggs and son, and John Plumbe. In 1683, Francis Cross is mentioned as the principal tradesman. The last was Thomas Barnard, in 1714. At that time Mr. Poulter, an eminent attorney of considerable consequence in the town, took every method possible to eradicate the manufactory, which he effectually compleated, and occasioned it to emigrate to the neighbouring villages of Cavendish and Glemsford, where it flourishes to this day.

The reverse of the other tokens do not specify what trade the persons who had them coined followed. The one with William Cadge, of Clare, 1655, is supposed to have been coined by William Cadge, who left by will, anno 1665, a farm called Bocharde, in the Parish of Barnardiston, subject to the annual payment of 25*l.* for the following uses, viz. 10*l.* per annum to a school-master, for teaching ten poor boys of Clare; and 15*l.* per annum for the cloathing of eight poor widows with a blue gown, two shifts, and one pair of shoes, each every year; and a two-penny loaf of bread every Sunday in the year. CLARENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THE anecdote of a leveret, nurtured by a cat, which is mentioned by Mr. White, in his History and Antiquities of Selborne, calls to my remembrance an incident nearly similar to it, which happened some years since at the house of a gentleman of my acquaintance. A fox had been dug out of its earth, and was brought one evening to the house to be kept till the next morning, when it was to be turned out before a pack of hounds. A female rabbit, with two sucking young ones, were procured for his refreshment, and the fox accordingly ate up the old rabbit for his supper; but in the night he found means of effecting his escape. A cat, who had lately kitched in the house, found suck for the young rabbits; and taking compassion on the poor orphans, nourished them as she would

have done her own offspring, and seemed even to pay them uncommon attention; for she frequently carried them in her mouth to different parts of the house, even into garrets, for greater security from any enemies who, she apprehended might injure them, and more particularly from a young terrier who was also kept in the house. One of these rabbits died in two or three days, but the other lived till it was able to run about the house after its nurse, who continued to treat it with the utmost tenderness and affection, but whose cares were unavailing to preserve her adopted from the enemy she most suspected, the terrier, who finally demolished the poor rabbit, to the great grief of its foster-mother.

In passing through the street of Knaresborough, I observed on a window the following advertisement: "Funeral Biscuits sold here." And it is, it seems, the custom, at the funerals of the middling and lower class of people, to provide a kind of sugared biscuit, which are wrapt up, generally two of them together, in a sheet of white paper, sealed with black wax, and thus presented to each person attending the funeral. I could learn no account of the origin of this ceremony, but perhaps some of Mr. Urban's correspondents will explain them.

I send you a token of Helston, (*fig. 12.*).

Fig. 13. is a Bristol token, from the Elms Thorpe Museum. SYNE.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Feb. 13.*

POLITE as are my ingenious Drydenic antagonists, I must, in justice to myself, disavow a sensibility which Mr. Morfitt affects to take for granted, and a stratagem for which Mr. Weston affects to forgive me. I have suppressed *no* sensibilities during my investigation of this subject. I scorn to suppress involuntary consciousness because it may militate against my argument. For the imputed stratagem, my combat with prejudices of such *demonstrable* futility, could not *need* the aid of auxiliary stratagem; and were it possible to have *wanted*, I would have disdained to *use* it. Solemnly do I disavow the least suspicion that the Epistle from Helen to Paris was not *his* whose name is prefixed to it. No one, impartial enough to be disgusted with bold and vulgar style in a favourite author, and who has read all Dryden's works, *can* feel *internal evidence* that a work is not *his*, which bears his name, because it is written *ill*.

I did no violence to my feelings in pro-

producing instances of wretched style in the great, the illustrious Dryden, because the nature of my dispute with Mr. W. obliged me to produce them, and because I thought it incumbent upon me, though he acts otherwise by Pope, to bring my *proofs with my accusations*. As great, as illustrious, with all his sins against sincerity and poetic elegance, I have ever considered Dryden; as such I have mentioned him through the whole course of those strictures, which defend the pointed, polished, and harmonious style of Pope, and the judgment with which he shunned whatever was turgid or vulgar in its conception, false or absurd in its metaphoric sense, awkward or slovenly in its expression.

Mr. Morfitt confesses that Dryden's imagination, which, by allusion, he justly terms a "a magnificent city," has its *dirty alleys* and *neglected passages*, but thinks it uncandid to search them out. Never had they been searched out by me, if his friend had not publicly denied their existence in any such squalid form, and falsely termed them well-disposed shades amidst lights, and judicious flats amidst elevations; if he had not *renounced* all pardon extended to Dryden for the frequent defects of his style, on the score of pecuniary necessity; and if I had not apprehended a possibility of mischief to our young writers from Mr. Weston's erroneous assertions—mischief, that Mr. Morfitt will find stated in a letter of mine to M——s, in the Gentleman's Magazine for September last, p. 818.

To prevent such mischief, and without a wish to rob Dryden of those luxuriant laurels, won by the rich fertility of his ideas, by the frequent grandeur of his conceptions, and by the frequent mellifluence of his numbers, did I *prove* that they *were* blind alleys, and lamentably neglected passages in the magnificent city. I sought *not* to hide, as Mr. Morfitt more than insinuates I did, its spacious streets, splendid squares, and gorgeous palaces. Have I not said that Dryden trusted to the majestic trees of his wilderness, "laden with blooming gold," for the preservation of his fame? Was *that* the language of one who sought to *suppress* the recollection of his excellences? But I here repeat a conviction, which I sincerely feel, namely, that he never dreamed that their fruits should so far intoxicate the brain of a Brother Poet, as to make him assert the superior beauty of the wilderness on account of its weeds, and abuse the majestic parks and lawns of succeeding Bards,

from which the nettles and switch-grass have been rooted up. Flats amidst elevations do certainly promote the general beauty of the scene; but it is very undesirable that they should be overgrown with weeds, "unsightly, and unsmooth." I have asserted that Pope's poetry is not destitute of this contrasting plainness and simplicity of style. It may be found in sufficient plenty in his Epistles, in his Essay on Man, on Criticism, on Fame; in his Iliad; still more in his Odyssey; and even in the glowing, impassioned, and highly-coloured poem, the Eloisa to Abelard.

If in this disquisition I have produced parts, (and what *but* parts could I produce?) I have judged from the *whole*—thus—that Dryden was in the *lyric* style greater than Pope, but inferior to him in that of the ten-feet couplet. I acknowledged that it was a fault in the latter so *seldom* to float his pause into the middle of the next line; but that Dryden's floating it *too often*, his Alexandrines in the middle of sentences, his perpetual triplets, which hurt the ear by prolonging the jingle of the rhyme, his everlasting expletives, with which, in particular, his elegy on Cromwell is so much deformed, his "*says hes*, and *says shes*," instance:

The Panther smil'd at this, and when *said she*
Were these first councils disallow'd by me?

and again:

Why all this war to win the book, if we
Must not interpret for ourselves *but she*?

Hind and Panther.

That these, I mean the habitual use of these, formed in the opposite scale of defect so much an heavier preponderance, as to give the superiority, in point of diction, clearly to Pope. I produced my *proofs* that Dryden often wrote *too* ill to write *so* ill from any other motive than necessitous haste.

Mr. Morfitt observes that "figurative language, and the arrangement of numbers, are the province of *art*." The *latter* certainly; but the *former*, if *justly* figurative, is the constituent, the vital principle of *Genius*, that combination of remote resemblances, whose *happy* union mere art will strive to effect in *vain*. When Shakespear, describing a summer night, exclaims:

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon the
bank!

and says that it tips with *silver* the tops of the fruit-trees; and, in painting wintry darkness, tells us,

Now

Now the loud howling wolves arouse the hours,
That drag the tragic, melancholy night,
And, with their drowsy, flow, and flagging
Clip dead men's graves; [wings,
he speaks *figuratively*, but with *such* fi-
gures as art alone had *never* brought
him.

That Dryden perpetually sinks below,
O how *much* below Pope! I willingly
agree with Mr. Morfitt; but that he
ever rises *proportionably* higher I utterly
deny, and would undertake to equal the
noblest and most beautiful passages from
Dryden's poems, in the couplet measure,
with selections from those of his rival.
Their genius was equal; but Pope would
not abuse his talents, and Dryden lived
in the perpetual prostitution of *his*.

That ear must be oddly modeled, to
which Pope's harmonious and flowing
verses appear formal. It is not allowed
to the couplet rhyme to wind the pause
through whole passages, as Mr. Morfitt
beautifully expresses it. *Dryden* did not
attempt it. *That* grace belongs to blank
verse, as he allows. Hence the superio-
rity of *exquisite* blank verse to the *most*
exquisite rhyme.

Mr. Morfitt calls Pope's numbers
"Cuckoo-notes;" if he had termed them
Blackbird notes, he had spoke more just-
ly; since the blackbird's, sweet beyond a
name, and beyond all power of satiety to a
musical ear, have *not* the varieties of the
nightingale's melodies. Neither does the
couplet measure admit great *variety* in
the flow of the numbers; *that* grace be-
longs to Ode-writing, and to blank verse.

With *such* "Cuckoo-notes" as the fol-
lowing, I confess myself incapable of
being cloyed, or of perceiving in them
any resemblance to folding doors, or to
Dutch gardening:

So Zembla's rocks, the beauteous work of
frost,

Rise high in air, and glitter on the coast;
Pale suns at distance roll unfelt away,
And on th' impassive ice the lightnings play.
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains prop th' incumbent
sky:

Like Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears
The gather'd winter of a thousand years.

Pope's severity to the Dunces, who had
maligned him, was *just* chastisement.
They gave the provocation; they distilled
their venom upon his immortal laurels,
though it had no power to canker them.
He formed a mock-heroic poem in con-
sequence of their malice, and made his
enemies ridiculous to all ages. Such
ever be the doom of Envy aspersing Virtue,

and endeavouring to shroud the light of
Genius!

Mr. Weston still procrastinates his
proofs, that Pope was an execrable villain,
the insidious underminer of *his* fame,
whom he professed to honour. My an-
tagonist has closed the correspondence
with me, without producing them. He
owed it to his own character, and to the
demand I made upon him for those proofs,
to have produced them in the *first* page
of his reply. To assert Dryden's style
advantaged by its frequent vapidness
and vulgarity, is *but* want of taste for
pure and elegant composition. From *un-*
supported accusation, brought against the
moral character of a fine writer, every
one will turn indignant, who can feel
his beauties, and be grateful for the de-
lights they have afforded.

Ere I make any comments upon Mr.
Weston's letter in the last Magazine,
where every position he advances is open
to confutation, I shall wait the promissory
Ides of March for those proofs which
my friendship for Mr. Weston almost in-
duces me to wish he may be *able* to pro-
duce. It behoves him to take especial
care that they be *unquestionable*.

Yours, &c. ANNA SEWARD.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

I AM much flattered by the notice
which your fair correspondent (vol.
LIX. p. 820.) has paid to my remarks
on her poetical strictures*: but, as they
were ventured at the time, not without
some conviction of their justice, I am
still ready to maintain them.

Pope was one of the first who gave
praise to Akenfide's chief work; and
perhaps his word conduced greatly to
establish its reputation. Hammond's
death happened two years before Pope's.
Collins published his epistle to Sir T.
Hanmer, and his Persian eclogues, some
time before that event. Miss Seward
herself allows of Thomson's claim to a
place in the Augustan æra, as it is some-
times called; and this being the case,
Mallet's follows of course, since he fre-
quently wrote in conjunction with that
charming poet: Lyttelton as well had
the honour of being intimate with him.
The name of Wested next occurs, which
is mentioned by the Satirist in the fol-
lowing terms:

* This and the following letters, received
in October, were kept back till Mr. Weston
had completed his vindication. EDIT.

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer beer;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear:
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull,
Heady, not strong, o'erflowing, tho' not full.
Yet the person thus stigmatized is now beginning to obtain attention, and even respect. Miss S. however, thus expresses herself: "I did not chuse to bring forward, for the honour of Pope's period, any of the heroes of his inimitable *Dunciad*." Something like indignation arises on the perusal of this sentence. Will then the admirers of this allowedly great writer consent to sacrifice the fame of every one whom this splenetic and vindictive spirit has marked out as the object of ridicule or detestation? It may be hoped, that, on reflexion, so rash an opinion will be revoked. The fair critic does not think proper to notice the name of Garth, though surely of some consideration, even from having gained the lavish praises of her favourite; yet, on this plea, Lord Lansdowne, Walsh, Wycherley, Trumbull, and others, will obtain respectable seats in the poetic synod. Fenton and Broome assisted the translator of Homer in his version of the *Odyssey*; and executed their parts with such spirit, that they are scarcely to be distinguished from the pen of their master. This will be admitted as an undeniable claim.

It is the opinion of my respectable opponent, that Time, instead of stamping their real estimation on admired writers, has rather a contrary effect; and "induces the generality of readers to set a double value on every beauty, and to pass over defects with indulgence." As instances, she brings among Dryden's contemporaries Denham, Lee, Roscommon, and Waller; and, from the second division, Parnell, Gay, Addison, Watts, and the two Philipps. This assertion is incontrovertibly just: but it must be remembered, that while antiquity puts more than their intrinsic price on the few writers she preserves, as great, or even a greater number of equal value, at first, are overwhelmed by her in oblivion.

It is very probable, that if those selected from the first class "had lived, and produced their poems *now*, they would not have had many admirers." Yet this must not be attributed to any natural deficiency in their genius, but rather to the difference of tastes in the two ages. Had Lee been placed in the present times, he would have been obliged to discard his bombast, and might still have preserved his pathetic powers. Waller in the same case might have been

prompted to despise the conceitedness of thought, which in his day was so much esteemed; and would have found that species of versification already perfect to his hand, which he spent so much labour in improving, while yet in its rude and unpolished infancy: and, by these means, Denham's verses would not have incurred the imputation of being in general "heavy, laboured, and inharmonious." So necessary is it to consider, not only the writers themselves, but the ages in which they existed. We now come to the comparative merits of our two poetic rivals. Every one knows, and laments, (let me again repeat) that Dryden, from the unfortunate and pressing state of his affairs, was frequently obliged to be hasty and negligent, and had not time to make selections from the multiplicity of images and expressions, which constantly crowded on his pen. For this reason I thought it hard and ungenerous that his most defective passages should be contrasted with the lively and polished graces of the younger Bard. As for the fear of "our young writers being tempted into a coarse and weedy style," there is not the shadow of a danger that Mr. Weston's sentiments on this subject will have so great a prevalence over the rising generation, which is more inclined to degenerate into the contrary extreme.

While Dryden, studying to render his poetic garden rather spacious than nicely beautiful, suffered the rankest weeds to spring up among the most luxuriant flowers, and entirely neglected the assistance of art; Pope, with deliberate leisure, was employed in banishing every appearance of disorder, in adjusting his delicate plants in the most striking dispositions, and in checking, sometimes too severely, the sportive wantonness of Nature. There are some, who (to preserve the metaphor) are on the whole more delighted with the wilderness of the former, than with the regular, yet elegant parterres of the latter; and I profess myself to be one of the number. I conclude with adding the testimonies of two deservedly celebrated modern poets in favour of Dryden. Gray, finishing one of his letters to Dr. Beattie, has these remarkable words, "Remember Dryden, and be blind to all his faults." And Mr. Warton calls Palamon and Arcite "the most animated and harmonious piece of versification in the English language." *History of English Poetry*, chap. 23, p. 364. Yours, &c.

M—s.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^{*B*}. 14.

I HAD no intention of troubling you again on the little controversy with Mr. Weston, especially as I wish not to increase his embarrassments, or in any wise impede his returning health, (you will therefore publish this at your own convenient and proper time); but some assertions in his letter, p. 875, seem to demand a further reply.

Mr. W. thinks I have totally mistaken his meaning, and taken that as "virulent invective," which he intended for "good-humoured raillery:" if I have so misconceived him, I am sorry for it; but certainly, from the whole aim of the paragraph, I did conceive of it, in the light of a contemptuous sneer, intended to fright me from the field at once, as an opponent too puny for the trial of his acknowledged strength.

I am much concerned he should continue to deem me his adversary. I cannot think it either fair or candid, because we differ in opinion about the merit of another, that I should be called his adversary; the term is most opprobrious; even the Arch Apostate Spirit himself is emphatically denominated, "The Adversary;" most certainly Mr. W. is mistaken, I am *not* his adversary, I hold him no enmity; I have an high opinion of his talents, and in this, I suppose, I think with himself: but perhaps this supposition constitutes part of my crime; I see much to commend, and have only to except his unreasonable, and very singular prejudice, against an excellent and admired Poet, a Poet who has many a time and oft administered to my pleasure, at whose harsh treatment I felt myself hurt, and in the absence of an abler pen (for at that time I was ignorant of Miss Seward's taking up the matter) found myself inclined to add my mite in his favour.

Mr. Weston sends me to Romances, for the true explanation of a "Strange Knight:" I am obliged to him, he may have defined it justly; but this reminds me of Sydenham's answer to Blackmore, when the latter, commencing the study of physick, requested the opinion of the former what books he had best read, replied, "Don Quixote; 'tis a very good book, I read it still."

I cannot think it strange, or favouring of knight errantry, to offer a few words in vindication of him who is now unable to defend himself. It is neither attacking windmills, or storming enchanted castles, to parry off any rude assault on his fair fame. From what has yet ap-

peared, I am not inclined to esteem him that execrable impostor Mr. W. is endeavouring to make him appear; but it may be Mr. Weston is in possession of secret anecdotes, of some private history, that the world is hitherto a stranger to; if so, I suppose we shall be shortly indulged with them, and have to new-modify our opinions of this yet-esteemed Poet.

I now proceed to this "fatal quotation," as Mr. W. is pleased to term it, this "non tali auxilio," this vivid retaliating paragraph. I assure him, he proceeds on a mistaken idea, if he supposed it excited my chagrin; I am as sensible of the justice of it as Mr. W. can be: I well know that Miss Seward is "herself an host," and wants no such poor assistance as mine; she is fully adequate to her generous undertaking, and hath incontestably appreciated the distinctive merits of Dryden and Pope. If I had vainly aimed at any contest with her, I might justly be accused of most egregious folly. I wish Mr. Weston to be aware, that tho' I am groveling in the Prosaic vale beneath, I can look up with admiration to this elegant Poetess, justly seated on the top of the Aonian mountain; yet without envy, or the vain hope of ever attaining even the midway.

I can scarce comprehend Mr. Weston's drift, on his introduction of Job's wife; and, as he has it, the synonymous terms of "bless and curse." Would he insinuate that we can annex no distinct ideas to words, that they mean any thing, or nothing, and a matter totally indifferent, whether we call a man excellent or execrable? Words I know are supple, but I had no idea of such pliancy.

I am under much obligation to Mr. W's candour for his mild attention to my "slips and inaccuracies," I am sensible of my defects; I boast not of genius; I am but little used to the press, my only aim was the vindication of what I thought an injured character. I wish to convince Mr. W. of his unreasonable prejudice; and in this I have done no more than what Miss Seward has avowed as her intention; I have the honour to think with her, and where is the crime?

Mr. W. objects mostly to Mr. Pope's satirical pieces; their acrimony he thinks too severe on many worthy characters. This may in part be true; I think I have before acquiesced to it: but we ought to consider Mr. Pope's provocations, his abilities, and the swarm of minor Poets that were constantly nibbling at him; and

"many

"many with his provocations, and many with his abilities" would, like him, have consigned them to everlasting fame.

I am yet to learn in what Pope "injured the poetical constitution," in what respect "he trampled on the rights of those citizens he ought to have loved and protected." I know nothing of this sort in Pope's history, nor that he had any "pretences to piety and morality" that were unreal; he must have been very artful and very wicked, to "impose on the understandings, and seduce the affections, of the rich and powerful;" though it must be acknowledged, that riches and power do not at a dead certainty produce wisdom and caution. Mr. Pope, it seems, was too hard for them, and made them his "stepping stones" to the highest feat on the Parnassian mount; for to that highest feat he certainly did attain. And shall he rest quietly in his grave for this? No; Mr. W. is determined to gibbet him *in terrorem* to all future tyrants. Pardon me, my good Sir; but this too is like the Roman bigots, *manfully* attacking the "cerements" of the venerable Wickliff, and wreaking their vengeance on his passive remains, after their peaceable interment forty years. Yours, &c. M. F.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 31.

OUR great Poetess, in her late ingenious, but partial, estimate of Pope and Dryden, asserts of the first-mentioned Poet's description of the monastic solitude, where the graces of his amiable recluse pined in sorrow, that as landscape painting it is entitled to the highest praise, not having been equalled by Dryden, nor surpassed by Milton. I shall not examine the justness of her remark, with respect to Milton and Dryden; but shall only observe, that much as I admire the breathing colours awakened by the bold pencil of sad Eloisa's Poet, the following landscape, from her sublime and tender Louisa, has a still more forcible influence on my feelings:

'Twas here, e'en here! where now I sit
reclin'd, [wind;
And Winter's sighs found hollow in the
Loud, and more loud, the blast of ev'ning
raves, [leaves.
And strips the oaks of their last ling'ring
The eddying foliage in the tempests flies,
And fills with duskier gloom the thickning
skies.
Red sinks the sun behind the howling hill,
And rushes, with hoarse stream, the moun-
tain rill;
And now with rustling billows, cold and pale,
Runs swollen and dashing down the lonely vale;

While to these tearful eyes, Grief's faded form
Sits on the cloud, and sighs amid the storm.

It may be thought impossible to have exceeded Pope in the allegorical parts. But though the figures of Grief and Melancholy are marked with the same grandeur of conception, Miss Seward has not, like Pope, sought to embellish what was already great. That nice finishing, which so well accords with an elegant subject, a lofty one disdains. The winding valley derives new charms from the bloom scattered over it by the hand of spring: but such beautifying would ill become the majestic foliage of the mountain forest*.

I agree with your elegant and ingenious, and, as far as one can judge from his writings, your upright and amiable correspondent, Mr. Weston, in giving up to the detestation of the confederate Pope's treatment of Leonard Wested. And what shall we say to his satire on that profound scholar and virtuous man Dr. Samuel Clarke? Had a writer of inferior abilities to Pope been guilty of such conduct, he would have been damned to everlasting infamy. And yet, great talents, instead of softening the harsh feature of vice, should only serve to make them appear the more deformed. Dryden may have flattered Guilt, but I do not know that he has degraded Excellence. Yours, &c.

IMPARTIAL.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

I CANNOT forbear owning myself, in common with many other of your readers, obliged to your correspondent I. S. a member, it is to be presumed, of the new Associates for reformation of manners. In your Magazine for last month, page 8, he has given an account of the prosecutions which the society have carried on in the Court of King's bench, against two persons, sellers of obscene books and prints, who, being convicted thereof, were sentenced to be imprisoned and pilloried.

I know not that the society could have begun their career better, than in the prosecution of the dealers in such mental poison. For many years have obscene books and prints been exposed to sale with impunity, not only in shops, but on stalls in the public streets.

* It must be evident that this parallel is confined to the delineation of nature; for the monastic painting itself, which all will allow to be one of the highest efforts of fancy in the *chiaro scuro*, has nothing to correspond to it in the picture this lady has given us.

A friend

A friend of mine, who wished much to check this evil, having bought and exhibited a most shocking publication of this kind to a late Attorney General, was by him referred to a justice of peace, and by the justice to the vestry of the parish in which the publisher lived: the parish took the matter up with proper spirit, and at a large expence prosecuted and convicted him at the quarter sessions held for Westminster; when behold! his punishment was a fine of *thirteen shillings and four-pence*. I doubt not but that the man immediately returned to his old occupation, and possibly might be one of the two prosecuted and convicted by the new Association. Last October, I saw a paragraph in a news-paper, intimating that *Macdonald*, one of those two offenders, was pardoned and liberated from his confinement in Newgate. Is the fact so? and if it is, why is it so? It will be very kind in your correspondent I. S. to answer these questions. For my own part, I cannot help looking on these offenders as more deserving of the gallows than half the felons who mount it in the course of the year; being persuaded, that the effects and consequences of *their* crimes are more extensive and fatal in their operations. When the difficulty also is considered of bringing these offenders into a court of justice, and when brought, of convicting them, I cannot help thinking a slight fine, or slight imprisonment, even as an encouragement to them and to others, to proceed in a traffic, which they find so profitable.

Though this traffic, in its worst and most extensive state, seems confined to the lower traders in books and prints; yet, I am sorry to see booksellers, high in wealth and in reputation, admit some notorious books of this class into the catalogues which they publish yearly. One of them has even gone so far as to distinguish, and point out to his customers, all such books, by adding a great O to their titles. I will not do him so much kindness as to name him, and thereby draw new customers to his shop. The only bookfeiler I know of who has religiously abstained from this traffic, and in whose catalogue appear none of the books I hint at, but shall not name (as they are well known in the trade, and marked by them at higher prices than common), is Mr. B. White, of Fleet-street, to whom, on this account, as a patriot in one of the best senses of the word, I gladly make this public acknowledgement.

THELON.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I WITH pleasure saw in last month, p. 24, an advocate for the race of those harmless, pleasing, and useful birds, the *Swallows*: it is amazing to see so many unthinking boys of all ages, from 10 years old to 40, sacrificing their time and powder in such amusement, so detrimental to our own interest and convenience: if any of them will observe the bird they have shot, they will see spiders, &c. crawling out of their mouths after the bird is dead; not one bee, especially from that species called the *Swift*. If they were not destroyed by the birds the Author of Nature hath sent for that benevolent purpose, we should suck them in with our breath. It may seem strange that spiders are supposed to float in the air, but the above observation will prove that it is so; I suppose, broken off by rain and a gust of wind, from the substances to which they appended; and their small string of Webb keeps them floating. These thoughts carry me to that active, sprightly, little bird, the *Tom-tit*, or *Toom-noop*; which will soon suffer by the watchful, *ill-judged severity* of most gardeners, at the approaching season, when plum and cherry trees are putting forth their bloomy buds, thinking them inimical to the fruit; any one harbouring such an opinion, will soon have an opportunity of removing it, by observing under each tree, at the time of the blossoms putting forth, the ground covered with the fragments of buds and blossoms, which appear alarming; but let the observer take up any of these buds so torn off, and he will discover a small speck, where a worm hath been bred, which the bird hath taken out; and those trees so apparently divested will still retain a proper quantum of blossoms for fruit unblemished. After the seasons when small worms and insects are formed by the sun, you will find this bird, with the *Robin*, *Wren*, *Hedge-sparrow*, *White-throat*, *Red-starts*, and others, peeping behind every leaf, and feeding upon the insects beneath. The beaks of such birds are not formed for harder food; indeed I must observe, the *Tom tit's* beak is calculated for opening the buds before mentioned; but after this season he feeds with the others. Now I am writing in favour of prudence and humanity towards those parts of creation the Author of it hath sent for our good, let me recommend to the observation of the curious, that poor forlorn proscribed animal, the

the *Hedge-Hog*, condemned to persecution, and a prize put upon its head by every parish in the kingdom, and I believe by law, under an idea that it sucks and injures cows. I have kept several, and don't know a more inoffensive, simple animal; and, by my observations, I found them to feed on beetles, worms, small snails, &c. they get in a garden, and not on milk, or apples, as generally supposed; as I always placed bread, milk, cheese, apples, flesh, raw and dressed, and never found them touch either; but every evening after sun-down, they crept out (never stirring in the day-time) and ran under the margins of my borders where any edibles grew, and there sought and found their food; and in the fall of the year, the season that food ceased, they crept under cover, amongst old mats, that were under cover, rags, straw, or any thing they could make a nest of, and there lay until summer produced their natural food, the same as a tortoise, but not torpid, never once stirring from their nest; now, was milk their food, that could be found in winter as well as summer. I am certain that they are useful instead of noxious. When I felt in their nest, they were warm and free from filth of any sort, as not having any evacuations, like other beings that lived, or what only the sun brought forth, such as swallows, swifts, bats, tortoises, &c.

If these remarks produce any good effects, I dare say it will give you pleasure, I am sure it will.

Yours, &c. BENVOGLIO.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

AS a very judicious Abridgement of Dr. Owen's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, by the Rev. Mr. Edward Williams, Master of the Academy at Oswestry, is publishing, I beg leave to convey, through your hands, my sentiments of that great and good man, and his excellent work.

I propose to represent him chiefly in three points of light: as a man of great understanding in DIVINITY; as a most honest and ardent lover of truth; and a person of uncommon virtue, or excellent holiness of heart and life. As an introduction to these three views, I transmit you the inclosed. Yours, &c. N. 2.

Dr. JOHN OWEN was a man of a vast and divine understanding, of great elevation of penetration of thought.

His natural powers were the gift of the GOD of Nature; his advantages for

learning and science were very great, as he entered the college at twelve years of age.

The sciences at his time of study, 1628, were in a dark imperfect state; the languages were taught in a very coarse, harsh manner.

Had the Doctor lived in Dr. Watson's time, 1675 to 1700, he would have been a more polite scholar, and a more eloquent divine.

In 17 years, from 12 years of age, he would have had a more clear acquaintance with all the liberal sciences; and, if he had read such incomparable books as Witius's *Oeconomy*, and the great Pollhill's *Speculum Theologiæ in Christo*, 1678, he would have been a more accomplished scholar, and a more eloquent writer of divinity.

But, amidst all the dry dull harshness of education, and the stupidity of his tutors, God enabled him to burst through clouds and darkness, guilt and corruption of heart, with every dismal obstruction in his way to Christ and Happiness that an immortal could well struggle with, and without absolute despair possibly feel.

His uncle forsook him, and left him in poverty and outward beggary: his God stood afar off for five years, and suspended the comforts of his grace and spirit.

His doubts of God's love were exceeding strong and prevalent. Mercy was hid from him, and his fears of divine wrath were mighty and dreadful; and all help failed him in heaven and earth; and in this condition his fine strong constitution was worn down, his flesh wasted, his spirits depressed and exhausted; in short, utter ruin for both worlds appeared inevitable. The powers of hell triumphed with expectation of his eternal damnation; and Laud, the great instrument of cruelty, and engine of hell, persecuted him with unrelenting fury. N. 2.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13, 1790.

I AM glad to find that my conjectures have induced others to consider the passages of Shakespear which I have brought forward to observation. As I expected, I meet with a share both of praise and censure. As conjectures, I think myself not confined always to discover the meaning of the writer, but at liberty to give an explanation of what is written, even if, in all probability, it had never entered into his mind. In criticism of this kind,

kind, if what is advanced is in general allowed to be ingenious, it is as much as is to be expected; as truth may sometimes appear in masquerade. With permission of Mr. Urban, I will continue my conjectures for two or three months; after which I will endeavour to support what I have written, or generously submit to criticks of superior genius and erudition.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

[Two errata in the Conjectures in January, p. 45, which escaped observation until nearly half the impression was worked off, are desired to be corrected:—for *in goal'd*, read *engoal'd*; for *wag'd*, read *wagg'd*. EDIT.]

JOHNSON and STEEVENS's edit. 1785.

Anthony and Cleopatra.

Act. II. sc. vii.—Vol. VIII. p. 206 :

[I had as lief have a reed that will do me no service, as a *partizan* I could not heave.] Dr. Johnson explains *partizan* as a pike. In this I think him mistaken; as in this dialogue the servants are observing, that Lepidus is made the mere tool of Cæsar and Antony, one of them proceeds to shew how much is necessary to be sacrificed by a weak man, to obtain the credit of fellowship with great men; and how great he would himself be, had he power: that he would rather have a reed, a person of no abilities, for an assistant, that could render him no service, than a *partizan* or partner whom he could not heave or employ to execute his orders and schemes.

Act IV. sc. x. p. 281 :

The shirt of Nessus is upon me: Teach me, Alcides, thou mine ancestor, thy rage:

Let me lodge Lichas on the horns o' the moon,
[vliest club,
And with those hands that grasp'd the hea-
Subdue my worthiest self.]

These lines, fraught with the genius of Shakespear, have puzzled the commentators, and led them to an alteration which appears to me unnecessary, and that they have been understood only by the initiated into the Mysteries of Mythology, the great Warburton, who adopted the original reading, which was, *Led thee lodge, &c.* and, *Subdue thy worthiest self*. The story must be well known; but, to explain the lines, it may be necessary to repeat a part of it. Deianira sent the shirt of Nessus to Hercules by Lichas; the effect it had was to occasion such a heat as to drive him to madness, the first effect of which

was to throw Lichas into the sea, and the second to occasion him to leap into the crater of the burning Oeta, which divides Thessaly from Macedonia.—Thus Antony, driven to rage by his defeat and the falsity of Cleopatra, begins to rave. And as our author seldom makes madmen speak without a meaning, though it is frequently much obscured; so Antony begins with exclaiming, that the shirt of Nessus is upon him, and proceeds to invoke his great ancestor to instruct him in his rage, that rage which had led him to lodge Lichas in the sea, here described by the horns of the moon (which is frequently done, from the influence it has on the sea), and with those hands that grasped the heaviest club, to subdue or put an end to his worthiest self.

Act V. sc. i. p. 302 :

His taints and honours
Waged equal with him.]

Some of the modern editors had substituted *weighed*, which I think a better word; but the emendation is rejected by Dr. Johnson, without giving any explanation of *waged* in the sense there necessary. Mr. Steevens brings an example of the use of *wage*, but does not render it less obscure. Shakespear used the word before in *Coriolanus*, on which passage I proposed *wagged*, which may also here be adopted; and be understood, “his taints and honours wagged, or kept an equal balance or pace, with each other.”

The Spectator gives us :

It was merry in the hall,
When beards wagg'd all.

Act V. sc. ii. p. 323 :

For his biting is immortal.]

This, at first reading, strikes us that Shakespear had used *immortal* instead of *mortal*, by mistake; but it is one of those bursts of genius, for which the writer is so justly admired. He means, that though by the bite of the asp the mortal scene is closed, yet by it we become immortal; so, figuratively, he says his biting is immortal.

P. 324 :

You must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind.]

i. e. in order to produce the effect of poison more kindly, it is necessary for you to believe or put confidence in it, which is well known to forward the effect, from the influence which the mind has on the body.

P. 325 :

—Irás, long farewell. [*Applying the asp.*
Have I the aspick on my lips? Dost fall?
[*To Irás.*

I apprehend a mistake in the stage-direction,—that it should be, *Applying the asp to Irás*, in order to see the effect of the poison, and the pain she had to encounter in death. The asp might be applied to Irás, either with or without her consent. This opinion is strengthened by Cleopatra saying, “This calls me base,” as it could not be base in Cleopatra, that Irás did it without her consent; but the baseness must be in her own want of resolution, and in the murder of Irás. When Cleopatra says, “Come thou mortal wretch,” I should suppose that Cleopatra then applied the first asp to her own breast.

Timon of Athens.

Act I. sc. i. p. 344 :

Timon. The man is honest.

Old Athenian. Therefore he will be, Timon;
His honesty rewards him in itself,
It must not bear my daughter.]

Warburton and Johnson have both attempted to explain this passage; and Mr. Steevens coincides with the first, because no alteration in the reading is required by it. I will therefore endeavour to gain over Mr. S. without altering the text. The old Athenian complains to Timon, that Lucilius attempts the love of his only daughter. Timon, in behalf of his man, pleads his honesty: the old Athenian answers, “Therefore he will be;” i. e. on his honesty he prides himself, and on that account he will be or continue to persevere in his visits to my daughter; but his honesty is a sufficient reward of itself, and must not be further rewarded, by letting him have my daughter.

Act II. sc. ii. p. 372 :

Good even, Varro; what,
You come for money.]

Varro is supposed to be accosted with “good even” at the middle of the day. How far that was an Athenian custom, I will not trouble myself, but will remove a comma, and read, “Good, even [or, is it you?] Varro; what, you come for money.”

Act II. sc. ii. p. 380 :

Flav. O my good Lord, the world is but a
word;

Were it all yours, to give it in a breath,
How quickly were it gone?]

The folio reads *world*: the alteration

here adopted was proposed by Warburton. There was no occasion for the change, as the idea intended was only this: a guinea is but a guinea, and you may as soon dispose of it, as you can dispose of a halfpenny; either is done with the same quantity of breath.

Act IV. sc. iii. p. 426 :

——— this is it,

That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.]

The doubt and diffidence with which each commentator has delivered his opinion on this passage, encourages me to add another explanation, of which I am myself equally uncertain. I shall propose the *Wapping* widow, the willing wife of every returning sailor whilst his gold lasts, which being expended, she without grief commits him to the waves, and is ready again to embrace the best offer of the next import.

Act V. sc. iv. p. 476 :

Timon is dead, *who* hath out-stretch'd his
span: [man

Some beast *read* this, *there* does not live a
Dead, sure; and this his grave.——]

Of all the writings of our author, the misanthropic characters of Timon and Apemantus are the most difficult to be understood; almost every line of which I have carefully attended to, without being at all able to comprehend, even after the great trouble of the Commentators to explain them, and to do which they have employed much learning and ingenuity. The lines of the soldier are also very obscure; and, after much consideration, I cannot explain them without a little alteration, which I shall with great diffidence propose, in the following reading:

Timon is dead, *be* hath out-stretch'd his span:
Some beast *did* this; *here* does not live a man.
Dead, sure; and this his grave.——

“He hath out-stretch'd his span!” This seems to refer to a man being longer after death, than he ever was when living, which is a well-known fact. “Some beast did this;” supposing Timon to have been killed by a wild beast. “This his grave.” As Timon was alone, he cannot be supposed to have buried himself, therefore the soldier must be understood to have seen the body, and to mean the cave to have been his grave. “What’s on this tomb?” which the soldier takes off in wax, could only mean the epitaph, which, in scene ii. Timon was preparing, and
most

most probably would keep with him in his cave.

Titus Andronicus.

Act II. sc. i. p. 510:

— a thousand deaths would I *propose*,
To achieve her I love.]

Mr. Steevens doubts whether Chiron means he would contrive a thousand deaths, or imagine as many cruel ones for himself.—The difficulty will be removed by reading *oppose*, which may very fairly be done.

Act V. sc. i. p. 568:

I play'd the *cheater* for thy father's hand.]

This line has a different meaning to that which on first reading strikes the mind. *Cheater* is not here used as deceiver, but alludes to ancient officers of the Crown, who were called the Escheators, first only two, the jurisdiction *citra Trentam*, and *ultra Trentam*: afterwards the number increased, so that a county or two was only committed to one person. Their duty, since the suppression of the Court of Wards and Liveries, is devolved to the Sheriff. Their care was of lands held *de Rege in Capite*, and of all escheats or forfeits to the Crown; they held the *inquisitiones post mortem*; seized estates for which no heirs could be found, and the goods forfeited either for treason or felony. So that the writer (not Shakespear) makes the Moor say, I pretended to be the Escheator to take care of thy father's hand, forfeited to the Emperor as a ransom for the life of his two sons.

“ I confess my suspicions did not carry me so far, as to conjecture that this venerable champion would be in such a mighty haste to come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his great blunderbuss could be got ready, his old rusty breast-plate scoured, and his cracked head-piece mended.”

SWIFT.

To the Rev. Mr. TRAVIS.

SIR,

I AM not ill-satisfied with the opinion of my letters which you have adopted from your friend Kuster. I expected no better sentence from such ignorant and corrupt judges. It was likewise a brilliant thought of Kuster, to urge me with the authority of a book, for which I have always entertained and avowed the profoundest contempt. He quotes a passage from your work, which, he says, he cannot help believing. I can-

not help his belief, nor my own disbelief. For I am infidel enough to think, notwithstanding what he says, that he has not read my letters either with great attention, or with any attention at all. Else he must have seen, that, far from making Stephens a cheat, I expressly disclaim the supposition. I accuse him of nothing but inaccuracy and typographical error. I say that he restored the MSS. which he had borrowed from the King's library, as became an honest man and a grateful subject. While you maintain, that he never restored them, but carried them off to Geneva, and lent them to Beza; and this in spite of Stephens's own evidence to the contrary; in spite of his advertisement at the end of Beza's first edition. “ The MSS. cited in the notes are all those which are extant in the King of France's library.” This advertisement you indeed, p. 130, interpret with your usual knowledge and dexterity. You make it signify, that Stephens lent those very MSS. to Beza. In that case, Stephens ought to have said, “ The MSS. cited in the notes are those which *were* extant in the King of France's library, till I *stole* them for the service of my pious friend Beza.” Which brings the worse charge against Stephens; I, who only suppose him to have misplaced a semicircle by chance; or you, who suppose him to be first a thief, next a liar, and lastly impudent enough to publish his theft to the world? It is you, Sir, not I, that make Stephens a cheat. But you were determined to load me with the severest reproach you could invent; and, to insure success, you imputed your own principles to me. Or perhaps you defend Stephens's reputation from the attacks of others, merely to have the pleasure of murdering it yourself.

I come now to the immediate purpose of your letter. And here let me bestow praise where it is due. I congratulate you upon the more moderate style you have assumed. To me it is indifferent whether this be owing to my reproof, or to your own reflection. Whatever be the cause, I am equally well pleased with the effect. *The flaming theologian, who so lately scorched us in the meridian, now sinks temperately to the West, and is hardly felt as he descends.*

The proof of the inaccuracy of Stephens's edition in this place consists of two parts. 1. That it is morally im-

possible

possible for the same editor to find seven MSS. of the N. T. all agreeing in a reading which is supported by no MS. whatever, Greek or Latin, that any other critic or editor has collated. 2. That four of the very MSS. used by Stephens have since been found in the French King's library; that these omit not only the words *ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ*, 1 John v. 7, but also to the words *ἐν τῇ γῇ* in the next verse, inclusive; and therefore that the semicircle in R. Stephens's edition ought to be transposed.

The second part of this proof you have thought fit to controvert; how justly we shall see presently. I will first endeavour to clear the question from that heap of rubbish with which you have industriously encumbered it, and then to examine your objections.

1. Le Long says, that Stephens's N^o 4, is the King's MS. 2871. N^o 5, 3425*. N^o 7, 2242. N^o 10, 2870*. To which Wetstein adds, that Stephens's N^o 9 is now the Coislinian 200, and that N^o 15 is the King's MS. 2869. which, however, Stephens did not collate to the Catholic Epistles.

2. But according to you, "Le Long affirms, that there are only *four* of the royal MSS. containing the Catholic Epistles, and that these *four* were used by R. Stephens." If Le Long affirms this, he certainly had lost either his memory or his senses, or he was fond of lying for its own sake. For he had read Simon's Critical History, who quotes several of the King's MSS. different from these four. He had read a dissertation upon 1 John v. 7, lately published by Abbé L. Roger, who makes the same appeal. Why then should he tell a notorious as well as a needless lie? How would his opinion of four certain MSS. be helped by the poverty, or hurt by the wealth, of the library? But you have mistaken Le Long's words. "*Il n'y a que quatre MSS. du Roi, qui contiennent les Epistres Canoniques, δ, ε, ζ, ι, numérotés 2871, &c.*" Now, Sir, if he had meant, that only four of the MSS. then (1720) existing in the King's library, contained the Catholic Epistles, instead of δ, ε, ζ, ι, he would have said 2871, 3425, 2242, 2870. His real meaning, as is plain from the context, is, that, of the eight MSS. which Stephens borrowed from

the royal library, only four contained the Catholic Epistles. Therefore, says Le Long, *by what I found in the King's MSS. [used by Stephens], I determined what must have been in the copies that Stephens procured elsewhere.*

3. "Wetstein," you proceed, "makes the whole number to be no less than *eight*; and says, that *five* of them were formerly used by R. Stephens." If Wetstein made the number eight hundred, he would not contradict Le Long. Neither does he profess to have collated all the MSS. in the King's library. He only asserts that there are eight MSS. of the Catholic Epistles in the King's library; which, though I have no great opinion of your modesty, I hope you will not venture to deny.

4. "Mr. Griesbach contradicts both the former testimonies, and makes the number of MSS. *nine*, five of which he assigns to Stephens." To ripen these assertions into contradictions, you ought to produce an expression of this sort from Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach, severally: "I have seen

{ four
eight } MSS. of the Catholic Epistles, and the library contains no more." The only place of Le Long which seems to say any thing like this, I have explained; and I defy you to point out any place in the others, that has the least tendency to such an assertion. You seem to have forgotten (if indeed you ever knew) two of the most common rules of criticism: *Qui pauciora memorat, plura non negat; qui plura memorat, pauciora non negat.* You might have given the lie to Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, from their own words; for, on 1 John v. 7, they both quote two Kings' MSS. from Simon's authority, which are not included in their general list. But since you seem so tickled with this *palmarian* argument, I will improve it for you. "Le Long," you say, "makes the whole number of MSS. to be *four*, Wetstein *eight*, and Mr. Griesbach *nine*. Now, it is certain that the whole number of the French King's MSS. containing the Catholic Epistles is not less than *twenty*: therefore Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach, are liars, &c.; R. Stephens infallible; and 1 John v. 7 genuine.

5. You wisely suggest a doubt whether the *Codex Hafniensis* ought to be comprehended in Wetstein's and Mr. Grief-

* Printed in Emlyn by mistake 3445, 2878.

Griesbach's number. *At vel DUBITASSE, mi homo, iam insigne ἀκρισίας et imperitiæ specimen est, ut præterquam in tuo libro par nusquam viderim**. You doubt whether the *Codex Hafniæ sive Regius*, a MS. in the royal library at Copenhagen, be a MS. in the royal library at Paris! *Hoc serio quæquam dixisse, summa hominum contemptio est*†.

6. "Le Long says, that N^o 2878 is one of the MSS. used by Stephens, and contains the Catholic Epistles; which Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach both deny." For 2878, read 2870, and then see what you can make of your contradiction. If you had consulted the *Journal des Savans*, instead of Emlyn's Reply, you would have set Le Long at variance with himself, as well as with others. For he there makes Stephens's N^o 10 the King's MS. 2870 in the body of his letter, but 2878 in the table subjoined. I wonder too, while your hand was in, that you did not find other contradictions in Le Long's account, partly to himself, as when he calls the same MS. 3445 in the body of his letter, and 3425 in the table; partly to Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, as when he makes Stephens's N^o 8 the King's MS. 2361, which they both make 2861. Have you sworn, Sir, to wage immortal war with slips of the pen and press? Or is it your resolution to exempt not only R. Stephens, but every other person, from the possibility of typographical error?

7. Flushed with this victory over the printer, you sink deeper by floundering in the mud. "Le Long asserts, that the MS. in the royal library marked *u* neither was used by Stephens, nor contained the Catholic Epistles, which they (Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach) both affirm." I am tired of confuting such ridiculous objections. There is no MS. Sir, in the royal library at Paris, marked *u*, nor indeed with any of the Greek numerals by which R. Stephens distinguished his copies. All that Le Long asserts is, that he looked in the King's library for such of the MSS. as had been there from the time of Henry II.; that of these he found eleven, eight † of which eleven appeared upon examina-

tion to be the same that Stephens used in his edition. The table at the end of Le Long's letter is made by Le Long himself, partly from fact, and partly from conjecture. I had freely allowed that Le Long had committed some trifling errors; but I maintained, and still maintain, that they do not affect the main point in debate. However, to cut off all pretence for chicanery, I will mention all the errors that I can detect in Le Long's account. He is mistaken, or at least incorrect, 1. in saying that he found the eight † royal MSS. which Stephens had borrowed, when in his table he specifies no more than six, N^{os} 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10. He is mistaken, 2. in saying that Simon quotes the words *ἐν τῇ γῆ* from a Colbertine MS.; for Simon quotes them from the King's MS. N^o 2247. 3. In making N^o 15 contain only seven Epistles, when it is plain, from Stephens's margin, that it contained also the Apocalypse. 4. In making N^o 16 contain two Gospels, which contains only the Apocalypse.

8. Ἄλλων ἱερὸς, αὐτὸς ἔλκει βρούς. You have imputed an absurd assertion to Le Long in your book, p. 128, as if he had said, that all the fifteen MSS. used by Stephens were in the King's library, and were marked with the corresponding Greek numerals. If you are at liberty to fasten any nonsense upon an adversary, no doubt you can easily confute him.

9. You struggle hard to produce a contradiction about N^o 7, but with better intentions than success.—I take the case to be this. The King's MS. N^o 2242 was divided into two volumes, both marked with the same number. The first part contains the Gospels, the second the Acts and Epistles, excepting the three last Catholic Epistles. Le Long seems to have made his table not upon the spot, but after leaving the library, and to have supposed, from Stephens's margin, that his N^o 7 did not contain the Acts. For Wetstein observes, that Stephens did not collate this MS. to the Acts. You affirm the contrary. I did expect, that a critick, so hot upon the scent for contradictions, would have found a fresh disagreement between Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, who says of this same 3, *semel a Stephano citatur in Actis*, (xvii. 5.) Wetstein knew that it was once cited upon Acts, but he knew that it was a mistake for N^o 1, (the Comp. ed.). The ob-

* BENTLEY in Menand. p. 62 or 73.

† PLINY N. H. xxxvii. 2.

‡ But perhaps *eight* is a slip of the pen or press for *six*. Unaccountable blunders often happen in printing. Thus Mill, Prol. 1321, says *novem* instead of *tres*; as Bengelius rightly observes on Rom. xii. 11.

jection that Wetstein's ζ contains less than Le Long's ζ , is too frivolous.—What three Epistles are these? Even those long voluminous compositions 2 and 3 John, and Jude. Wetstein's words are, *continent Acta, Epistolas Canonicas, et Paulinas*. If he had said *septem Epistolas Canonicas*, it would have looked more like a contradiction. Yet even this might be forgiven, and charitably imputed to haste or forgetfulness, except by that mirror of accuracy Mr. Travis, who in critical morality is a perfect Stoic. *He knows not how to wink at human frailty, or pardon weakness that he never felt*. But is this, Sir, the hard task imposed upon editors and collators, that their eye-sight, their memory, or their pen, must never mislead them? That no error of the press must escape them? Are they fools, liars, or cheats, whenever they fail? Your beloved Stephens then, and even another person whom you love better than Stephens, must take their share of the same reproaches. For Stephens often *positively affirms* (to use your favourite expression), that such a reading is found in his N^o 1, when the Complutensian reading is quite different. So that, if Stephens had not told us that his N^o 1 was the Complutensian edition, you could have proved, *beyond contradiction*, that it was a different copy. At present I see no remedy to save Stephens from the imputation of lying. The other person at whom I just now hinted, is the Author of some letters to Mr. Gibbon in defence of 1 John v. 7. In that matchless treatise, p. 295, it is *positively affirmed*, that Stephens's N^o 16 contained the Acts. I *positively affirm* the contrary. If I had your candour, I should treat that author as he has treated Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach. But my candour is content with supposing it a misprint for N^o 14.

If you had the candour in your heart which you have so often in your mouth, that you have made the very word *odious* (*which was an excellent word before it was ill-sorted*), she would teach you to charge no man with absurdity or falshood, till you had tried every probable supposition to make his words rational and consistent; she would teach you not to wring a contradiction out of two testimonies, because one says less or more than the other; she would teach you not to be severe upon pardonable and unimportant mistakes; she would teach you (and illustrate the doc-

trine by your own example) not to be unmerciful upon authors, because their printers happen to be dull or lazy rogues, and put one letter, figure, or word, for another.

Let us return to Wetstein's ζ . Mr. Griesbach, finding this MS. marked N^o 2242 upon the Gospels, and 2241 upon the Epistles, seems to have suspected some mistake, and therefore says doubtfully on the former *Reg. 2242, nunc 49, ut videtur, aut etiam 47*; on the latter, *Reg. 2241, nunc ut videtur 47*. But if he had compared Wetstein's note on 1 John v. 7, he would have seen that 2241 was a false print for 2242.

10. With respect to Stephens's N^o 15, if Le Long had added, that it contained the Apocalypse, there would have been no real difference between him and Wetstein. Le Long, presuming that Stephens collated the MS. throughout, says, from the evidence of the margin, that it only contained such and such Epistles. Wetstein, finding the MS. itself, says that it contained more, but was not collated to the other parts of the N. T. And then poor Le Long, forsooth, must suffer for having a better opinion of Stephens's accuracy, than fact and experience will justify.

11. What you say of Stephens's N^o 14, is true, but nothing to the purpose. I take for granted that Wetstein is in the wrong, and that his errors are properly corrected by Mr. Griesbach, Symbol. Crit. p. cxliv—cxlviii. But because Wetstein judged wrongly concerning a collation that he received from others of a MS. that he never saw, how does it follow that he could not judge rightly of the MSS. that came under his own inspection? Except this single instance, all the examples you bring of Mr. Griesbach's dissent from Wetstein are lighter than air, and to mention is to refute them. 1. He contradicts Wetstein, because he has collated a MS. which Wetstein either did not see, or did not examine. 2. He contradicts Wetstein, because, the MSS. being lately arranged in a new order, he cannot positively tell what the present number of one of them is. 3. He *seems inclined* to differ from Wetstein concerning the identity of Stephens's N^o 9 and Cousin. 200. A short observation will clear up these matters. Mr. Griesbach collated none of these MSS. which Le Long and Wetstein affirm to have been used by Stephens (except N^o 8). He might perhaps look at them in a cursory

curfory manner, without any design of making extracts or memorandums. His aim was to examine such MSS. as either came afterwards into the library, or had escaped Wetstein's diligence. He therefore speaks diffidently on the subject of the Coislinian MSS. *Stephani 9, ut opinatur Wetstein*. Seeing likewise an apparent inconsistency in Wetstein's account of N^o 7, he intimates a doubt which a farther enquiry would have dispelled.

The remainder of your letter is a tiresome repetition of what you before borrowed from Martin. The substance of it is, that Stephens had fourteen MSS. to the Gospels, ten to the Acts, twelve to the Epistles, and four to the Apocalypse. You afterwards repeat the same assertion in another form, and palm it upon us for distinct evidence. Doubtless Stephens had as many MSS. if his margin never errs. But I informed you before, that his numbers are frequently confounded. I now inform you farther, that, of the numbers quoted by R. Stephens to the Gospels, Nos 10, 11, 13, 16; to the Acts, 8, 14; to the Epistles, 2, 12, 14, 16; and to the Apocalypse, 5 *, 11; are spurious.

Wetstein discovered, in his Prolegomena, 1730, p. 22—27, that Stephens's N^o 2 was the same MS. that Beza gave our university. An anonymous opposer soon appeared, who, to prove the contrary, produced twenty instances in which, according to him, they varied. Whoever desires to see what Wetstein answered, may consult the second edition of his Prolegomena, p. 28—38. I wish no greater harm, Sir, to your admirers, than that they may approve of this anonymous gentleman's arguments. If you had been then alive, you would have added, in aid of this critick's reasoning, that Stephens's N^o 2 contained the Epistle to the Romans, and therefore, *beyond contradiction*, must be different from Beza's MS. which contains only the Gospels and Acts.

All this trumpery about Stephens's margin rests upon a modest assumption, that Stephens could not commit a typographical error. I produced, out of a great number of examples, and shall now briefly recapitulate, as many as I thought sufficient to confute so extravagant a position. Matth. xxiv. 20, 49 marked in the margin. 1 Pet. iii. 11, ἀλαθὸν ζήλοσάτω omitted in the text. Apocalypse, p. 176—177, eighteen vari-

* A mistake for 15, as I have observed, Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 513. See Bengelius on the Apocalypse, iii. 18, xix. 14.

ous readings of the Complutensian edition omitted, and; of the nineteen marked, two inaccurate, and two false. The semicircle three times omitted; in one place twice printed; and the figure of reference once misplaced (correct my former collation.) Apocalypse. xv. 2, 'καὶ ἐν τοῦ χαράσματος αὐτοῦ, for καὶ ἐν τοῦ χ. αὐτοῦ.' When you have shewn that Stephens's margin is correct in all these particulars, I will endeavour to exercise your sagacity with a few more of the same kind.

You might have spared yourself all this letter-hunting, if you had applied your assumption at first, and reasoned thus: The MSS. produced by Le Long and Wetstein are not the MSS. used by Stephens; for those omit from *in cælo* to *in terra*, inclusive; but these only omit *in cælo*. You have, indeed, repeated a part of this argument in your last letter, where you say, that all Stephens's MSS. retained *in terra*. The only witnesses you can bring to this assertion are Stephens's margin and Beza's note. The appeal to Stephens's edition, when the question is, whether that edition be erroneous or not, is too gross a banter upon common-sense. Nor can Beza's testimony be of any weight, till you can prove that he had the actual use of Stephens's MSS. But this you cannot prove, without making Stephens a thief and a liar. And when you have ruined his character, we will consider how much credit is due to his evidence.

You play your old game, when you say, "that the charge against Stephens is, that he collated his MSS. *unfaithfully*;" and afterwards, "that we accuse R. Stephens and T. Beza of a deliberate falsification of Scripture." I have told you over and over, that I only suppose R. Stephens to have committed an easy, and to appearance a small mistake. And I suppose, with Wetstein, that Beza adopted the mistake. *Ista typothetæ aberratio fraudi fuit T. Bezæ*. If it be a deliberate falsification of Scripture to err in noting the various readings, God help the wicked! For there never was a more abandoned set of men than the greatest part of editors and collators. The word *unfaithfully* is capable of two senses. If it means *negligently, imperfectly, erroneously*, I agree that Stephens collated his manuscripts *unfaithfully*; but, if it means *fraudulently*, I have acquitted him of that imputation.

Supposing

Supposing that I surrendered Stephens's N^o 7, what would you gain by it? Nothing, unless you could shew that N^o 4, 5, and 10, are different from the numbers marked by Le Long as corresponding. But this you have not attempted to shew of N^o 4; nor can you shew it of N^o 5, and 10, without retreating to your strong-hold, the infallibility of Stephens and his compositors. And if you call this arguing, you may argue till doomsday. You are indeed in a distressing situation; for, if one only of the MSS. quoted by Le Long be one of the MSS. quoted by Stephens, your cause will be as effectually ruined, as if the whole seven were found. If you can confute the single proposition, that the King's MS. formerly 2871, now 106, is Stephens's N^o 4, you will perform more service to your darling verse, than you have performed in your whole book and your last incomparable letter. For Le Long, Wetstein, Mr. Griesbach, and the compilers of the catalogue of the King's MSS *. are in a provoking agreement concerning this MS. and, what is more provoking, are not contradicted by Stephens's infallible margin. *Attempt then this confutation without delay. Silence will be a proof of conscious impotence. And attempt it with candour and seriousness. Tinselled phrases and empty sarcasms will have no effect but to double the load that now lies heavy upon you †.* In the mean time I abide by my first position, that the MSS. numbered 4, 5, 7, 10, by R. Stephens, are the same with the French King's MSS. which, in the time of Le Long, were marked 2871, 3425, 2242, 2876. You have said nothing in answer to these affirmations of Le Long and Wetstein, that has not furnished fresh proofs of the assertion which I formerly made, "that you possess not even the rudiments of criticism."

I have now, Sir, I think, with wonderful patience and politeness, replied to all your objections. I might indeed have excused myself from the task. If, however, you continue, as you threaten, to abuse Mr. Urban's indulgence, I shall not condescend to honour you with a second reply, unless you submit to a certain previous condition, which, to me, appears reasonable.

* Quartus ex eorum numero quos Robertus Stephanus adhibuit, T. II. p. 19.

† This fustian, with much more to the same purpose, may be found in Mr. Travis's peroration, p. 125, 369.

In every controversy, the disputants on either side ought, before they resume the subject by way of defence or offence, to acknowledge all the mistakes of which they have been convicted by others; and all in which they have detected themselves. Now, Sir, I have fairly staked my veracity on several points, which materially affected your cause and your character. Since you have neither defended your assertions, nor confessed your mistakes; you ought to look upon the attention I have here paid you as a signal exertion of humility. You are a culprit at the bar of the publick. You have no right to an hearing till you have purged yourself from the former accusations. These I shall now state again, and leave them to the judgement of the reader. You asserted 1. that the Latin copies in 1 John, v. 8. read (*with so few exceptions as not to merit notice added in the 2d ed.*) *tres in unum sunt*. 2. That they invariably retain the clause. 3. You assert, by implication, that most of the Greek MSS. which omit the seventh verse, retain *ἐν τῇ γῇ* in the eighth; 4. that Wetstein allows six MSS. to retain the disputed verse. I asserted, and I still assert, 1. that no Latin copy whatever, retaining the clause, reads *tres in unum sunt*, but all simply *tres unum sunt*; 2. that a very great number (as far as I can guess *, a considerable majority,) omits the clause. 3. That no Greek MS. which omits the seventh verse, retains *ἐν τῇ γῇ* in the eighth; and 4. that Wetstein affirms four of the six MSS. to which you appeal, to omit the disputed verse; and professes to believe the same of a fifth. Besides these particular charges, I scattered a general accusation through my letters; that you had borrowed the greater part of your book from Martin, taking upon trust his facts and quotations. That this blind adherence to Martin had led you into many errors, some owing to the original, and some to the English translation. Unless you make haste to defend or confess, the publick will not fail to condemn your obstinacy, and take your silence for the certain token of a rotten cause and a guilty conscience.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P. S. In Vol. LIX. p. 515, for 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, read 4, 5, 7, 9, 10.

* Five to three in the Louvain editions; and about three to two in above fifty copies that I have collated.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. VII.

* * * Many of our Readers having expressed their wishes that our Minutes of the Proceedings of Parliament might, with the other Transactions of the Times, be comprized in the course of the Month; we shall endeavour, as far as is practicable, to comply with their Requests; being sensible of the Impropriety of reserving the greater Part to the Supplement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, January 22.

THE *Chanc. of Exch.* informed the House, that, agreeable to his Majesty's command, he should lay before them the proceedings of the Privy Council relative to the importation and exportation of corn; the papers concerning which having been brought up, he moved that the House should on Monday resolve itself into a committee, to take the corn-bill into consideration; and that the papers laid before the House on that subject should be printed for the use of the members.

Monday, January 25.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the House to resolve itself into a committee on the slave trade.

Mr. *Gascoigne* opposed the motion as precipitate; and moved as an amendment to leave out the words "Wednesday next," and insert "Thursday se'n-night."

Mr. *Fox* was for the original motion, and said, that sufficient notice had been given.

Mr. *Gascoigne* said, time was not all. He had heard it suggested, that the further investigation of this important business was to be referred to a committee above stairs. He expressed his surprise that Mr. W. should have so suddenly satisfied himself of the propriety of adopting this new manner of proceeding; and appealed to his candour, whether it would not be proper to allow gentlemen, who thought differently from him, an opportunity to consult their friends concerning it.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was persuaded, that Mr. G. and those who acted with him were mistaken in thinking less attention would be paid to the subject in a committee above stairs, than in a committee of the whole House; on the contrary, there was reason to believe it would be conducted with less interruption, and attended to with more deliberation.

After two or three other members had said a few words, the question was put, and the amendment negatived.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* presented a petition from the tobacco and snuff ma-

nufacturers of London, praying to be heard by themselves and counsel for a repeal of the act of last session; which was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

It stated, besides the general objection to the extension of the Excise laws, that a compliance with the various clauses of the bill was physically impossible, and that, instead of increasing, it would ultimately diminish the revenue.

The Speaker gave notice, that no private petitions would be received after Friday the 5th of March.

The House went into a committee on the Corn-laws.

Wednesday, January 27.

The estimates for the year 1790 of the navy, of guards and garrisons, of the ordnance, &c. were ordered to be laid before the House.

The order of the day, for going into a committee of the whole House on the African Slave-trade, being read;

Mr. *Wilberforce* trusted, that although some differences of opinion had arisen on the *mode* he had suggested, no serious opposition was intended to the measure itself, the sole object of which was to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It was, he admitted, necessary that a certain number of gentlemen should be named to compose the committee; but nevertheless he wished that the committee should be open to every member who may choose to attend, which, he hoped, would obviate the principal objection which had been urged against it. If they were to judge from experience, it was not to be expected that, in the tedious detail of examination at the bar of the House, gentlemen would give their attendance; nor was it necessary, as the evidence would be printed, and they would then have an opportunity of reading and weighing it at their leisure. The business which they had already gone through formed but a small part of the whole; the committee had only considered that which regarded the trade in Africa; but the whole detail of that which related to the middle passage, and the interests of the West India Islands, yet remained to be discussed. No man felt the importance of the

the subject more than he did; but he was convinced, that the most vigorous and effectual mode of proceeding would be to refer it to a committee above stairs.

As it had been insinuated that his sentiments on the subject of the African Slave-trade had undergone some change, he begged leave to take this opportunity of declaring, that his conviction of the injustice and impolicy of it was rather increased than diminished, and that no exertion of his should be wanting, to rescue this country from that load of dishonour which it had incurred from participating in a traffick so infamous and inhuman.

He concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed, to examine the evidence called by such persons as have petitioned against the abolition of the African Slave-trade."

Sir *John Miller* apprehended there was no precedent for sending a business of so much importance to a committee above stairs. The rooms above stairs were small, and could not accommodate any great number of members; and it was of the utmost consequence that the discussion of a subject, in which the interest of the nation at large, and the property of individuals, were so deeply involved, should be as public as possible.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* said, he could not see any inconvenience likely to arise from the precedent; nor why, in a matter on which delay was prejudicial, that mode should not be adopted which promised to be most expeditious.

Major *Scott* went into a detail of the mode of proceeding on the articles exhibited against Mr. *Hastings*; from which he endeavoured to raise an argument against hearing evidence any where but in a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Francis* replied to Major *Scott*; and said, he should not easily be persuaded to believe those gentlemen in earnest who preferred an examination at the bar of the House to an examination in such a committee as was now proposed.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* said, it was the desire of the parties interested to be heard in the most solemn manner at the bar, where they could have the assistance of counsel, which, in the committee, they would not have, at least in the forenoon, while the courts were sitting.

Sir *William Young* said, a committee above stairs would bring the matter sooner to a point, which, as suspense was not only distressing, but dangerous, he considered as a strong argument in its favour.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* said, he was afraid that in a committee above stairs zeal would prove an overmatch for interest; that those gentlemen who supported the abolition would be more constant and regular in their attendance than those who opposed it, and manage the examination in their own way.

Mr. *Jekyll* said, he always thought a committee above stairs the most proper for conducting an examination; but desired to be informed whether counsel would be allowed to sum up at the bar the evidence taken in the committee.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, he had always understood that counsel were to sum up.

Mr. *Gascoigne* said, he conceived that the present case came within the meaning, if not within the letter, of a standing order of the House, which directed, that all matters relative to trade and navigation should be discussed in a committee of the whole House.

The *Speaker* said, the committee moved for was not for the purpose of discussion, but of examination. There were many precedents, which, though not altogether analogous, would in his opinion cover the mode now proposed; and, with regard to precedents in general, he conceived the house at full liberty to adopt, for the sake of convenience, any mode that was not contrary to the express rules of parliamentary proceedings.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed accordingly.

Thursday, January 28.

The Secretary at War presented the army estimates. Ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, that the committee appointed to hear the evidence adduced by the petitioners against the abolition of the Slave-trade have power to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Mr. *Marjham* moved, that the said committee have power to allow the petitioners against the abolition the assistance of counsel in examining evidence.

Mr. *Wilberforce* never meant otherwise; and hoped the House would give him credit, when he declared his intention never to deviate from the usual modes of proceeding. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Hopkins* moved the navy estimates, on which, he said, it was unnecessary to enter into any explanation, as they were the same as last year, viz. 20,000 seamen, including 3860 marines.

Sir

Sir Grey Cooper observed, that as they had been augmented from 18,000 to 20,000, owing to a particular circumstance, he had conceived hopes, from his Majesty's assurances from the throne, of the friendly disposition of foreign powers, that the number would this year have been reduced to the old peace-establishment. We were now arrived at the year 1790, the promised millennium of the finance committee with regard to expence, and he did not see that any deduction had yet been made. Since the year 1786, the expence of the navy had exceeded the estimate by 483,000*l.* a year, and the navy, army, and ordnance together, included an annual increase of 900,000*l.* He did not mean, he said, to press the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain whether the causes which had originally called for the additional seamen still existed, or whether the situation of foreign powers made it impossible to reduce our naval force; but mentioned these particulars to call the attention of the House to the estimates of the year.

Ch. of Ex. in reply said, the causes that originally called for the 20,000 seamen did certainly still exist. It was still necessary to keep a fleet in the East Indies, and a greater fleet than had been usual, till lately, in the Mediterranean; and, unless the situation of Europe was such as to admit of a reduction of other parts of the service, the same number of seamen must be wanted this year as had been employed the last year.

Capt. Berkeley observed, that the ordnance estimates were two or three hundred thousand pounds less this year than they were the last.

The resolution for 20,000 seamen was carried, and the report ordered for Monday.

Monday, February 1.

The House in committee of supply, to which two accounts of Exchequer-bills were referred, came to two resolutions, viz. "that a sum not exceeding 3,500,000*l.* and a sum not exceeding 2,000,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for paying off Exchequer-bills for the year 1789, &c." The said resolutions were ordered to be reported the next day.

Tuesday, February 2.

Mr. Hopkins presented the estimates of the ordinary and extraordinary of the navy, for the year 1789.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the committee of supply. The same was read, and agreed to.

Wednesday, February 3.

An account of the civil and military officers in India, with their salaries, &c. was laid before the House. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burges rose, and moved for leave to bring in his bill for the relief of debtors, for the more speedy and effectual payment of debts, and for the better regulating of gaols.

Sir William Dolben seconded the motion. Leave was given; and Mr. Burges and Sir William ordered to prepare and bring it in.

The House in a committee of ways and means resolved to continue the duties on malt, mum, perry, and cyder; and the land-tax at 4*s.* in the pound.

The House in committee on the corn indemnity-bill—The Marquis of Graham brought up several additional clauses, which were inserted in the bill.

Friday, February 5.

An argument in the House of Lords, touching the right of election in the City of Chester.

In the House of Commons Mr. Burges's bill was read the first time.

The report of the committee of ways and means agreed to.

The bill for regulating his majesty's marine forces was read, and agreed to.

Report of the corn-bill brought up, agreed to, and to continue in force till Sept. 29.

The House resolved itself into a committee, to consider of the duty on tin exported.

Marquis of Graham moved a resolution, that the duties now payable on tin, exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope, do cease and determine, which was unanimously agreed to. The reasons alleged by the Marquis were: 1. there was a greater quantity of tin in hand than was likely to be called for here, or in the European market. 2. Many miners, by that and other causes, were unemployed; and it was highly important to open a new market for a commodity by which a hardy race of men might be employed and kept at home; and, 3. that if a market for tin could be opened in China, the East India Company would not be under the necessity of sending out so much silver for the purpose of making up their China investments as they now do. He said, the experiment was well worth trying, though he was not so sanguine with respect to its success, as those were who had applied for taking off the duty. He apprized the House, that

no part of the duty was meant to be taken off for that which should be disposed of on this side the Cape of Good Hope.

The Speaker informed the House, that a message had been received from the Lords, stating that the further hearing of the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. was postponed till the 16th instant.

Marq. of *Graham* moved for leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution of the committee on the duty of tin exported. Agreed.

Sir *John Miller* rose to call the attention of the House to a subject well worth their most serious consideration; the regulations respecting the weights and measures throughout England and Scotland. By the act of Union it was agreed, that the standards of the different weights and measures, used in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, should be precisely the same as those used throughout England. Now it happens that scarcely any two counties in England agree in their respective standard of weights and measures. To remedy that inconvenience, he moved, "that the different clerks of the different cities and market-towns throughout this kingdom, and that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as also in Berwick upon Tweed, do transmit a copy of their standards, with specifications of such articles as are sold by weight and measure in the said parts, to the clerk of the House of Commons, to be read by him to the House."

Mr. *Bastard*, without making any observations, seconded the motion.

The *Secretary at War* moved, to refer the army estimates to the committee of supply. As did

Capt. *Berkeley*, to refer the ordnance estimates to the same committee.

The *Secretary at War* stated to the committee, that the estimates of the present year were precisely the same as last year, except in two trivial articles; one, a corps of 200 men for New South Wales, which would cost about 3000*l.* and an addition of 20,000*l.* to the half-pay. Having thus stated the only difference, he concluded by moving the first resolution; "That it is the opinion of this committee, that for the land service of the year 1790 there shall be employed, including the invalids, 17,448 effective men.

Hon. Mr. *Marshall* was sorry that the Hon. Gent. had not offered some reasons for keeping up the present

establishment. The House had been assured by his Majesty, that he continued to receive from every foreign power the most pacific assurances towards this country, and yet the establishments were kept up to an unprecedented height in time of peace; it was, he said, a cause of much jealousy to him. In 1775 we had 70 regiments of 470 men; at present we had 77 regiments of 460 men, which made an increase in the present peace-establishment of 700 men and 7 regiments. At the beginning of the peace-establishment in 1783, it was agreed there should be 68 regiments, which, it was said, would be reduced to 64; but, instead of a reduction, they were the following year increased to 70; since which time they had been in a progressive state: wherever, he said, he turned his eye, whether to the East Indies or to the West, to Gibraltar or to America, he found an increase. He considered the country to be overloaded, and an unnecessary expence incurred. If the country was in a fair way of peace, it appeared to him impossible to account for so heavy an establishment.

Ch. of Exch. rose in reply; and after complimenting the Hon. member for his candid and manly observations, referred him to another part of his Majesty's speech, in which he declared that the events which had taken place in Europe had called forth his most serious consideration; and then asked, if any gentleman would state this as the proper moment for the reduction of our peace-establishment? The Hon. Gent. had shewn that the actual establishment of this country was nearly the same with that before last war: but that the expence was much heavier he allowed, arising from a cause which, he was persuaded, every member of the House, every man in the nation, would applaud—larger provision for the half-pay, for widows, and for Chelsea—for those who had fought and bled for their country—had suffered in her battles; and acquired glory to her arms. He briefly replied to all the principal heads of the Hon. Gent's speech; and concluded by saying, he should betray the cause with which he was entrusted, were he to agree to diminish the establishments, which were at this time so necessary for the safety of the country.

Mr *Fox* agreed with the gentleman who had spoken before him, that, however burthensome the taxes might be, it was the duty of the House to provide for

for the *safety* of the country before they hazarded the relief of the people; but he insisted, that no period in our history ever did, or ever will happen more favourable to a reduction of our establishments than the present. Taking a comparative view of our situation in former times; if, when we had no ally in Europe, we could venture to lower our establishment, what should hinder us now, when allied with great powers, and in possession of subsidiaries, and no enemy to contend with; what, he said, should prevent our taking the advantage (the only advantage he ever would wish to take of France) of reducing our establishments, and increasing our revenue, when it is absolutely impossible for her, or any other power, to annoy us in any part of the world? With respect to what his Hon. friend had said of the jealousy with which a standing army ought always to be viewed in this country; he could not help remarking, that if at any period an army might be seen with less jealousy than another, it was at present, when recent events had shewn, that men, by becoming soldiers, did not lose the feelings and sentiments of citizens.

With regard to Gibraltar, he said, if ministers were apprehensive of a surprise on that fortress, they were justified in providing against the worst; but the addition of men in that quarter was no excuse for keeping up an unnecessary force every where else. He concluded, by recommending to the House more than ordinary attention, that no unnecessary burden be thrown on the country.

Col. *Phipps* would have been better pleased with the Right Hon. Gent's compliment to the army, had his opinion been drawn from the example of our own army on a similar occasion in 1780. They were not then the first, like those to whom the Right Hon. Gent. alluded; the first to head anarchy, to promote cruelty, or to subvert government. The Colonel justified the measures of Government, which, he said, were wisely calculated to secure the happiness and tranquillity of this country.

Lord *Fielding* approved highly of the conduct of the French army on the late Revolution; and wished, most sincerely, their example might be followed, if ministers should ever dare to encroach upon the rights of the people. They had been drawn out to over-awe their infant legislature; and they had acted as citizens in refusing to destroy it.

Mr. *Ford* said, the French army had not only over-awed their King, but the National Assembly.

Sir *Grey Cooper* chose not to trouble the House on the present occasion, but would reserve what he had to say till the report.

The resolution was then put, and agreed to.

Capt. *Berkeley* having moved the ordinance estimates;

Hon. Mr. *Marshall* objected to the expence for fortifying the West India Islands; five of them were put down for 8000*l.* each, without any particular estimate for either. This, he thought, a very vague way of bringing estimates before the House, and what the House ought to resist.

Capt. *Macbride* stated to the committee, that great and extensive works were carrying on at Plymouth, of which no notice is taken in the estimates that lie on the table. A new house was building for the governor, at the expence of 3500*l.* A new wall had been built 14 feet high; (see Vol. LIX. p. 1157.) and the plan for fortifying the Heights of Maker was systematically carrying on, notwithstanding the decision of the House of Commons. Unless the Hon. Gent. could give a satisfactory explanation of these extraordinary proceedings, he should consider it as his duty to take the sense of the House.

Capt. *Berkeley* said, the House had last year the estimates of fortifying the West Indies laid before them; the works carrying on at the Heights of Maker were only two redoubts, the main part of the plan being totally laid aside; and the expence of the governor's house was included in the estimates of last year, and he did not believe would exceed the sum voted. The wall which surrounded the town of Dock, of which the inhabitants had complained so grievously, had been found an accommodation, and the inhabitants had thanked the board for it.

Mr. *Rolle* confirmed this last part of the Hon. Gent's narrative, having been present at an agreement between the principal inhabitants and the Board of Ordnance.

Capt. *Macbride* did not remember any estimate for the governor's house in last year's estimates; and, as to the wall, he had always considered it as an absurd and useless project. The agreement which the inhabitants had made was to make the best they could of what they could

could not prevent; and their thanks were given for the new road, which certainly was a convenience to the town.

Gen. *Burgoyne* reserved himself for the report. He could not, however, refrain from observing, that no specific estimate had ever been given of the expence of fortifying the West India Islands. He remembered, that last year he objected to voting the money on that very account. The additional works, carrying on at Gibraltar, he observed, were stated at about 17,000*l*. He did not mean to object to the carrying them into execution; but he wished to know if the plan had been communicated to Lord Heathfield, whose opinion would certainly be of great weight.

Capt. *Berkeley* said, the works alluded to had not only the concurrence of the noble Lord, but were particularly recommended by him.

Ch. of Exch. admitted, that no specific estimate for fortifying the West India Islands had been laid before the House; from the nature of them it was impossible; but he had every reason to believe that they would not exceed the gross sum at which they had been stated.

Hon. Mr. *Marshall* spoke in explanation; and the question being put, was agreed to without a division. At seven the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 9.

The Lords heard counsel on the Chester election business.

In the House of Commons, same day, Mr. *Flood* rose, to give notice that he should shortly trouble the House with a business of very great importance—a proposition to restore to the people an adequacy of representation.

Mr. *Burke* rose to assure the House, that, whenever the Hon. Gent. should make his intended motion, he should oppose it. He deprecated the introduction into this kingdom the wild spirit of Reformation that was let loose on the Continent; the representation of the people being fully adequate to the support of the constitution.

Mr. *Flood* rose to reply; but the Speaker calling him to order, no question being before the House, the business ended.

The House in a committee on the marine mutiny bill, the land-tax bill, &c. &c.

Sir *Grey Cooper* moved for the accounts relative to the income and outgoings of the consolidated fund. Ordered.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the army and ordnance estimates.

Sir *Grey Cooper* took occasion to point out an error in the statement of the army account of last year. The vote for the extraordinary of the army, from December 1787 to 1788, was 398,769*l*. The votes in the committee of supply were 1,518,294*l*. making in the whole 1,917,063*l*. In the budget committee, about the 10th of June last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that though this sum had been voted, not more than 1,518,000*l*. would be demanded; and, being asked to explain, he answered, that money sufficient to defray the expence of extraordinaries had already been voted for other services, and would be forthcoming when wanted, or words to that effect. Now, as he did not understand how this large sum of 398,769*l*. as the law stands, could be accumulated, or in whose hands it could have remained; he consulted the journal, and there found the whole proceeding founded on a mistake, which probably arose from the hurry in which the business was transacted; which, he admitted, was not uncommon at the close of a session.

Mr. *Steel* admitted there might possibly be a mistake in the manner of entry; which, instead of stating 398,769*l*. in the hands of the Pay-master General, ought, perhaps, to have stated that sum in the hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Sir *Grey Cooper*, in reply to Mr. *Steele*, who acknowledged the error, insisted that the whole of the proceeding was irregular.

Mr. *Pulteney*, recurring to the question on the report, thought it very extraordinary that, after so many years peace, the establishments should be kept higher than at the close of the last war. He would ask any gentleman, whether the same necessity to guard Gibraltar did not exist after the last peace, as now? Another pretence for augmenting our establishments is, the extensive frontier we have to cover in America; he would ask why we kept possession of those forts, which had by treaty been ceded to the Americans? In the West Indies, he said, there was not now the same necessity for keeping a large force as there was the last year. Upon the whole, he declared himself particularly dissatisfied with bringing one year as a precedent for another year.

Mr.

Mr. Secretary Grenville admitted, that it was the duty of the members of that House to watch over the finances of the country, that they were not profusely wasted; but he condemned that economy that should reduce our establishments to such a degree as should hold forth a temptation for an attack, by which the country might be brought into such a situation, that in one month might be swept away the savings of twenty years. He was sorry that the Hon. Gent. had thought the forts in America a proper subject of discussion; particularly as he must have known that negotiations were carrying on relative to that subject. He remarked, that a Right Hon. Gentleman, of great respectability, had contended, not three years ago, that France was more formidable than ever; time indeed has shewn that he was wrong; but it afforded a caution that our establishments ought not to be continually fluctuating.

Mr. Fox said, he was far from being mortified at the Hon. Secretary's noticing his mistake in speculation of the power of France; a change as sudden as unexpected had taken place in her affairs. The difference of pulling down and building up was material. In three years more it was possible she might have a turn again in her favour; and become more formidable than ever: it was not, however, probable that her growth of power would be so sudden as to prevent our providing against it. At present, viewing the state of Europe, he could not see the necessity of our keeping up so large an army.

Ch. of Exch. supported the reasoning of his Right Hon. friend Mr. Grenville. He justified all that had been done to strengthen the kingdom and its dependencies, and exposed the folly of making a miserable saving at the hazard of great expence. He remarked upon Mr. Fox's mistaken speculation of the power of France; and drew from it an argument, that it would not be proper for ministers, who felt not quite so confident on present circumstances as the Right Hon. Gent. had done on former, to neglect, for momentary reasons, the safety of their country with no other excuse, than *who would have thought it?* The present convulsions of France, he said, must sooner or later give place to order; and, though such order might make her more formidable, it would not, for that reason, make her less dangerous. He concluded by citing the Right Hon. Gent's words, that as it was

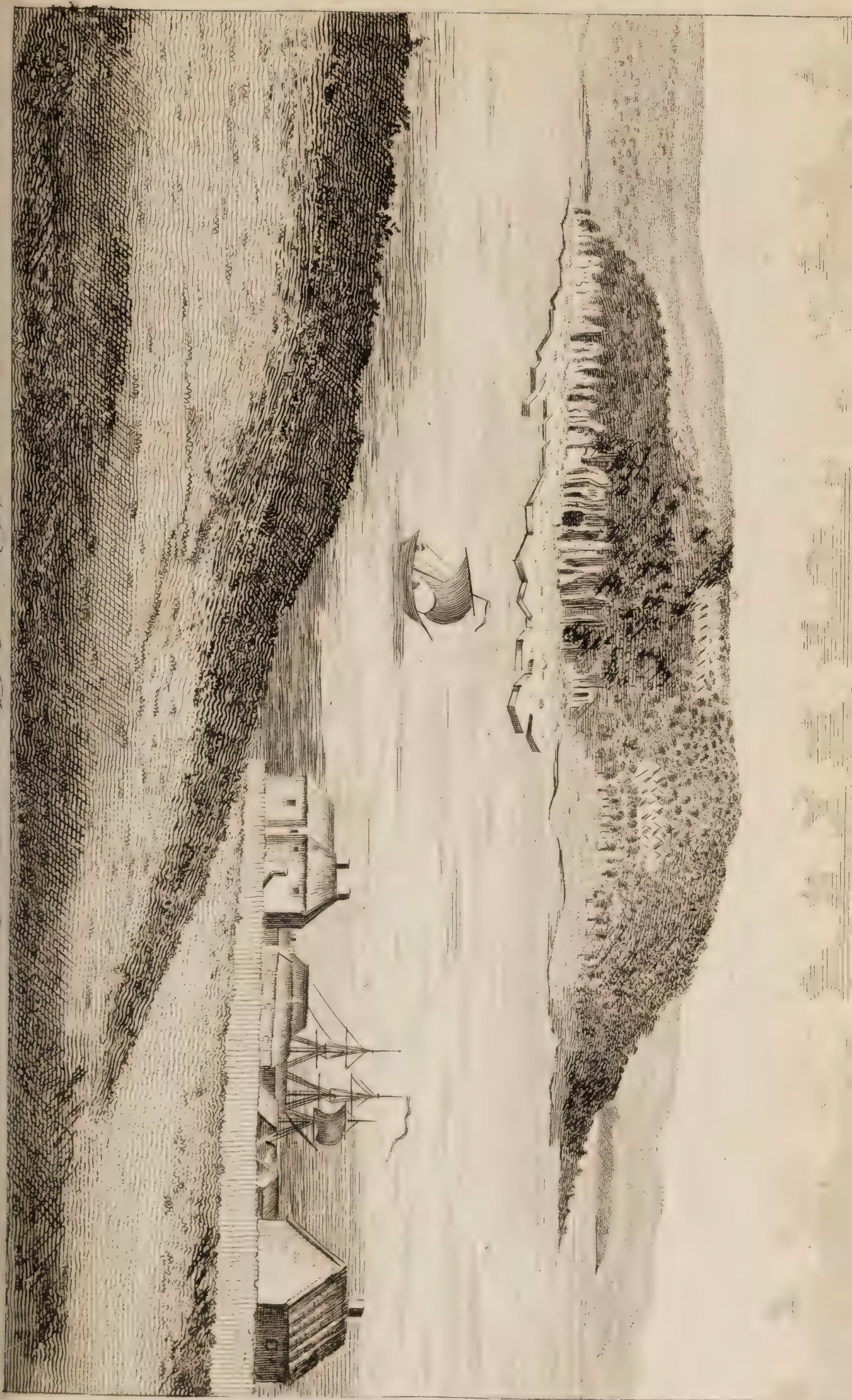
more easy to pull down than to re-build, he requested gentlemen not to relax their exertions on the present occasion; but to strengthen their country, so as to be prepared against every event that might happen.

Mr. Burke observed, that if the principle was once admitted, that the establishments ought to have no reference to the actual state of foreign powers, there was no number of men but might be kept up on speculation; and a pretence of *providing against the worst that might happen* would always furnish ministers with an excuse for burdening the country with a military force. He was hostile to the great confidence placed in ministers. He had just been looking over the map of the world, and he could see no power upon earth that was likely to attack us. He had heard it advanced, as the principle of his Right Hon. friend, that the example of the French was worthy of imitation. In that, however, he disagreed with him; they had proved themselves bad architects; they had destroyed in two months what ages would not restore; in that short time, they had madly pulled down their monarchy, their church, their laws, their army, their commerce, their constitution; it was impossible for him to describe what they had done; they had destroyed all the ties of society; they had separated the allegiance of a subject from his king; a tenant from his landlord; a servant from his master; they had, in short, done a deed without a name. The Right Hon. Gent. then entered fully into the merits of the British constitution; of its superiority over others; of the necessity of supporting the natural aristocracy of the people; insisting, that by the maintenance of such order, true liberty was only to be enjoyed.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.
I SEND you a very accurate and pretty drawing of *Bunker's Hill*, with the encampments of the Generals Howe and Clinton; and Charles Town, as it appeared after being burnt by our troops; the river Mystic, and North end of the town of Boston. It has been much admired by those who have seen the place; and is certainly curious, on account of its being the first situation of our army. The drawing is by an officer who was in the 22d regiment at the time. Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

View of Bunbury Hill.



36. *The Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated, by James Stuart, F.R.S. and F.S.A. and Nicholas Revet, Painters and Architects. Vol. II. large fol.*

THE first volume of this accurate and elegant work appeared in 1762, twelve years after the publication of proposals for this noble design, for which the undertakers had employed six or seven years at Rome, in the study of painting.—The first volume was to contain the antiquities belonging to the Acropolis; the second, those of the city; and the third, those which lie dispersed in different parts of the Athenian territory. But this plan was altered in the proposals published in 1755. The first volume actually contained what was before designed for the second, or rather four of the five subjects (the general view of Athens, the temple of the winds, the lantern of Demosthenes, and the temple of Jupiter Olympius), with the addition of two others, not then mentioned, a temple on the Ilissus, and a Doric portal. Mr. S's advertisement, prefixed to this volume, declares his intention of completing the whole plan. We are sorry to observe no traces of the others, or of those that were to have composed the third volume; for the present is entirely confined to the Acropolis. We are not told to what unfortunate accident to ascribe this deficiency, either in the Advertisement prefixed by the author's relict, or in the Introduction drawn up, probably, by Mr. Edward Newton, whom she engaged to superintend the publication.—“Mr. S. having been very infirm for some years before his death, left his papers in great confusion and disorder, many incomplete, and several missing. The first business, therefore, was, to discover the arrangement; and when that was obtained, recourse was had to the original sketch-books, and such authentic documents as could be found, in order to complete the examples that were unfinished, and to supply those that were wanting. Where these authentic materials have failed, the deficiency has been left remaining, except that, instead of some of the views which could not be found, others, relative to the subject described, have been substituted. The work is very highly indebted to the liberality of the Society of Dilettanti, who have been at the expence of engraving a great number of the plates,

GENT. MAG. February, 1790.

“from original drawings in their possession. Several of the members of the society have interested themselves much in promoting the publication of this volume, and have contributed to that end much of their time and knowledge. To them, therefore, it is in a great measure owing, that, on the author's death, the work was not entirely relinquished, and the honour and utility of so valuable a performance lost to the British nation.”—Some inaccuracies in the description of the plates are supplied. Of chap. I. describing the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, plate XXIX. had been copied from Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, but was thought disgraceful to this work, and indeed the subjects were not seen by Mr. S. Plate XXX. is made up of the disjointed frieze. Mr. S's view of the temple of Erechtheus, pl. I. chap. II. being missing, is supplied with one by Pars. Plates IV. VII. and XX. have been engraved since his death, from his outlines; V. VI. and X. from his original sketches and dimensions. Only two of the four plates of ch. III. the theatre of Bacchus, could be found. All the architectural plates of chap. V. the Propylea, have been copied from the drawings of Mr. Revett, belonging to the Society of Dilettanti, Mr. S. having prepared only a view; which, being missing, is supplied from Mr. Pars. The explanations of the vignettes are thrown together at the end of the volume.

“The errors of M. Le Roy,” which Mr. S. has particularly exposed in his first volume, he determined, in the succeeding volume, to omit noticing, expressing himself, in a paper that he has left behind him, thus: “M. Le Roy, during a short stay at Athens, made some hasty sketches; from which, and the relations of former travellers, particularly Wheler and Spon, he fabricated a publication; in which the antiquities, that even at this day render Athens illustrious, are grossly misrepresented. This performance was censured in our first volume, and some of his errors detected and exposed. He has highly repented this in a second edition; but, deeming his attempts at argument, as well as his animus, undeserving an answer, I shall not detain my reader, or trouble myself, with any further notice of him, but submit my opinions and works to the judgement of the publick.”

The

The subjects described in this volume are,

A view and plan of the *Acropolis*.

The temple of Minerva, called *Parthenon* and *Hecatompodon*, chap. I. 30 plates (wanting the 29th).

A plan of the temple of *Jupiter Olympius* makes plate XXXI.

The temples of *Erechtheus*, *Minerva Polias*, and *Pandrosus*, ch. II. 20 plates.

The theatre of *Bacchus*, chap. III. 2 plates.

The choragic monument of *Thrasylus* before the grotto or church of *Panagia Spiliotissa*, ch. IV. 6 plates.

The *Propylæa*, ch. V. 8 plates.

The capitals, &c. of the temple of *Victory without wings*, and two bas reliefs belonging to it, pl. IX.—XIII.

The vignettes consist of medals, inscriptions, and bas reliefs; and the last of them a fine bust of Pericles, in the valuable collection of Mr. Townley.

To the whole is prefixed a good medallion of Mr. Sturt, drawn and engraved by E. Knight.

The plates are engraved by Knight, Thornthwaite, Lerpiniere, Jas. Newton, S. Smith, Aliamet, Skelton, and Sharpe.

37. *The Peerage of Ireland; or, A general History of the present Nobility of that Kingdom, with Engravings of their Paternal Coats of Arms, collected from public Records, antient MSS. approved Historians, well-attested Pedigrees, and personal Information.* By John Lodge, Esq. Deputy-keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, Deputy-clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy-register of the Court of Prerogative. Revised, enlarged, and continued to the present Time, by Mervyn Archdall, A.M. Rector of Slane, in the Diocese of Meath, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Author of "*Monasticon Hibernicum*." 7 Vols.

THE first edition of this work, by Mr. Lodge, was in 1754, in two vols. 8vo.: and, as we omitted to notice it in its original form, we shall present our readers with the republisher's account of it in its improved state, from the advertisement to the present edition:

"When I reflect on the performance which, though imperfectly, I have attempted to revise, then do I deplore, and I am sure my readers will accompany me, the death of my much-valued friend the Author. To the desire of improving his *Peerage of Ireland*, whilst in the various offices, as deputy-keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, keeper of the rolls in the High Court of Chancery, and register of the Court of Prerogative, and to the necessary attendance on the duties of his employments, the publick owe his loss.

"That perfection is unattainable in a work of this nature, is not necessary to observe; since, "while it is hastening to publication, "many lives are budding, and many falling away; but nearer and nearer approaches "may be made."

"During the last four years, I have been employed on this subject, confining myself, however, to genealogical inquiries, for I must confess an almost total ignorance of the science of heraldry; and with respect and gratitude I beg leave thus publicly to acknowledge the assistance I have received, and particularly to mention the Duke of Leinster, the Earls of Clanrickarde, Desmond, Cavan, Granard, Hillsborough, Upper Offory, Fife, Ludlow, Moira, Charlemont, Winterton, Bective, Grandison, Lisburne, Nugent, Glendore, Alborough, Mount Cashel, Portarlinton, and Farnham; the Viscounts Dillon, Strangford, Cullen, Downe, Boyne, Allen, Barrington, Palmerston, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Wicklow, Delvin, and Sudley; the Bishop of Meath; the Lords Dunsany, Castle-Stewart, Blayney, Longford, Arden, Macartney, Milford, Newhaven, Westcote, Rokeby, Conyngham, Muskerry, Welles, Sheffield, Harborton, Landaff, Earlsfort, De Montalt, and Sunderlin.—The Rt. Hon. Wm. Conyngham, Sir Lucius O'Brien, and John Monck-Mason; the Hon. John Baron Dillon; Samuel Hayes, of Avondale; Joseph Preston, Andrew Caldwell, Bowen Southwell, Capel Molyneux, John-Talbot Dillon, and Ralph Ousley, Esqrs. communicated many particulars, highly interesting to this work; as did Mr. Warburton, deputy-keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower.

"This edition of the *Peerage* is also indebted to the politeness and liberality of Sir William Hawkins, Knt. late Ulster king of arms, and to Sir Chichester Fortescue, Knt. who at present fills that office: and with pleasure I acknowledge the indispensable aids afforded me by Mr. Pery, keeper of the rolls in Chancery.

"From such aids, in addition to Mr. Lodge's MSS. and other authentic materials, I have ventured to republish the *Peerage of Ireland*, trusting that the errors and defects, which of necessity have escaped me, will not be found very considerable.

"Notwithstanding that repeated application has been made to every peer, by advertisement and letters, some few were found, "who, strangers to the glory of their ancestors, and the future honour of their descendants, were not to be prevailed on to "furnish a single material to grace their families." For the meagre accounts of these few, I can offer no excuse; and for negligence or deficiency, "I have, perhaps, not "need of more apology than the nature of "the work will furnish;—I have left that "inaccurate which could not be exact, and "that imperfect which cannot be completed."

After

After such attention, and with such assistances, it is but reasonable to presume this work is executed with as much perfection as such works are capable of. But we cannot help regretting his "*almost total ignorance*" of the science of heraldry, so essentially necessary to him. Our account of Mr. A's *Monasticon Hibernicum* (vol. LVI. p. 973.) will shew the opinion we entertain of his talents.

38. *Observations on Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon.*

THE Doctor has here met with his match, in the representation of government in general and the English constitution in particular, and the "bungling imitations of our Revolution from those of America and France." The former of these two last he characterises as productive of misfortunes, the punishment of the people, but not so marked as those which now form the beginning of sorrows in France. "To speak of the revolution in France is to speak of a revolution more operative on the manners and sentiments of all mankind than on the government of one particular people. A whole army invited and bribed into treachery and desertion; all ranks of people levelled; all landmarks of provinces removed; property made the mock of drunken senators; the course of law stopped; and religion, as it were, abolished (for to deprive its ministers of respect, and of the means of existence, is to do all that man can do towards abolishing it); what is this but to give a true, though a faint, picture of ferocious Nature, 'when wild in woods the noble savage ran,' with this great and singular aggravation, that to the savageness of uncivilised barbarism are added the vicious refinements of a society long enervated in the lap of peace, long used to lettered ease and happiness undistinguished? That such a revolution should be thus suddenly introduced, must be attributed to the influence of very powerful and malignant principles, and be feared as the harbinger of worse."—After ably defining our Revolution, the author proceeds: "How differently do they manage those things in France! They invert the order of events; and the evils that caused our Revolution are themselves caused by theirs. The object in that country is, without injury or oppres-

sion (other than proceeded from the nature of their government), to make a total revolution in their laws and manners; while the means they employ for that end are anarchy, or a disunion of all civil ties, by putting arms into the hands, and metaphysical ideas into the heads, of the people; a great, and very great majority of whom can neither wield the one with prudence, nor apprehend the other without madness."

He goes on to shew the absurdity and impossibility of reducing such abstract speculations into practice, and the fatal consequences of such levelling principles. "The mind is left bare to the cold impressions that reason may make upon it." The writer follows the doctor, step by step, through his charge against the New Testament, of silence respecting the love of our country; his false idea of the dependence of the king on the people of Great Britain; the tendencies of his exultations on the French Revolution, blasphemously compared with the first appearance of the Gospel at the birth of Christ. He proceeds to examine the alleged grievances of the Test and Corporation Acts; to state the necessary connexion between Religion and Government; shews that the receiving the Sacrament is not a *qualification*, except to those who pervert it to that end; that the test proposed by the *associations* for the repeal looks as if that "repeal must proceed from some other motive than from a sense of injury that is not felt; and for that other motive one can be at no loss to guess, when the end proposed is to be effected by storming the senate, and putting the senators under duress. The means are more desirable than the immediate object, inasmuch as they lead not to a repeal, but to a confusion of all law. I will not suppose that the grievance really complained of, and proposed to be removed, is the repugnance that may be felt by some persons in dissembling their faith for their interest, and in submitting to the disagreeableness of concurring with a great majority of their fellow-citizens in contradiction to their own better opinions. Whether the repeal of the Test Act is wise or not in itself, becomes a consideration light as air, when compared to the danger of surrendering the will of the legislature to strong importunity, repeated efforts, and violent threats

“ *threats*. Even if the object were ever
 “ so proper to be complied with, the
 “ manner in which it is forced upon
 “ our assent would induce us to reject
 “ the very consideration of it. One
 “ compliance would beget another.
 “ Concession is the parent of Demand;
 “ and Demand, like a thriftless child,
 “ whose passions increase with their in-
 “ dulgence, after exhausting what his
 “ parent can give, dies cursing the
 “ kindness that destroys him.”

“ While language like that conveyed
 “ in this Sermon is confined to few, and
 “ is read with rapture only by conge-
 “ nial spirits, it ought not to be entirely
 “ suppressed, even if it were possible,
 “ but should be reserved as a warning-
 “ voice that such men are abroad, and,
 “ like crossed houses, are to be avoided
 “ as pestilential. This wise connivance
 “ must not, however, be carried too
 “ far, as, perhaps, it would be, if we
 “ were to remain silent at the present
 “ period, when whole nations, less en-
 “ lightened indeed than ourselves, have
 “ fallen under attacks of the like na-
 “ ture; and, though they exhibit a pic-
 “ ture of distress to the prudent, give
 “ proof, likewise, of success to the
 “ wicked. Let the consequences be
 “ equal, and, as it sharpens the appetite
 “ of the one, may it excite the zeal of
 “ the other, lest that, surrounded as we
 “ are by all the blessings of peace, and
 “ of civilised life, great in arts as in
 “ arms, the envy and admiration of the
 “ world, we do not fall from this envia-
 “ ble eminence, this state of prosperity,
 “ into that gulph which opens wide for
 “ the best and strongest establishments
 “ of frail mortality, remembering al-
 “ ways, in the words of the great Poet
 “ of Nature, that, proud and secure as
 “ we may think the happiness of Great
 “ Britain, yet, when royal state is down,
 “ when dignities are despised, and of-
 “ fices traduced, when the vanities of
 “ other countries are aped in this, when
 “ the time is come to mock at form, and
 “ riot in our ease,

“ It will become a wilderness again,

“ Peopled with wolves, its old inhabitants!”

39. Theodosius; or, *A solemn Admonition to Protestant Dissenters on the proposed Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; in which are considered the political and religious Characters of Dr. P*****, Dr. Price, Mr. Fox, Judge *****, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. B*****, Mr. Sawbridge, Mrs. F*****, &c.*

THE writer, 90 years old, an advocate for the Bible, who believes its doc-

trines are in danger from *popery*, and its very existence in danger of being subverted by *infidelity* and *scepticism*, and determined to oppose the repeal of the acts in question, begins with a brief sketch of the moral, political, and religious characters of the principal friends of this ill-advised and pernicious project; demonstrates the fatal consequence of the measure, if carried into effect; addresses Protestant Dissenters according to their several sects, or persuasions; and concludes with an humble appeal to the Bishops and the Prince of Wales. After relating an anecdote of Silas Deane, who outwitted our then minister at the Court of France, and almost frightened old Franklin out of his wits by his negotiations, though at last successful, he introduces him on his death-bed, attended by *himself* and a clergyman of established reputation*, dying a confirmed infidel, through the instructions of Dr. Priestley. From his objections to Dr. Price's censure of methodism as *barbarous*, one would suspect him of that class. But, as we know the Doctor has *corrected this harsh term* in a third edition of his Sermon, we are not surprised at hearing our author, as we have heard others of his auditors say, that he left out in printing what he did not hesitate to deliver from the pulpit,—the pointed characteristics of a late minister, as a *gambler*, a *spendthrift*, and an *infidel*. “Was my venerable friend apprehensive lest any of the members of the *Whig Club*, or of the *Constitutional Society*, should advise a prosecution in the Crown-office?”—Our author is horribly afraid of *Popery*, and the claims of Toleration set up for it by Dr. Priestley; “an extraordinary coalition of Popery and the Protestant faith;” the end of the newly-acquired liberty of Brabant. “Had Dr. Priestley been living at that time [of our Revolution], he would have joined the standard of the advocate of *universal toleration* and an *OPEN constitution*. It is an insult to truth and common sense for such a man to style himself a friend to the *Revolution*,” for which we are indebted to the noble stand made by the patriot-bishops, whose example, it is hoped, will be imitated by their present successors, and a general association of the established clergy and the friends of the Church of

* A line, directed for the author, to be left at Mr. Buckland's till called for, will, he says, meet with due attention.

England

England instantly formed and promoted*. The Dissenters have set the example. When they leave the Bishops at leisure to review the state of affairs with becoming dignity (for Theodosius does not wish to see their Lordships *dragoon-ed* into schemes of reformation) he hopes every attention necessary will be given to the following subjects, which he proposes with all imaginable deference and respect: Tythes, Marriages, Sacramental Test, Prayers, antient Penal Statutes.—In a P.S. he says, “If any one can imagine the Dissenters not in earnest in this business, I beg leave to appeal to the resolutions passed at Leicester; a fund is proposed; delegates are chosen; a regular system of co-operation established; and the NATIONAL MEETING, as they style parliament, is to be taken by storm. *Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*”

40. *An Address to the Inhabitants of Nottingham; occasioned by a Letter lately sent to the Mayor and some other Members of the Corporation of that Town. With an Appendix, on the Subject of the Test Laws.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

THE letter alluded to, and here reprinted, dated Oct. 21, 1789, is from the junior counsel of Nottingham to the mayor, desiring him, in the handsomest manner, no longer to neglect qualifying for his office. Mr. W's observations on it, confined at first to the town itself, not having made their expected impression on the town, are now printed for public use. As they contain nothing new, it may be presumed their effects will not be extensive. After lamenting that the majority of the Dissenters are doatingly enamoured of the Trinitarian and Calvinistic doctrines of *Mother Church*, it should seem waste of time and ink to pour forth such volleys of texts against this phalanx, which, if they agree with the Established Church in faith and doctrine, are frivolously dis-

puting about discipline, and the influence of the *liberal and enlightened* part, as they affect to call themselves; thus arrogating to themselves superior wisdom to all who have gone before them, even since the beginning of the Christian æra. To whichever party the mayor of Nottingham belongs, his taking upon him a civil office, without complying with the requirements of the legislature, is a conduct that can do him no credit. Mr. W, “endeavouring rather to acquire a knowledge of the noble sentiments of poets, philosophers, and prophets, than of the craft and nonsense of lawyers and politicians,” acknowledges, in a P.S. that he has mistaken the *Test Act* for the *Corporation Act*; but this, he says, “makes no sort of difference” in his arguments. We have acknowledged Mr. W's merit as a critic (see our vol. LIX. p. 919); to that province let him keep, and give the world, or his fellow-citizens, no future reason to mistake his *earnestness* for passion*.

It is pleasant to observe the different modes of attack adopted by the Dissenters on the Established Church.—Whoever reads Mr. Neal's voluminous *History of the Puritans*, will not find a single objection to any thing but the DISCIPLINE of the Church of England. Not a word of Popish *doctrines*, though surplices, gowns, and cassocks were rags of Popery, and all the paraphernalia of cathedrals the marks of the beast. The doctrines were those of Calvin and Geneva, the first reformers from Popery, and composed with all the tightness of creeds, confessions, and subscriptions. The pretended immoralities and political principles of the clergy were the only objects of the parliamentary reformers. Now, when many teachers have adopted the gown and forms of prayer, the DOCTRINES of the Church of England are their butt; and they do not scruple to say, in their perfect wisdom, that it were better to have no religion at all than that which is professed by the Church of England. If we add, that the New Testament is to be lopped and purged to their ideas, the Gospels purged of chapters which do not suit their purpose, and the lie direct given to St. Paul, the whole canon of Scripture will be changed. To what shifts are designing men driven!

* This has been already done, with becoming moderation, in London, by the Society for propagating the Gospel; by a numerous body of clergy and laity at Warwick; by the corporation of Southampton; and by the clergy of Leeds. We are sorry to observe the same temper did not inspire the proceedings at Manchester. But as the appellants at Leeds set out their claims with more caution and guarded language, so, upon finding themselves properly answered by the clergy, they have employed a little more caution in their second advertisement. EDIT.

* Since this was written, the matter has been settled in Westminster Hall. See our Historical Chronicle in the present month.

and what inconsistencies will they not adopt to gain their ends! When they are possessed of the civil offices and privileges of government, we shall probably hear no more of faith or morality. Such discontented sceptical spirits, whether they intend it or not, do admirably subserve the cause of Infidelity. Writers like Voltaire and Gibbon avail themselves of the turbulent spirit of free enquiry among Christians to deny the truth of a cause and a revelation which furnish so much matter of discordant speculation and contradictory interpretation. It highly becomes the promoters of new doctrines to reflect on St. Paul's words, if they will allow him any weight in the question, or any knowledge of his profession: "I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel: which is not another; but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the Gospel of Christ. But though we or an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." Gal. i. 6—8. If there was room for this astonishment in the first age of the Christian æra, what shall we say to succeeding ones and to the present,—but that we must presume, if all that our modern teachers tell us is right, that GOD (shocking to insist on!) winked at the times of Christian as well as Heathen ignorance, and that the truth has but now begun to dawn? For this must be as literally the case with the worship of the Trinity as of the Grecian deities. Should we not, with trembling, fear to add to, or take away from, the words of the Book of Life, as well as that of prophecy, and not lop off whole chapters from Gospels, reject whole epistles from the Canon, and interpolate the History of our Saviour from spurious Gospels?

41. *Bishop Sherlock's Arguments against a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; wherein in most of the Pleas advanced in a Paper now circulating, styled, The Case of the Protestant Dissenters, &c. are discussed.*

THIS excellent series of reasoning was reprinted on the former application for the repeal of the above acts, 1787; see our vol. LVII. p. 217. The dedication to Mr. Pitt is omitted in this edition.

42. *The Conduct to be observed by Dissenters in*

order to procure the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, recommended in a Sermon preached before the Congregations of the old and new Meetings at Birmingham, Nov. 5, 1789; printed at the Request of the Committee of the Seven Congregations of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters in Birmingham. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.

THE text, 1 Cor. vii. 21. The scope of the Apostle's reasoning throughout this chapter is to reconcile Christian converts to that condition of life in which they might be fixed when they had the happiness of having the Gospel preached to them. Whether they be connected, by the dearest ties, with persons of a way of thinking as diametrically opposite as Paganism to Christianity; if the unbelieving party chose to separate, they were at liberty; but GOD having called Christians to peace, it would become them not to promote the separation. By parity of reasoning, they were not to attempt a change in any other condition, be it even that of a slave; and the reason is,—*he that is called in the Lord is the Lord's freeman; likewise he that is called being free is Christ's servant.*—The whole connexion shews that *freedom* from sin, and *service* to Christ, are the *Ελευθερια* and *Δουλεια*, here spoken of. Not the least regard is had, nor the most distant allusion, to *civil* or *political* freedom or slavery. The words in the text convey this meaning: "Wert thou called to the benefit and knowledge of Christianity, being in a state of bondage, let it not give thee a moment's uneasiness; but if an offer of obtaining thy freedom, and being manumitted, presents itself, rather avail thyself of it, and do not decline it the more for being a Christian." Can words speak plainer, or convey a distincter sense? Yet are they, in this sermon, perverted from their natural and obvious construction to political purposes. Thus is "liberty made use of as a cloak of maliciousness" (*κακια*) by teachers who, "while they promise liberty to their hearers, are themselves the servants of corruption." But it is astonishing how men can deceive themselves and their followers by sounds; when we will venture to affirm, that *liberty* and *slavery*, wherever used in the New Testament, are used in a *spiritual*, not in a *temporal*, sense. But as factious men are wiser in their own sophistry than men that can render a reason, and reviewers are pronounced

nounced abusive if they do their duty to their country, by opposing the views of those who sow sedition, we shall say nothing further of this sermon than that, proceeding on this mistaken ground, it breathes more moderation than has usually been experienced from this preacher.—As to the observation, that the prime-minister of France is a Protestant, it amounts to nothing; for no prime-minister has any weight or influence over the present “perturbed spirits” in that kingdom, nor have any one of his plans been carried into execution before or since the Revolution there. On the contrary, his generous and humane plan for a general amnesty was violated almost as soon as it was sanctioned by the public faith of the National Assembly (see vol. LIX. p. 851). M. Neckar joined the rest of the ministry in refusing to make themselves responsible for a dearth which it was not in their power to prevent (p. 1039); nor have his proposals for the relief of national credit been attended to.

42. *The Danger of repealing the Test Act; in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, from a Country Freeholder.*

THE subject of the slave-trade being nearly exhausted in the press, the public attention is to be engaged this session with the Test and Corporation Acts. It should seem that the Dissenters spoke too plain not to be understood, and that every member of the legislature must see how well the motto of the present excellent pamphlet applies to them:—
“Assentatores publicos plebicosque istos vestra vos causa incitare & stimulare putatis. Concitato aut honori, aut quæstui, illis estis, & quia in concordia ordinum NULLOS se uquam esse vident MALÆ REI se quam nullius turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt.” Livy, III. 62.

The writer addresses his arguments against the favourite tract of his antagonists, *The Rights of Protestant Dissenters to a complete Toleration*, by a Layman, whose shiftings and delusions he ably detects. He gives a good comprehensive view of the progress of the Reformation and Puritanism, and of the acts now complained of; and, turning our view back to the transactions of the last century, he observes, of the republicans, that “all their merit, in this period, was that of pushing liberty, which the patriotism of the nation had at-

ways sufficiently secured against the exorbitant claims of *prerogative*, to enormous excesses of the most disgraceful and ruinous consequences.” His pictures of the consequences of success to the present opponents are as strong and well-drawn as his reasonings against their claims are just and candid. We agree with him in the observation on the absurdity of appeal to the French Revolution, where no system is yet settled, no experiment has been tried: also in his remark, that the *laity* among the Dissenters are now bringing forward their resolutions, to save appearances; for we firmly believe their *laity* only want the power and places, without the talents of their own to solicit for or exercise them; and, according to their own doctrines, priests are good state-engines. For, whatever may have been the character of their divines for some years back, what can be said of the abilities of their laity? or is there one among the representatives, called their deputies, who rises above the crowd by any pre-eminence of talents?

When it shall appear that any plans have been carried into execution by the National Assembly for preventing a general bankruptcy, or securing an honourable and permanent payment of their debts, for guarding against a famine which must ensue while the peasantry are taken off from their proper callings, and, we may add, for ensuring the peace and safety of individuals and the publick, then let us pronounce the Revolution in France permanent and useful: but let us not suffer ourselves to be dazzled by plans, propositions, and resolutions, which do not reach beyond words, and have as little efficacy as the resolutions of our constitutional and other patriotic societies, or the unconnected axioms they adopt from theoretical writers.

Toleration is the *claim*, but not the *grant*, of Schismatics. They can no more bear it than the Negroes who never knew a different state, or the French, born under a feudal system, can bear liberty, or than the poor labourers can bear a sudden influx of wealth. But the natural order of things is to be inverted, to establish *equality of ranks*; an idea as impracticable as *equality of sentiments*. But we have seen, in a preceding article, that lawyers and politicians only talk craft and nonsense: whence we may presume, that the new government, whenever it can be brought about, will be

be founded on Philosophy's sublimer sentiments.

43. *Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters; with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts.*

THESE Observations, printed at Oxford, present a summary and perspicuous reply to what may be presumed the best arguments of the Dissenters, as stated in their Case. The observer concludes with a forcible and emphatic view of the present controversy. "There is," says he, "a general and vehement bustle, about this time, among the Dissenters throughout the kingdom. We hear of nothing but their *right* to places of trust and profit; of the *hardships* they endure, of the *persecution* they suffer, of the *slavery* they undergo, in being kept out of them. *Delegates* are hastening together, from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South; and a TEST is every where establishing by them, to exclude from a seat in parliament every person who will not promise to vote as they would have him upon this important question. When the reader shall have duly contemplated this active and busy scene, let him peruse the following passage from the writings of a very eminent and conspicuous character among them; a curious and wonderful passage indeed it is; and I will venture to predict, that no man who reads it once will forbear to read it again:"—"Let them [the Protestant Dissenting-ministers] be indulged in their request for legal security and protection, and they will thankfully retire to their private employments². They do not desire to be troublesome to men of rank, or to haunt the levees of the great³. If they can obtain a toleration which is settled on the solid basis of the law, and not held by the precarious tenure of connivance and compassion⁴, they will have nothing

more to ask of the state. This may serve as an answer to those persons who imagine that the dissenting clergy had aims beyond the objects of their late applications to parliament (viz. for relief in the matter of subscription to some of the Articles of the Church of England). *It is not true that they had any further designs*⁵. Their sole purposes were, to be delivered from the burden of subscription, and to procure relief for tutors and school-masters; and *they had not the most distant thoughts of applying hereafter for privileges and benefits of a different nature*⁶. The supposition, that they were actuated by ambitious views, is grounded on an ignorance of their characters and intentions. They were animated by no regard to the honours and profits of the present world⁷. Their ambition is, to go on quietly and securely in working agreeably to the dictates of their consciences⁸; and if they can be serviceable, by their labours and their writings, to the cause of Religion or Literature, *it is the highest glory to which they can aspire*⁹. (*Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in their late Application to Parliament, by A. Kippis, D.D. 1772.*)

"Let not the friends of the Church be deceived by fair speeches. The signs of the times, and the principles that are stirring among us, are by no means such as to encourage us to dismantle our fortifications, but rather admonish us to see that they be kept in thorough repair, and doubly manned.—Since last year, a reinforcement of reasons for laying all things open has been imported from France; and we are reproached with falling so far short of the liberality of sentiment displayed in that kingdom. I love liberty as well as any man, but not that particular species of it which allows only seven minutes to prepare for death, before one is hanged up by

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—¹ Has any Protestant Dissenting-minister been fined or imprisoned since the House of Brunswick filled the throne of Great Britain?—² What private employments, becoming their character, are they prevented from pursuing, as the law now stands?—³ They prefer forming committees, and being constituted delegates.—⁴ See note 1.—⁵ Either Dr. Kippis and Dr. Priestley have no communication together; or the former, for himself and his brethren, publicly disavows the demands which the latter, in his letter to Mr. Pitt, openly and loudly insists on.—⁶ Have they not totally changed their opinions?—⁷ Do they not demand and claim eligibility to places of power and trust? Either the ignorance rests with Dr. K. or he is a weak and ineffectual champion of the cause he undertakes to support.—⁸ In the name of all that is sacred, who or what hinders them from so doing?—⁹ "O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you that ye should not obey the truth? Are ye so foolish, having begun in the spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh? Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?"

“fish-women at a lamp-iron: and,
 “though superstition be a very bad
 “thing, I hope never to see the BRI-
 “TISH *National Assembly* possessed by
 “the spirit of — VOLTAIRE.”

44. *A Church of Englandman's Answer to the Arguments and Petitions of Protestant Dissenters against the Test.*

THIS little tract comes from the same quarter as the foregoing, and we hope the sister University will not desert her station in the present emergency. As friends to our excellent constitution, both of church and state, we must contribute our applause to every man who stands forth in their defence. This defence comes not a whit behind the preceding. The arguments are concise and nervous, plain, and unsophisticated by a train of delusive reasoning, applied to the same points in dispute, and equally successful in their refutation.—“Toleration,” says this writer, “is one thing, and Establishment is another; and, that they may be what they are respectively, they must be kept distinct. The question then is, when toleration is *complete*? For myself, I must answer, that toleration will then have the utmost it can have when all that is *not* granted to it is a power to entrench on the establishment. To fancy that toleration implies *so much* that establishment itself can imply *no more*, is to incur confusion of ideas.”—In answer to the charge of profaning the most solemn ordinance of Christianity, he observes, “To enact, that he who has received the Sacrament in the Church of England shall be considered as a member of that church, implies no conversion of our Lord’s institution into an instrument of the state,—no desecration of the most sacred thing in the world. The legislature of this country has done no more: and is it to part with the best and the only *real* evidence in a point of the utmost consequence to the established constitution, merely because *some* are so far from being good Christians as to wish it out of their way? Pursue the principle, make all things a little more convenient, a little more easy to the bad dispositions of men, and the whole fabric of legislation will tumble into ruins.” Our author might have gone a step further, and said that this ruin is the wish and aim of the professors of modern equalization.

With regard to the Sacrament, how can the Dissenters complain of its prostitution, when they themselves have degraded it almost as low as they can, both in design and mode of celebration?

The concluding address of this pamphlet to the Dissenters demands serious attention:

“There is no sword in the hand of the Church of England; there is none in your own: the establishment entrenches not on the religious liberty of any among you; nor can you force it from one another. But which of all the parties among you will keep possession of it, if the demand in which you, I think against your own respective interests, have joined, should prevail? Under no new posture of things will you stand so much at ease in religion as you stand now—with respect to your plea on that head; since what you say seems to want ground, I think I may be sure there is reason enough for your silence. Upon your demand to stand eligible to trusts of executive power I must look to the publick; for against that I dare not support *you*. On the side of that there stands a constitution in church and state, planned, settled, perfected by the truest public wisdom, and the longest public experience; by your small numbers it is indeed in part disliked; but to the great body of English people it is endeared, as a source of assured prosperity, and of blessings of every name. Under that, then, I see the nation at rest; recovered, at length, from those convulsive agonies under which some of you, contending for your several interests, had brought it, and safe from their return, as long as it can, and no longer than it can, hold you disabled from pushing a party into the councils and administration of the country. To demands of yours, if I see them tending that way, as a man of common sense, patriotism, and humanity, I must say, No;—and attempts, if any, on your part, to model either the legislature or the boroughs to your wishes, I feel myself bound to withstand. As a Church of Englandman, I hold a communion which some of you say is *sinful*, and ought not to be protected by law. Enough!—to wish your strength less, I am not induced by any hatred of you;—from wishing it *greater*, I am prevented by much fear for myself.”

45. *The Dispute adjusted, about the proper Time of applying for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, by shewing that no Time is proper. First published in the Year 1732; again in 1736; now reprinted at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.*

THIS short tract, in 16 pages, contains the essence of all that has been, or can be, said on the subject. Of the proceedings for the repeal, 1732, and the

the *unanimity* of the petitioners for it, see our vol. II. pp. 1109, 1117; and a summary of the objections to it, vol. III. pp. 14, 471; VI. 67, 78, 135.—The same cry against the Test Act, excise, and loss of liberty, prevailed sixty years ago. The motion for a repeal was negatived in the House of Commons, March 19, 1736, by a majority of above two to one.

46. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, at the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, September 9, 1789. By John Napleton, D.D. Canon-residentary of Hereford, Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford, late Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.*

A plain, affecting, and impressive address to the contributors to that good work of providing relief for the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. The preacher takes the opportunity of paying a proper compliment to the munificent subscriptions for the raising the antient temple where he was preaching out of its ruins. How much those ruins are increased may be seen in our Historical Chronicle for this month.

47. *Antiquities of Ireland; containing Preliminary Observations on the Colonization of Ireland in early Ages. N^o I. With Two elegant Engravings from original Drawings.*

MR. Ledwich, whom we have already met with in *Archæologia*, vol. IX. (see our vol. LIX. p. 725), opens his work with establishing the *Scandinavian* origin of the Irish, herein differing from their vulgar national tales concerning Noah's grand-daughters, Partholanus and Milesius, but grounding what he advances on the succession of writers from Camden (whom he, like many others, mis-spells Cambrden,) to Warton. We wish him success in his enquiries, not ignorant what a phalanx of opponents he has to encounter, and shall speak of his labours either as he proceeds or when he has finished.

48. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. White; containing Remarks upon certain Passages in the Notes subjoined to his Bampton Lectures. By Philalethes. Dedicated to the Use of Dr. White's Admirers.*

A generous adversary in this age of *liberality* takes this opportunity to trample on a fallen foe, in a manner disgraceful to humanity. Education is abused as the source of all our opinions; and yet,

according to this writer, it should seem we are to derive our opinions from education. Why, else, such a stress laid on a new academical institution among the general enlighteners of mankind, who have groped in worse than Egyptian darkness from the beginning of time to the present moment? But to what purpose is all this reasoning in a circle? While the world is inhabited by human beings there will be different systems of education and opinion. The majority of the Christian world has been agreed in points which it is now become the fashion to explode. We use the word *fashion*; for its influence even in religion is a melancholy truth. Socinus himself started up scarcely 200 years ago; and now it is asserted to be the duty of Christians to embrace his doctrines.—

The writer of this letter does not deny that the proper divinity of Christ is a doctrine which "*almost universally prevails*," p. 8. He says, indeed, it would have been rejected in the first proposal: but is he sure that it really was so? Has it not rather, in common with the other doctrines branded as orthodox, obtained through eighteen centuries, superior to the innovations of unsettled minds, the subtle sophistry of pretended reformers, and been, as it still is, adopted by the majority of the Dissenters, as the writer of a preceding article admits*? If GOD and his revelation be not *true*, and every teacher who pretends to reform them *a liar*, what must be supposed the fate of all who have not only lived but died in the firm persuasion and strenuous defence of these obnoxious doctrines, not only believers in, but martyrs for, this faith? And what must we think of our writer's "*benevolent GOD*," who has not yet removed this shocking consequence "*of the false religion which*" (it is pretended) "*has been obtruded into the place of the true Christian faith.*" p. 35. This is a damnatory clause indeed, far beyond all that the Athanasian Creed, or all the thunders of the Vatican, ever menaced unbelievers with. Those threaten us with everlasting perdition for believing too *little*, but these for believing too *much*. It is a position as absurd as uncharitable to advance, that all the Christian world, except here and there an enlightened mind, have been hypocrites or fools till the close of the present century; but thus much is cer-

* See art. 40.

tainly implied in the language of our modern reformers. Every Trinitarian is necessarily an idolater; and every one who believes Christ to be any thing more than a great prophet is at least a blockhead and a blunderer. The Methodists are enlightened by grace; the rational Dissenters by reason. There is another class or two of Christians, and perhaps not inferior in number; and they, poor devils, sit in darkness, whether of their own making or not, matters little. But their case is hopeless in the eye of Liberality.

49. *Considerations on the present State of the Nation; addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Rawdon, and the other Members of the Two Houses of Parliament, assembled for the Preservation of the Constitution, and promoting the Prosperity of the British Empire. By a late Under-Secretary of State.*

MR. KNOX, whom we have before met with in our walks as reviewers (vol. LIX. pp. 141, 931), again contributes his aid in support of our excellent constitution against republican innovations. "The United States of America," says he, "may now with truth apply to themselves the Italian's epitaph, 'I was well, I would be better, and here I am;'" and GOD defend Great Britain from ever having any claim to it." Our united voices repeat *Amen*.—Mr. K. flatters himself the frenzy of the time has abated, and that the people no longer consider the zealots of republicanism as the truest friends to liberty, or the assertors of the political as well as national equality of all men as the ablest supporters of the British constitution. A short time will probably determine whether he augurs truly or not.—He premises an observation of Archbp. Usher, from a work intitled *Clio**, not in every one's hands, that "no people that ever broke from monarchy, or the government of a few, and adopted the popular form, ever stopped at any step short of anarchy, but regularly, and with a precipitate inclination, proceeded to demolish, step by step, every prerogative of the ruling powers, until they came to that level which it is impossible to enjoy in an opulent state." The Primate lived in times that enabled him to verify that observation to the fullest extent. "It is Montesquieu's opinion, that the people of Great Britain will lose their liberties through the legislative body

"becoming more corrupt than the *executive*." What would he have said of the *Tiers Etat*, as now admitted to make a part of the legislature of France, when tradesmen are to leave their vocation and livelihood for a profession to which they have never been educated? But laws are the result of reason; and every man's reason is his best guide!

Mr. Knox introduces his Considerations with a letter to Lord Rawdon, from which what precedes is taken; and begins his work with combating the idea of the increasing influence of the Crown; to which he opposes not only the various concessions made by his present Majesty, in the beginning of his reign, but the effect of the national debt, in almost compelling him to chuse that man for minister whom the nation insists on. From this, and various other considerations, there is less danger from the influence of an hereditary monarch, and his ministers, than from the demagogue of a House of Commons, if advanced to the conduct of affairs. The origin of a *prime-minister* in this country, which has brought on the "enflavement of our kings to the demagogues of the House of Commons," is ascribed to the two first Georges. The first ascended the throne a stranger to the people, their language, and constitution, with a divided nation, and a pretender to the crown, and therefore put himself and government into the hands of the party attached to him; as did his son, for similar reasons, and *neither of them presided in the cabinet council*. His present Majesty came to the crown with every possible advantage; all parties eager to express their zeal for his service and affection to his person; and the only obstacle to his taking his station *where the constitution places him, at the head of his administration**, was, his finding a minister who had acquired great popularity by his splendid talents and success in war. Happy would it have been for his Majesty, had the declaration, that he would come forward to his people on the return of peace, been adhered to. But the Earl of Bute having broke with the Duke of Newcastle, and connected himself with Mr. Fox, the connexions of the late ministers were entirely disunited, and the Whigs conceived themselves to generally pro-

* Very different language this from Dr. Price, who would put the King at the *tail* of the administration, and lead him in triumph like his brother of France. EDIT.

* This work is also new to us. EDIT.

scribed,

scribed, that their attachment to the house of Brunswick could not restrain them from venting complaints against their sovereign, and forming a determined opposition to the new administration, the fact of a total departure from the conciliating plan being so evident, they made it the ground on which credit was gained among the people for a variety of charges highly injurious to his Majesty, and destructive of his popularity. Mr. K. examines and refutes several of these charges, which are still believed; such as the cause of Mr. Pitt's resignation in 1761, which was solely because Lord Temple, who alone was privy to the family-compact, refused to join him in seizing the Spanish register-ships; the dismissal of the administration of 1765 was *not* the effect of the Princess-dowager's resentment at being left out of the Regency-bill, as Mr. Grenville positively assured Mr. K. But we must transcribe whole pages, to state this in its proper light. Mr. G, with little other assistance than that of his two secretaries, Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Whateley, had brought things into such order as to obtain the confidence of the House of Commons. "It would have been better," said that most candid and honourable statesman, "if I had desired more assistance, and taken less on myself, as I might then not have been liable to the imputation of setting-up for myself, and joining with the Duke of Bedford, to give the King law; which, his Majesty told me, was his reason for turning us all out: and, to say the truth, some part of the administration had given sufficient cause to suspect them of such a design, though I was not among them."—Lord Rockingham's administration received an early shock by the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, which testified Mr. Pitt's indisposition to them; and Lord Northington swore to the King, he would never meet those boys again. Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Grafton succeeded, till the Duke resigned through pure timidity.—The prosecution of Mr. Wilkes is justified by the insult to his Majesty's feelings, in charging him with uttering a fallacy from the throne. Mr. K's reasonings about the separation of America from Great Britain, as stated in the second volume of his *Extra-official State Papers*, appear conclusive. He here adds, that he has the best authority for saying that the King's opinion, from the first, was,

that to grant the Colonies exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Parliament, and allow them all the privileges and advantages of British subjects, would have been more destructive to Great Britain than the expensive war; and he early declared his determination rather to give them up. A shameful fallacy of their agents, respecting the petition brought by Penn and Franklin, is detected; for Lord Dartmouth did not say the King would *give no answer*, but only — till he had laid the petition before Parliament. From the whole of his Majesty's character, Mr. K. doubts not that, could "he be prevailed on to gratify the general wish of his people, and come forth to them as their sovereign, at the head of an administration composed of the ablest and honestest men in his dominions, and deliver the monarchy from the trammels of faction and the dictatorship of demagogues, no shadow of doubt ought to be suffered to exist in the minds of the people, which might lessen their confidence, or withdraw their full support on such an occasion." Mr. K. conceives this would put an end to all the declamations of our demagogues; which he proves to have little weight with the people by the "late general dislike expressed at the intended proposition and supposed influence of the two most admired orators of the age." The present being, on every account, the most proper season for entering on this truly patriotic and constitutional work of depressing the influence of the democratic dictator, and restoring to the Crown its dignity and splendour, Mr. K. trusts some member of that respectable society to whom he addresses this paper will take an early opportunity, in the next session, to bring the King's government under the consideration of Parliament; move to rescind the atrocious calumny on the royal person and ministry in Mr. Dunning's resolution, and for amending Mr. Crewe's act, by restoring the freeholders to their *indefeasible rights*, and declaring that no person, who holds an office under the Crown, otherwise than by charter, right, or royal appointment, ought to be capable of sitting in the House of Commons, and to supply the places of such excluded dependants on the minister by rendering one of the commissioners of the boards of customs, excise, and stamps in England and Scotland, and one of those for auditing public accounts, capable of sitting

sitting there. If these propositions are concurred in by the present parliament, the next will be a truly constitutional assembly, and Mr. K. will be prepared to offer his assistance on these great subjects when the happy time arrives.

50. *Cursory Reflections on public Men and public Manners on the Continent: in a Letter to a Friend.*

THE writer of this letter, which is dated *Mayence, Nov. 30, 1789*, represents the conduct of the *Court of France* (for he is disposed to excuse the nation at large from such unworthy dealing) towards this country, in her interference in American measures, as founded entirely on "that *esprit de tracasserie* " which is the infallible mark and in- " variable pursuit of little minds," and not to be wondered at in a court governed by the cabals of women of the most profligate manners. With this concurred the want of spirit and management in our then administration; " we even seemed to have joined issue " with our enemies, and fought against " ourselves. Officers hostile to the mi- " nister, and who had an interest in his " disgrace, were entrusted with the " command of fleets and armies; neg- " lect and misconduct marked their " proceedings abroad; distractions pre- " vailed at home; money was taken-up " on the public account with as little " regard to future payment, and ex- " pended with as little regard to public " œconomy and necessity, as if it had " been borrowed by a graceless spend- " thrift to answer the purposes of avow- " ed dissipation. The depression of the " public funds to near 40 per cent. an- " nounced that the period of national " bankruptcy was not far removed; and " there were even men who had so little " regard to national honour as to re- " commend the violation of the public " faith as the sole means of extricating " us out of our difficulties. If I am " not mistaken, Mr. Fox let drop a si- " milar idea while in office. Foreigners, " I know, suspect him capable of such a " measure. Sir John Dalrymple is also " of that opinion; and has, in a recent " publication, advised France to make " use of a sponge." The ends which France proposed to herself in assisting America are not answered. " The " dominion and happiness of England " are established, beyond the example " of any former period, on the firm " basis of peace abroad and union at

" home, extended commerce, and the " strictest œconomy in all the public " departments." It was this writer's opinion, that France, assisting America, had less to fear from her own West India islands than from Europe. A contrary idea prevailed in England, where it was generally supposed to be the interest of all nations that had colonies to discountenance revolt. This was the language of common sense: "but those who thus " reason were but ill-informed of the " motives that determined the French " ministry to adopt a resolution so fatal " and impolitic, which has accelerated, " with wonderful velocity, a total disso- " lution of their government, and in- " troduced an anarchy infinitely more " terrible than the most confirmed de- " spotism." The real views of the Court of Versailles were not so much to embarrass us, as to be at leisure to embezzle and waste the public money, under pretences of the war; and it was squandered in wanton and libidinous extravagance, and not, as generally believed, sent to Vienna. The war was carried on with so little vigour in America, that Admiral du Ternay was, at one time, destitute of provisions, money, or credit, till relieved by the Bostonians. A pretender to the crown of Great Britain was feebly supported for an invasion in Ireland; while the armed volunteers in that kingdom were conspiring to emancipate it from dependance on the British Parliament. A diversion was to have been made at the same time in England; and our author has been assured, that some of the most disaffected of the Roman Catholics, without letting them further into the scheme, were founded as to the effect of a descent. But these embryo schemes soon fell to the ground. It seems to be the policy of France to consider her *present* friends as her *future* foes, and to throw the burthen of the wars in which she has been engaged on her allies. Thus the Spaniards were duped. The Prince of Orange and his council seeing through the design, and refusing to concur in it, a faction was formed against them among his subjects, and the Duke of Brunswick driven from him. From his prudent patriotic attention to home defence arose, by French intrigue, all the disorders and mischiefs that had nearly annihilated the republic. But the cool and firm conduct of the British ministry intimidated the common enemy of Europe. Mr. Grenville's laconic and ex-
pressive

pressive answer to all their questions, *Que le Roi s'arme*, effectually silenced their impertinence, and frustrated their designs.—When the Emperor threatened the Dutch in a high strain, though their sturdiness obliged him, afterwards, to abandon all his pretensions, the French, who undertook their support, deserted them, on pretence *they* had begun hostilities by firing the first shot at the Imperial vessel in her voyage down the Scheld, and obliged them to consent to cede, or rather to exchange, a fort on that river, pay near a million sterling for expences incurred in the war, and, to save the Emperor's honour, to send an ambassador to Vienna, to apologise for the insult offered to his flag.

In the treaty of commerce, Vergennes was the dupe of his own extravagant, malicious views, notwithstanding the clamours raised against our ministry. Thus were “the plots and underplots of this bankrupt court negligently pursued; and the distress of the country operated in a contrary direction, and countermanded their efforts.”—The disorder in their finances was concealed from the publick, till “the farce of the Notables, or *Ruse contre Ruse*, was performed, and rendered it impossible to conceal the internal distress of the nation from itself or the world. Calonne was duped by his pretended friend, Fayette; with difficulty prevailed on his royal master to admit him into the assembly; and was finally betrayed by him.”—The Court of Versailles, in supplying our colonies, introduced a turn for politics incompatible with the maxims of its government. Men, who had been restrained from delivering their opinions on a subject hitherto beyond their comprehension and sphere, became, on a sudden, politicians, and, investigating the rights of others, acquired a knowledge of their own. “At the instant the Court of Versailles was facilitating the independence of America, it broke the chain by which it had held for ages twenty-four millions in bondage.”

The letter-writer is of opinion we have nothing to fear from this revolution; for that the great resources of the kingdom will be employed in repairing its ruined fortunes, and securing it from similar calamities in future; and, with England, will be able to preserve peace and tranquillity in this lower world. Nor is there any danger that the spirit of revolt may extend to the East, where

the principles of society are so generally understood, and the people express themselves so perfectly satisfied with the governor and his government; and we have no reasonable subject of complaint.

In examining the revolt of the Brabançons, he adverts to the Emperor's too great rigour in suppressing religious houses, his attempts to subvert the antient form of government, which he swore to preserve inviolate, and attacking the nobles; and when he was afterwards under a necessity of renouncing all these offensive innovations, his plenipotentiary, Count Trautsmendorff, and his general, Dalton, who had powers independent of all but the Emperor, alarmed the Brabançons by arbitrary measures, and destroyed all confidence in the Imperial promises. The *Tiers Etat* refused the usual supplies; and their minds were heated by repeated acts of inhumanity and oppression. “In the midst of all these military executions, the despot and his instrument trembled.” Every artifice of state was tried to awe the malcontents; and, to crown all, Trautsmendorff and the Archduchess herself were superseded by Dalton. But such was the weakness and wickedness of the Imperial councils, that Trautsmendorff was sent back almost as soon as recalled. The revolt became general; and the sanguinary methods were as insufficient as the lenient ones to suppress it. The particular and general advantages of their independence to Europe are next stated. A short sketch of the Emperor's misconduct ever since he came to the empire, and of the declining state of the Russian credit and navy, follows next; and the whole concludes with a pleasing picture of British prosperity and unanimity.

51. *Literary Relics: containing Original Letters from King Charles II. King James II. the Queen of Bohemia, Swift, Berkeley, Addison, Steele, Congreve, the Duke of Ormond, and Bishop Rundle. To which is prefixed, An Inquiry into the Life of Dean Swift. By George-Monck Berkeley, Esq. LL.B. in the University of Dublin, F.S.S.A.; a Member of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, London. 8vo.*

TO this publication we with great pleasure, as well as justice, apply the sentiment of the poet:

“ubi plura nitent,

“Non paucis offendimur maculis.”

The fund of agreeable entertainment.
now

now before us atones amply for an "improper degree of warmth," which has occasionally misled the youthful Editor.

The volume consists of three letters from Charles II. three from his brother the Duke of York, and ten from the Queen of Bohemia, all addressed to the illustrious Montrose, who, we are here told, "finished his career of glory in the 30th year of his age, when he was murdered by the Presbyterians. After his death, the scaffold on which he suffered, and on which his body was mangled, was kept standing for two months, contrary to all former custom, for the execution of the Scots officers, &c. who were taken with him; so that it became all covered with blood and gore, and was called *The Minister's Altar*; of whom it was observed, that they delighted not in unbloody sacrifices." See Skinner's *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, p. 419.—The originals of these royal letters are, with many others, in the possession of the present Marquis of Graham.

Seven letters of Swift, and nine of his housekeeper, Mrs. Whiteway, furnish many lively traits of the character of the Dean; and are followed by LXXXVI letters of Bishop Berkeley; LIII of Congreve; five of Addison; four of Steele; three of the Duke of Ormond; and one of Bp. Rundle. The genuineness of the whole is beyond dispute. Those of Swift and Mrs. Whiteway (one only excepted, which was given by Dr. Saunders, of Dublin) were communicated by Henry Irvine, Esq. nephew to Mr. Richardson, the gentleman to whom they were addressed.—Bp. Berkeley's were received from Mr. Archdall, the learned author of the *Monasticon Hibernicum* (see above, art. 37, p. 143); and the letters of Steele, Congreve, Addison, and the Duke of Ormond, from the editor's relation, the Right Hon. John-Monck Mason; to whom, we are told, "the world is indebted for the most able commentary on the writings of Shakespear that has ever appeared."

As a publisher, Mr. Berkeley can claim little other merit than what arises from having given these letters to the publick. They are accompanied with scarcely any illustration; nor has he superintended the correction of the press. In a preliminary "Inquiry into the Life of Dean Swift," which evidently shews that Mr. B. is a writer of capability, he thus characterises the various biographers of the Dean.

"The first in order is Lord Orrery. As, during the life of Swift, this man was the most assiduous of his visitors, and the most servile of his flatterers, when the memoirs of the illustrious Dean were announced as coming from the pen of Orrery, expectation waited the appearance of unlimited panegyric. Great was the disappointment of the world when a *libel*, replete with the most *ungenerous*, the most *unmerited* accusations, was the only tribute his Lordship offered to the memory of departed worth. To see the hand of Friendship *planting a thorn* at the grave it ought to have *decorated with roses*, excited the *indignation* of the good, and the *wonder* of the bad.—On a conduct so repugnant to honour and to justice, and for which no cause but the general depravity of weak minds has hitherto been assigned, the following anecdote will perhaps throw some light. Lord Orrery having one day gained admission to Swift's library, discovered a letter of his own, written several years before, lying still unopened, and on which Swift had written, 'This will keep cold.' As, in a publication of this kind, authenticity is of the utmost importance, I shall to this, as to every other anecdote, add the name of my informer. The story which I have just communicated was related to me by the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, and son of the late Bishop of Cloyne. Were any additional authority necessary to procure it credit, I could add, that the story was also related to me by the late Archbishop of Tuam, who thought, as I do, that it fully accounts for the malignity that dictated, and the treachery that blackens, every page of Lord Orrery's publication.—Whilst the sanction of Swift could support his Lordship's ill-founded claims to genius, boundless was the respect which he professed to entertain for his literary patron: but when the venerable pile was mouldering in the dust, the right honourable biographer erected on the ruins a *temple to Perfidy*; and though he had not even the courage of the ass to insult the dying lion, yet, monster-like, he preyed upon the carcase. I shall conclude my observations on his Lordship's performance by saying, that, though he possessed the amplest means of information, he has given the publick a work equally deficient in matter and in truth."—Although, after what I have said, to draw Lord Orrery's character is hardly necessary, yet, as he once had a sort of literary reputation, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne's opinion of him was, "My Lord Orrery would be a man of genius if he knew how to set about it."

"Dr. Hawkesworth is the next of Swift's biographers that occurs. For the task he undertook his talents were fully equal; and the period at which he wrote was friendly to impartiality. Swift had now been dead some years; and Hawkesworth was the first man from whom the publick could expect a totally unprejudiced account of his life. To
Hawkes-

Hawkefworth, except as a writer, Swift was wholly unknown. His mirth had never enlivened the hours, nor had his satire embittered the repose, of him who was now to be his biographer; circumstances these highly favourable to impartial investigation and candid decision. But alas! Hawkefworth contented himself with such materials as the Life of Orrery and the Apologies of Dean Swift and Dr. Delany afforded, adding nothing to this stock of information but a few scattered remarks collected by Johnson. Of his performance, therefore, I shall only observe, that its information is sometimes useful and amusing, and that its misrepresentations are never intentional.

"Some years after the publication of Hawkefworth's Life, on the Collection of the British Poets, Johnson, the general and able biographer, reclaimed for his own use the materials he had originally communicated to his friend. Of fresh matter he added little. At his time of life indolence was excusable. But the little which he gave bears incontestable marks of its origin; and, however incorrect the Life of Swift (as given by Johnson) may be considered, it is but justice to say, that he is the only one of the Dean's biographers who has offered any thing in extenuation of his conduct towards Stella and Vanessa. At the same time, it is impossible not to regret, that, when Johnson became the biographer of Swift, he should have contented himself with pursuing the beaten track; for, had he provided himself with materials that might have easily been collected, a Life would have been given to the world which, like his own inimitable *Rasselas*, would have at once diffused pleasure and instruction.

"The last of this great man's biographers was Sheridan; a name not unknown to genius, and with which one has long been accustomed to connect ideas of literary merit and of Swift. From the writer now before us may be collected much information, and that information well authenticated. His father's intimacy, and his own acquaintance with the Dean, had enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of Swift's *later* years, of which Dr. Sheridan was the constant companion; and it is about them only that the publick wishes for information. The former were passed in a station *too conspicuous* to admit of *secrecy*, in a manner *too splendid* to escape *observation*. At the same time, I cannot refrain from observing, that some few passages in Sheridan's memoirs are deserving of *censure*, especially in his attempt to vindicate the conduct of Swift towards those two celebrated females, who bartered happiness for immortality. He seems, on that occasion, to have collected improper circumstances, and to have stated them by way of extenuation. I am, however, well convinced, that to him they must have appeared in a light widely different, as his attachment to the memory of

Swift was too sincere to justify any suspicion to the contrary. Notwithstanding these faults, it would be highly unjust to the memory of Mr. Sheridan were I to dismiss this subject without saying that his work breathes a spirit of truth and candour which does honour to the writer's heart; and that his Life of Swift will, together with other useful publications, rescue from oblivion the memory of an honest man."

The whole of what we have hitherto quoted is so consonant to our own ideas, that we cannot but heartily join with Mr. Berkeley in adopting them.—He next gives his opinion of Mrs. Pilkington, Deane Swift, Esq. and Dr. Delany. Mrs. Pilkington is dispatched without much ceremony.

"Her predominant features," we are told, "were, some wit, much assurance, and a total disregard of truth."

"Mr. Deane Swift seems not to have had any great talents for controversy; and to have, on some occasions, betrayed a marvellous want of judgement.—The defects in his Apology are not few, but appear to have proceeded more from want of judgement than from any other cause."

"Dr. Delany's performance, though by no means so comprehensive as it might have been, would, however, have effectually silenced the yelps of Lord Orrery, had his Lordship been a private gentleman: but a noble author was then a *rara avis*; and his Lordship's volume possessed the inestimable charm of novelty. The respect due to his rank was extended to his work; and the parties, who had for years smarted under the lash of Swift's patriotic pen, readily joined in the howl raised by his Lordship, and, like the deaf adder of old, stopped their ears to the voice of Truth."

Mr. Berkeley proceeds, and not without success, to vindicate the Dean from the charges of misanthropy and impiety; and candidly admits that he was to blame in his conduct towards Vanessa. Some anecdotes of Stella are given, in a letter from her niece, who has, however, in one circumstance, very materially confounded chronology. The reason that is given for Hetty Johnson's being taken into the protection of Sir William Temple is, that her mother's little fortune had been greatly injured by the SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE; an event which certainly did not take place till more than twenty years after Sir William's death.

"In 1716, Swift and Stella," Mr. B. says, "were married by the Bishop of Clogher, who himself related the circumstance to Bishop Berkeley; by whose relict the story was communicated to me." And Mr. B. adds, on the authority of "Richard Brennan, the servant in whose arms Swift breathed his last,

who

who attended him during the six years that immediately preceded his death, and who is at present one of the bell-ringers at St. Patrick's church, and is in a state of penury; that when he [Brennan] was at school, there was a boy boarded with the master, who was commonly reported to be the Dean's son by Mrs. Johnson. He added, that the boy strongly resembled the Dean in his complexion; that he dined constantly at the deanery every Sunday; and that, when other boys were driven out of the deanery-yard, he was suffered to remain there and divert himself. This boy survived Mrs. Johnson but a year or two at most."

"The manners of Stella were gentle to a great degree; her mind was rather elegant than strong; her reading was extensive; her wit was rather agreeable than brilliant; whilst her patience and her piety will find more to admire than to imitate them."

"The heart of Vaneffa was tender, and her sensibility great; whilst her mind was possessed of a degree of strength not always to be found amongst the fair sex; and her talents in many points eclipsed those of her unfortunate rival."

Thus far Mr. Berkeley and ourselves have jogged-on (on our side at least) in a disposition to be pleased; when, as the Fates would have it, some officious friend popped into his hand a note upon the *TATLER*, which has roused an unappeasable flame. To a descendant of the good Bishop who possessed "every virtue under Heaven," much may be forgiven. But how Mr. B. can reconcile to his own nice feelings the wanton and unmerited asperity he has shewn to one of our literary coadjutors, is left to himself to determine. An old proverb (which we do not pretend to apply) says, "one * * * may easily ask more questions than ten wise men can answer." Without giving Mr. B. the trouble to consult "the archives" he so fastidiously affects to despise, he would have found all HIS questions answered, if he had deigned to consult (what his Friend MIGHT have shewn him in Dublin as easily as the *TATLER*) the LVIIth volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 194; where he would have seen, that the Editor and the Annotator of the *Tatler* were very different persons (this the Preface to the *Tatler* also would have told him); and that the charge of ingratitude rested wholly on the indisputable veracity of the late excellent Dr. Salter, Master of the Chatterhouse; who solemnly declared he had read the letters alluded to, but that they were afterwards burnt in the fire

GENT. MAG. February, 1790.

which destroyed an infinite number of valuable papers in the chambers of the Hon. Cha. Yorke in Lincoln's-inn. On the charge of the rape so much has been already said (we will add, so properly said) in our vol. LVII. p. 194, that we content ourselves with referring to it.

Thus much for controversy. We now resume the more agreeable task of selecting some entertaining extracts.

The Duke of Ormond says,

"I am very glad gentlemen begin to have their eyes open, and that some people are seen in their true light. My Lord Pembroke came to town last night; but there is nothing in the report of his being to be made Admiral." Dec. 28, 1707.

And again, Aug. 4, 1709,

"I hope the gentlemen that opposed what was desired when I was in the Government will now be shewn in their true light. I own I could not but wonder that they have been so long mistaken in them; but Time discovers most things.—I am very glad that my friends have been so firm in preserving the Test; which is, as you say, the great barrier against Popery and Presbytery."

The Letters of Berkeley commence in November, 1713, when we find him on his road to Sicily as secretary of embassy to the Earl of Peterborough. After a narrow escape in reaching Calais, he passed through Paris, where, among other objects of curiosity, he saw, "in the English College, inclosed in a coffin, the body of King James. Bits of the coffin, and of the cloth that hangs the room, have been cut away for relics, he being esteemed a great Saint by the people."

From Paris, he passed through Lyons, Chambery, and Turin, to Leghorn, and thus describes his journey:

"Savoy was a perpetual chain of rocks and mountains, almost impassible for ice and snow. And yet I rode post through it, and came off with only four falls; from which I received no other damage than the breaking my sword, my watch, and my snuff-box. On New-year's-day we passed Mount Cenis, one of the most difficult and formidable parts of the Alps which is ever passed over by mortal men. We were carried in open chairs by men used to scale these rocks and precipices, which in this season are more slippery and dangerous than at other times, and at the best are high, craggy, and steep enough to cause the heart of the most valiant man to melt within him. My life often depended on a single step. No one will think that I exaggerate, who considers what it is to pass the Alps on New-year's-day. I am

now

now hardened against wind and weather, earth and sea, frost and snow; can gallop all day long, and sleep but three or four hours at night. The court here is polite and splendid, the city beautiful, the churches and colleges magnificent, but not much learning stirring among them. However, all orders of people, clergy and laity, are wonderfully civil; and every where a man finds his account in being an Englishman, that character alone being sufficient to gain respect."

In 1717 he was at Naples, and visited Mount Vesuvius while in a state of eruption, and not without some peril. but the particulars have been already given at length in our vol. XX. p. 161. —We shall resume this article in our next.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *History of the Year 1788*, just published at Venice, is the LVIIth volume of the History, begun in 1730; the author is well known by the fourteen volumes he has already written, and by other historical works.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

J. CRADOC says, "To answer your punning correspondent, vol. LIX. p. 810, in his own language, *I do not like it*. For want of attention to the context of the passage in *Macbeth*, act II. scene 3, he has corrected it into absolute nonsense."

We acknowledge what was said of the MS. library of the *metropolitan*, p. 1027, is somewhat inaccurately expressed; but the connexion shews it could not possibly be meant of the church of Canterbury, but was intended for that of *Saxum*, with the parochial registers of which diocese it is contrasted.

It would seem by what is said vol. LIX. p. 1193, as if our Reviewers could not write to be understood, or our readers could not, or would not, understand them; for that the present measures and resolutions of the Dissenters are factious, in opposition to the established government of this country, as much as the writings and sophistry of some of their leading divines are to the fundamental doctrines of Revelation, cannot be denied. It is well that some men in the world can *gulp* tests; for, when tests are abolished, all men will *gulp* down the offices and emoluments of the Church and State, and take the liberty of paying themselves for propagating every heterogeneous system of religion or politics that can enter into every eccentric or crazy brain, and teach both *lawyers* and *bishops* their duty. With all their attachment to the House of Brunswick, the Dissenters take every opportunity to tell that House they do not understand their duty; and Dr. Price scruples not to tell the third prince of that illustrious House he is a *slave*.

We are much obliged to our correspondent T. S. for his account of what *has been done*, and *is intended to be done*, by the new Society for

Francis Baron Prandau has published, in German, a critical *History of Vienna*, from A. D. 8, to the death of Charles the Great, including Upper Pannonia, in which it stands; with a sketch of the causes which permitted the Roman provinces to become a prey to the barbarians: vol. I. with a map. Füsselman, Fischer, and Larndacher, assert, from a monument found at Vienna, that it was a *state* in the time of Tiberius; whereas it was a *town* in that of Aurelian, and had been a Roman station long before. In a vignette at the beginning are, a Roman milliarey, three seals, a vase, and a plan of the *Castra Stativa*; and in one at the end a coin of Decius, already published.

Dr. Ludche has published *A Description of the Turkish Empire, as at present*, in three volumes; the third containing corrections and additions, chiefly relating to Turkish literature, and contradicting Baron Reidesel.

Reformation of Manners, and are glad to find their reforms do not begin, as was HINTED they ought, with the Liturgy. See our vol. LIX. 1026; and p. 123 of this month.

We are obliged to Z. A. for his kind and candid letter; but when *he* considers the character of the person *he* feels for, our Reviewers cannot forget the tendency of every thing he offers to the Publick; and we think it our duty, as members of the community, to oppose such tenets to the utmost of our power; and on such occasions the warmth of our minds is not easily repressed. Other Reviewers and other writers have borne the like testimony against that *par nobile*, who, by their fine-spun speculations, are leveling the faith and practice of mankind to an equality of the most dangerous kind—the last resource of disappointed and desperate men.

Dr. P. in "Defences of Unitarianism for the Years 1788 and 1789," p. 45, refers to an opinion of Bp. Sherlock concerning the Trinity. But it so happens, that *Bishop* Sherlock never published his thoughts, expressly, upon that subject. It was his Lordship's father, Dean of St. Paul's, who distinguished himself in the Trinitarian controversy of the last century. Carelessness and inaccuracy in a point so well known, and so easily ascertained, will lead common readers to suspect, that little credit can be due to Dr. P's bold assertions in matters of remote antiquity, and of a more doubtful nature.

The favours of D. W. X. shall all be used.

Our correspondent E. returns thanks to Philo-Sabbaticus, vol. LIX. p. 1192, for the very sensible and pleasing paper recommending the "observance of the Sabbath," and to express his wishes that it may produce the good effects it was designed to answer.

For the constellation P. Q. has collected, pp. 1197, 8, in *addition* to the *additions* to Dr. Blair's Chronology, E. is greatly obliged; but trusts P. Q. will excuse being reminded that, whatever pains and sorrows the unfortunate and much-to-be-pitied Prince Charles in life, he endured the pains of death but once, and that was not in 1784, but Jan. 31, 1788.—Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," a book not scarce, will answer E's enquiry.

F. says, "Eudemon, vol. LIX. p. 1199, is correct, when he tells us, that the substantive *tyke* (Hen. V. act ii. sc. 1), means a clown, a hind, or a farmer's drudge, in Yorkshire; but that further North in England, and through all Scotland where the English language is spoken, *tyke* is synonymous with *dog*. The glossary to Burn's Poems will prove this; and that Mr. Steevens deserved not his reprehension.

B. L. A. says, the fine sonnet, vol. LIX. p. 1209, had been given, with a prose translation, and some sensible remarks, in the ingenious and lamented Mr. Maty's Review, 1784, p. 311.—His other articles very soon.

Mr. BECKWITH, in answer to M. C. p. 12, says, he has several cogent reasons for not bringing forward to the public view his second volume. He printed 500 copies of vol. I.; and in about six years has been nearly repaid his expences. He has about 100 copies, he says, yet undisposed of, locked up, where he intends they shall remain. Living at a distance from the press, he could not correct the typographical errors. A state of ill health for some years past, and some family-afflictions, have prevented him from making much addition to his stock of Customs and Tenures. And the small success of the first, with other reasons, has, in a great measure, determined him not to hazard the publication of a second volume.

Capt. Grose thanks D. T. for his remarks in p. 26; and will be obliged to him for the communications he mentions.

A correspondent asks, whence Mr. Grose got the calculations quoted by D. T. p. 27, of the revenues of Ramsey and Glastonbury abbeys. The same correspondent rejoices the controversy between Mr. Weston and Miss Seward is likely to be soon concluded.

The paragraph on the tumulus, p. 37, l. 13—19, refers to "the mount in the close under the tall ash," not to "the garden."

Another correspondent would admit the sense assigned to ΑΙΜΑ; in our last Index Indicatorius, by S. H. Y. p. 68. on any other occasion, and confirm it by the well-known line of Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 836.

Proijce tela SANGUIS meus.

But in the text in question, Acts xx. 18, he is of opinion that it must bear the same sense as the blood of Jesus and of Christ in various other passages of the New Testament, and a number of MSS. cited by Mill, edit. Kutter, read *αἷμα* ΘΕΟΥ καὶ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ, or ΚΥΡΙΟΥ simply.

The appellation of "duck," given to children, p. 68, T. W. imagines to have arisen from their waddling so much like that animal when they first make use of their legs.

A. B. says, "Before the author of the biographical anecdote on Mr. Snow Clayton, p. 85, had been so lavish of his encomiums on the deceased, he ought to have made an enquiry, whether any of the relations of the widow of the late Dr. Robert Thomlinson, of Whickham, were living, who might possibly be able to contradict some part of what he has said; and might also give the publick an historical account of the means he took of accumulating his wealth, and of being so liberal at his death."

The third volume of Mr. Stuart's Athens (see p. 141) is in great forwardness.

What Mr. TROUGHTON asks for does not depend on what we should ourselves chuse; but on the Booksellers at large, who have the property of the Works. His wish will, we believe, be gratified in due time.

If the Gentleman who is possessed of the Second Volume of HONEST TOM MARTIN'S Suffolk Church Monuments, beginning probably at p. 90, and ending at p. 218 or 219, will be so obliging as to favour the owner of the first volume with the loan of it for a little time, he shall be welcome to the use, in the mean while, of the first volume, which has an exact Index to both volumes. Mr. Deck, bookseller and postmaster, of Bury, will receive and take care of it, or any information about it, for G. A.

A CONSTANT READER will find the names of all the *parishes* in England and Wales, and of most of the patrons of the livings, in Bacon's "Liber Regis." A small book to the same purport was published some years ago in Ireland; and is likely to be much improved by Dr. Beaufort, when his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map" of that kingdom is completed. The names of the present incumbents are in the respective histories of such counties as have been recently published; in Nash's Worcestershire, and Haisted's Kent, for example; or in Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire, or Nichols's for Leicestershire. A complete set of County Maps is in the new edition of Camden; and for most of the separate counties, surveys have been published separate on a large scale.

W. C. wishes to see a receipt for preserving the plumage of birds after death.

We thank ONGARIENSIS very much.

The hint of R. S. shall be attended to whenever it can conveniently be done.

A letter for S. W. is left at our Printer's.

We are obliged to Mr. CHADWICK; and shall print the letter and verses of our good friend Mr. KYNASTON next month.

LOUIS RENAS, if possible, in our next; with the communications of S. H. and T. W. R.; Mr. TYSON on Kirkstall; ZENO; L. L.; a PRESBYTER; W. & D.; ROBIN HOOD; A LOVER OF THE ARTS; &c. &c.

THE

Mr. URBAN, Solihull, Feb. 22.

THE Opening of the following little Poem would be somewhat obscure, were I not to inform your Readers that, on the Commencement of my Acquaintance with Miss Seward, the comparative Merits of Pope and Dryden becoming a Subject of our Discussion, I was so strangely disconcerted by the Archness of her Smile, the Vivacity of her Repartees, and the indefinable Brightness of such Eyes as I never before beheld, that I was actually dumbfounded.—The Circumstance mentioned in the *first Triplet* (ludicrous as it may seem to such as “wear *Flints* in their Bosoms, by way of *Hearts*,”) was literally a Fact.

Despairing, therefore, to confute my fair Opponent *vis à vis*, I chose the more prudent Method of epistolary Debate; but, after making some Progress, I dropped, or at least postponed, my Design, for Reasons unnecessary to recite: and the Verses would, probably, never have been compleated, but for her public Attack on my Poetic Opinions.

So long fastened as I have been on the Rack of Controversy, I shall not be thought to make an ill Use of my Emancipation, by shewing my Charity for my Amiable Tormentor; and, though I cannot be supposed to relish, in any high Degree, the *Means* she has employed for my Conversion, I am not displeased with an Occasion of expressing my unaffected Approbation of her *Motives*.

My Contemporaries may reproach me (and, perhaps, justly) with my Temerity, in daring to delineate what none of them have attempted—viz. a WHOLE-LENGTH Portrait of a Lady who is as much the Glory of the present Age as she will be the Admiration of all succeeding ones.—They who have not witnessed her Triumphs in the Drawing-room, nor seen her in those happier Hours of Domestic Retirement when the less *glaring* but not less *valuable* Graces unfold themselves, will be apt to suspect me of hyperbolical Adulation; they who *have* will be inclined to wonder that such animating Scenes should have inspired me with no greater Portion of Enthusiasm, and that from so glowing an Original so cold a Copy could be drawn!

TRUTH guides my Pencil, and describes a faithful Outline; GENIUS and SKILL vouchsafe not their Aid—to fill it up.

JOSEPH WESTON.

TO MISS SEWARD.

Boast not, fair Victress, that so soon were gain'd

The Honours of a Field so ill maintain'd!
Boast not; for most unequal were our Arms:
Mine—feeble VOCALS; thine—Almighty
CHARMS! (Pride!)

My Flight (be this my Comfort, this my
Nor Friend shall pity, nor shall Foe deride;
No Force *terrestrial* could my Soul dismay:
Arms of *etherial* Temper urge RESISTLESS
Way!

Not all the Wonders of that witching Tongue,
Whose every Accent breathes the Soul of Song
—Not all the Effulgence of that mighty Mind,
Enrich'd by Fancy, and by Taste refin'd—
Not the soft Blush, which on that glowing
Cheek

[speak—
Can speak—what WORDS must never hope to
Not the sly Sophistry of that sweet Smile,
Which might the Fierce disarm—the Wife
beguile—

No—nor the Magic of that Air sublime—
Could shake my Duty to the PRINCE OF
RHYME:

'Twas that electric GLANCE, which, }
flashing, flies, [Eyes,
On Wings of Lightning, from those ardent
That wither'd every Pow'r—and snatch'd
th' unyielded Prize!

Illustrious DRYDEN! O forbear to blame
My half-desertion of thy righteous Claim!
Were every Nerve of Elocution mine—
How weak to th' Eloquence of *Eyes divine*!
Thy own great MEXICAN—his Cause though
just, [his Trust—

His Host though countless, and though firm
Found Justice, Confidence, and Myriads vain,
When STRANGE ARTILLERY o'er th' embattled Plain

Inbeauteous—fatal Coruscations play'd, [aid!
And FIRE FROM HEAV'N appear'd the Foe to
Like ME admiring, and like ME amaz'd,
(His plummy Diadem *quivering* as he gaz'd!)
Dazzled, confounded, aw'd, he left the Field—
Unskilful to resist—untaught to yield!

The Wonder ceas'd.—The Purple Tide re-
turn'd [burn'd

To his blanch'd Cheek; with pristine courage
His swelling Breast: his Country's Wrongs
to right, [qual Fight.

And guard his ancient Gods, he brav'd th' unequal
Though, more than CORTES fear'd, a Foe is
mine,

Who of a greater POPE the Right Divine
Dauntless maintains, yet, since (fond Terrors
o'er) [more—

I feel that VOICE—I feel those EYES no
True to myself, and to my IDOL true,
The dangerous Conflict, *distant*, I renew;
Waging, like MONTEZUMA*, *feather'd war*,
With HER whom I revere—with HIM whom
I abhor!

Once, once again the Rival Bards survey;
In Candour's equal Scale, one Moment, weigh
Each glittering Ore: the Hero of my Theme
Ponderous shall sink, and light POPE strike
the Beam.

First view “the God of *thine* Idolatry.”—
What airy Car, what winged Steed has HE?
None.—Aims he, then, a nobly-painful Flight,
Up some rough, craggy Rock's stupendous
Height?

* “Lauriger EDVARDUS, *pennata Marte*
timendus.” Morin's *Pbilos. Ardenæ*.
Or

Or cleave his potent Spells the yawning
Ground, [fathomless Profound?
T'explore, with daring Foot, the vast, the
No.—O'er the flowery Level of the Plain,
In pompous Indolence, he sweeps his Train;
Like ISRAEL'S Tribes, in EGYPT'S fatal Day,
With borrow'd Gold and Jewels cheaply gay,
Solemn and slow, the verdant Vale along,
With measur'd March he moves, and sings
his Cuckow-song.

Now mark great DRYDEN! From the vile,
vile Earth, [Worth,
That own'd—yet not rewarded—modest
He bounds indignant; on a Whirlwind's
Wings [rings
He mounts sublime: the vast Empyreum
With Sounds that might a Seraph's Self en-
trance!

The list'ning Spheres their everlasting Dance
Suspend; to wonder at the Strains unknown:
At mortal Strains—harmonious as their own!
Amaz'd to find his Fingers, all on Fire,
Elicit Sparkles from a living Lyre,
And rouse to vengeful Rage, and sooth to
soft Desire!

Now, like a Meteor, with eccentric Flight,
He shoots along; and leaves a Trail of Light:
Now on the fleecy Bosom of a Cloud
Reposes; while beneath him, murmuring loud
Its jealous Fears, the Thunder rolls away;
And innocent around him envious Light'nings
play.

O Thou, who (free from Pride, from
Envy free,
If not from Prejudice) art wont to see
This genuine Sun of the Parnassian Sky
Through Glass detain'd—attentive to descry
Those grateful Spots that not deform, but
grace, [Face—
With softening Shade, his too refulgent
Triumphant pointing to that spurious Light,
That THEBAN Prodigy, so vainly bright,
On whose portentous Glare, (of Vapour
form'd,
And magnified by Mist,) uncheer'd, unwarm'd,
The gaping Vulgar gaze—can Taste like
THINE [VINE?
Deem Earib-born Exhalations—FIRES DI-
What more than Talismanic Charm can bind
In Error's Fetters thy energetic Mind?
'Tis SYMPATHY, with melting, dove-like
Eye— [th'eternal Sigh.
Who drops th'incessant Tear, and heaves

Have I not seen thee?—Yes—with Terror
seen [Spleen,
That gentle Bosom—which nor Rage, nor
Nor Guilt shall ever ruffle—throb with
Pangs
Convulsive!—Lo!—in awful Balance hangs
A Parent's precious Life!—What Force has
FEAR,
That, ere it fall, congeals that starting Tear!
What Force DESPAIR, that steals from Eyes
so bright
Each Scintillation of Celestial Light—

Till, beamless, motionless, they *not* ILLUME
—But prove how deep the Tinge of Grief's
impervious GLOOM!

'Tis past!—The Prayers of Piety prevail—
A DAUGHTER'S Prayers—and turn the wa-
vering Scale. [Tears!

Now melt, thou sable CLOUD, in beauteous
Now, lovely Mourner, hush thy frantic Fears!
While Sleep's balsamic Dews his Eyelids close,
Give thy sad, suff'ring Breast to taste Repose!
Ah! 'twill not be!—A Thousand fond
Alarms

Sick Fancy fright with visionary Harms;
And every filial Fibre is in Arms!

Sleep THOU, then, good old Man! Securely
sleep,

While thy parental Offspring wakes to weep,
Dubious Pulsation tremblingly to trace,
And mark each Muscle of the varying Face!
Sleep on; an Host of Virtues is thy Guard—
Of a fond Father's Toils the Fruit—and sweet
Reward! [know—

Know hence, vile Scoffers—bold Blasphemers
Virtue can find a Recompense BELOW;
One Gem from that bright Crown, in purer
Skies, [Wise!

That waits the plainly Goon, and simply
Had not thy watchful Zeal, Time-honour'd
Sage,

Op'd on her infant-view the Sacred Page,
And stor'd the fertile Eden of her Mind
With Vegetation of immortal Kind—
(Guarding each Avenue, with anxious Care,
Lest Serpent-Vice should find an Entrance
there,)— [Pain,

Sinking with Weakness, and oppress'd with
Thine EYE had eloquently ask'd—in vain;
No duteous Fondness had thy Wish presag'd,
Thy Weakness strengthen'd, and thy Pain
assuag'd; [Tongues

No Daughter's Praises, from a Thousand
Echoing, had charm'd thine Ear, like Syren's
Songs;

No Daughter's Glories had, reflective, shed
A radiant Circle round thy hallow'd Head!

When Phebus thus, has run his lengthen'd
Race, [Face,
And Evening Clouds obscure his beauteous
While his faint transient, OCCIDENTAL
Gleams

Contrast the Brightness of his ORIENT Beams,
In mournful Majesty, the Night's fair Queen
Ascends, to solemnize his closing Scene;
Mingles her rising with his setting Rays,
And the blest Light Hail lent, all-gratefully,
repays.

With Fear—with Grief—with Tendernefs
like thine,

Saw POPE his doting Parent's Day decline.
O wonder-working Pow'r, whose strong
Control

Can tame the fiercest Savageness of Soul!
He, whom nor Pity, Truth, nor Justice
fway'd,

Great NATURE'S Call omnipotent obey'd;
Life's

Life's melancholy Evening Hour to sooth,
And restless Languor's thorny Couch to smooth,
His pious Task:—how cheerfully, how well
That Task he plied—his own sweet Numbers
tell.

O when the fearful, the tremendous Day
Of RETRIBUTION shines—when deep Dis-
may, [Breast,
With Fiend-like Fang, shall fasten on his
While All whom his despotic PRIDE oppress,
All whose fair Fame his ENVY undermin'd,
All whom his HATE, with Cruelty refin'd,
Stretch'd on the Mind's dire Rack, shall,
pointing, rise, [Eyes—
And view his shuddering Form with pitying
May Penitence have purg'd each Crimson Stain
—But *this* bright Feature of the Soul remain
Full in the Sight of that ETERNAL SON,
Who cried “not mine—but *thy* great Will be
done!”

Who 'gainst unutterable Tortures strove—
With dying Voice to perfect FILIAL LOVE—
And may this GODLIKE Attribute alone
For Human Errors plead, for Human Crimes
atone!

Well (lovely Sophist!) well have Sages said,
“The tenderest Heart can *dupe* the wisest
Head!”

One SOLITARY STAR, the dark, dark Mind
Of the fell Tyrant brightning, joy'd to find—
When call'd to shine in more congenial Skies—
Its dear * *Twin Constellation*, sparkling, rise;
Its dear Twin-Sparkles, with impassion'd
Gaze, [Rays!

Sighing, laments the last—lov'd—lingering
And, sure, one lingering, lov'd, fraternal Ray
Hast to thy *inmost Bosom* wing'd its Way!

For, did not SYMPATHY's seductive Charm
Thy trait'rous *Feeling* 'gainst thy Judgement
arm,

Could'st THOU the LORD of Lyric Lays asperse,
And praise—a *Weaver* of MECHANICK Verse?
Thou! Who, with DRYDEN's, nay, with
MILTON's Fire, [Lyre—

Sweep'st the bold Chords of a Cherubic
While Sounds Celestial undulate along,
Now sweetly soft, and now sublimely strong!
Thou! Who, when Wit and Worth resign
their Breath,

Bidst them *deride* the pointless Dart of Death—
The Meed bestowing Bards *alone* can give—
To LIVE—till Nature's SELF shall cease to
live! [Stores,

Thou! who, from Fancy's rich exhaustless
Hast form'd what, spurn'd by Folly, Sense
adores!

(Nor was it strange LOUISA, Angel-bright,
Should *blind* dull Critics—with EXCESS OF
LIGHT!)

Never, t'exalt the Soul with generous Pride,
And win rebellious PASSION to the Side

Of bleeding DUTY, *Malice* must confess,
Did Fiction shine in a diviner Dress.
But 'TIS NOT FICTION.—Friend of Human-
kind, [MIND!
It finds a faithful Mirror—in thy matchless
An Hour *must* come (but far, O wondrous
far,

Avert that Hour, each tutelary Star!)
When THOU, to whom—magnetic as the
Pole— [Soul—
Turns every Eye, and Ear, and Heart, and
Shalt fascinate no more; all powerless, laid
In Death's cold Arms, and black Oblivion's
Shade!

Well hast thou chosen, then, with wisest Art,
To thy undying VERSE thy CHARMS t' impart;
Each Flash of Fancy, every sparkling Grace,
Each nameless Energy of Mind and Face,
Each perishable Beauty, to *transfuse*—
To bloom, and bloom for EVER—on th'im-
mortal MUSE!

Thus in some Room, that mourns excluded
Day,
At one small Inlet darts th'indignant Ray,
While, through a Crystal Medium, faithful
shewn,

Creation shines—in Glories all her own.
Here Valleys smile, in Robes of tenderest
Green! [Scene!

There Mountains frown a Horror o'er the
Wak'd by a Zephyr's Wing, the ruffled Stream,
Emitting *Diamonds* to the Noon-tide Beam,
Trembles; or, hush'd in Silence and Repose,
The blue Expanse its glassy Bosom shews!
Nature's fair Miniature, serenely bright,
In one illumin'd Circle's mellow'd Light,
With unfatiguing Lustre, captivates the
Sight!

To late Posterity's admiring Eyes
Thus thy own Beauties shall, reflected, rise;
While many a wiser, many a worthier Age
Shall view THYSELF—in thy transcendent
PAGE;

That Page—which Envy's venom'd Shafts
shall foil, [ing Toil—
And mock Time's cankering Tooth's unceas-
That Page—which, like VESUVIUS, flows
in FLAME!

Type of the Soul that animates thy Frame!
That Page—by every Virtue deep impress'd,
Which lights thy Countenance, and warms
thy Breast! [fin'd—

Sweet as thy SMILE, and as thy SPEECH re-
Pure as thy HEART, elastic as thy MIND—
Bright as those LIVING GEMS “of Ray se-
rene”—

Melodious as thy VOICE, majestic as thy MEIN!

But what avails all Beauty? Genius?
Worth? [Earth!

Daughters of Heav'n! Bow down to Sons of
Mere Clods of Clay, (whose Minds, inert and
dark,

No Beam illumines—no vivifying Spark!)
When Luna fills her Horns, in judgement plac'd
O'er the wide Realms of Science—Fancy—
Taste—

* Criticism may object that *my* CASTOR
and POLLUX are of different Sexes; *unjustly*
though:—Filial Piety is of *no* Sex.

In airy Vatican sit, triple-crown'd,
Indulgence to sell—or deal Damnation round!
Their venal Code admits no saving Clause
For Merit—scorning to *suborn* Applause;
All—ALL they doom—unkowing how to
spare— [the Fair!

The Great, the Wise, the Good, the Brave,

Thy chaste, thy moral, thy enchanting Page
Attracts full oft their Impotence of Rage;
And LET the Maniacs *fulminate* their Spleen
Against thy *Laurels* of eternal Green—
While, in the Graces'—in the Muses' Love—
Secure, thou smil'st—triumphant from above!
Thus some poor Idiot at the glorious Sun
Lances the *pure* Lightning—of a Gun!
Vain of the *momentary* Thunder's Sound,
And wrapt in deep'ning Shades that wreath
around,

“Lo! yon proud Orb—(he cries) no longer
proud— [a Cloud!”

“Shorn of his Beams, and glimmering through
The God—rejoicing in his Heavenly Way,
Shines on—and brightens still—to more
DISTINGUISH'D DAY! J. W.

ELEGIAC LINES

TO A YOUNG LADY,

ON THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.

SWEET Consolation! Oh, do thou impart
Thy balsam to the lovely mourner's heart;
Her grief allwage, the filial passion calm;
Be thou to her as Gilead's holy balm! [fled,
Say to the maid, “What tho' thy parent's
And now lies number'd with the silent dead;
That change, at different times, we all must
know,

To pass this scene of certain grief and woe;
And that mild Hope, the Christian's cheering
ray, [day;

Bids lift our thoughts up to the realms of
Where Piety must surely dwell in peace,
And taste the pleasures of a perfect bliss.
Thus in her bosom pour the healing oil,
Which can the keenest sense of grief beguile;
Thou, like the good Samaritan, canst bind
The deeper wounds that lacerate the mind.

W. HAMILTON REID.

TO MRS. BARBAULD.

WHY on yon bough neglected hangs
the lyre, [ing throng;

That wak'd, by Stella charm'd, the listen-
Glow'd to her touch with Fancy's wildest fire,
Or softly, sweetly breath'd the moral song?

Ah, who like Thee can bid it found again?

Can from its chords the mellow'd cadence
sing? [disdain

And wherefore should the practis'd bard
To pour her spirit on the trembling string?

Should Genius slumber on the couch of Ease,
Or active powers in indolence repose,

Vain were the gifts by Heav'n ordain'd to
please,

To mat the hear, or dissipate its woe.

Not unemployed perhaps thy talents lie,
If looks, if converse fill the passing hour;
And rapid days may roll unheeded by,
While calm Retirement lulls Thee in her
bower.

But shall thy life, no longer dear to Fame,
In Wisdom's secret vale unnotic'd glide;
Blest, tho' not triumphs swell thy wasted name,
If Learning's stores enrich the flowing tide?

Forbid it! every Virtue, every Muse, [mind;
That urg'd to 'public cares thy letter'd
Taught their lov'd charge each favourite theme
to chuse: [fin'd.

Her judgment fashion'd, and her taste re-
Blest with their smiles, thy sense-illumin'd
page

Could charm the serious and allure the gay;
With varied skill delight meridian Age, [ray.
Or chase the clouds from Reason's dawning

Still may thy steps the brilliant track pursue!
To Honour's loftiest sleep with spirit soar!
Nor let the world receive thy last adieu,
Till Genius fires, and Fancy paints no more!

Shall Stella's powers the votive lay fulfil?

Yes—the warm wish no longer is deny'd.
I see Thee lingering on the Muse's hill, [side.

* To cull fresh flowrets from its downy
These, from the public eye awhile conceal'd,
Shall round the sacred hearth their sweets
dispense;

Or, haply, to some favour'd few reveal'd,
With native odours gratify their sense.

Yet ah! transplant them to a rougher soil!
Well may they brave the critic's frigid clime;
Their blazon'd charms will bliss thy fostering
toil, [Time.

Will load with honied wealth the wings of
No common fate shall such sweet flowers
attend, [lovely bed;

But Fame shall snatch them from their
In one bright wreath their various beauties
blend;

And place the roseate garland on thy head.

R. B. C.

THE PALACE OF ISTAKER.

(Continued from p. 70.)

TH' ambitious Pair, with joy transported,
gaze; [blaze;

Their glitt'ring vests shine brighter by the
The'r eyes new lustre from the flame acquire,
And added beauty kindles new desire:

With pride thy nature's smilder charms forego,
And plunge impetuous to th' abyss below:

Yet with amazement as they downward tend,
The dire descent appears without an end;

With eager pace as onwards still they move,
They feel a force impel them from above,

* This alludes to some man script verses,
with a sight of which the Author has been
indulged.

Attractive pow'rs below their aid supply,
They seem no more to walk, but fall from
high.

At length their weary footsteps find a floor;
Their way impeded by a lofty door:
An ebon portal meets the Caliph's sight,
Oft seen before, in visions of the night:
The well-known Demon, prompt and ready,
stands,

The pondrous key he poises in his hands:
"Welcome!" he cry'd, "ye long expected
Pair!

"In spite of Mahomet, ye enter there."

He said—and to the lock apply'd his hand;
With thund'ring roar the brazen gates expand.
The Pair now enter'd with an equal roar;
Recoiling quick, they close, to part no more.
So high the roof, so wide the walls were
spread, [tread;

They think a plain's unmeasur'd length they
But soon the objects more familiar grown,
Long rows of columns and arcades are
shown.

To length beyond belief their lines extend,
Till in a radiant point they seem to end.
Gold-dust and saffron strew the marble floor,
Dazzle with brightness and with sweets o'er-
pow'r:

Censers surround them, wherefo'er they turn,
Where ambergrease and fragrant aloes burn:
O'er high-spread banquets tempting odors roll,
And the wine sparkles in the chrysal bowl:
Genii, of either sex, in airy ring,
Now dance lascivious, and now wanton sing.
But in the midst a strange promiscuous throng,
With different gestures constant mov'd along:
Some with flow steps seem'd gazing on the
ground; [around;

Some, torn with anguish, striking ran
Some, like the frantic Maniac, rag'd with
pain; [reign.
While dumb Despair in others seem'd to
But o'er them all a livid paleness spread,
Bespoke the wan complexion of the dead:
Deep in their sockets sunk, their haggard eyes
Seem'd Meteors which o'er marshy graves
arise: [alone,

By thousands press'd, each seem'd to be
Unconscious of all sufferings but his own;
And, writhing with intolerable smart,
Each kept his hand fix'd steady on his heart.

With terror struck, at such a sight of woe,
Vathek enquir'd the cause, yet fear'd to know.
"Cease vain demands," the sullen Demon
cry'd;

Thy wish to know shall soon be gratify'd.
But come, and seek with me the inmost
bow'rs, [ours."

There bend to Eblis, now your Lord, as
Forward they move; yet discompos'd in
mind, [behind.

They leave unmark'd, stupendous scenes
On either hand long perspectives extend,
Large Halls, and galleries that never end.
By gloomy embers, or by torches bright,
The polish'd walls reflect a ruddy light.

At length their journey's limit they behold,
Clos'd by long drapery, crimson streak'd with
gold: [o'er,

Here ceas'd the dances, and the songs were
The lights from far but glimmer'd on the
floor:

Behind the veils a gleaming brightness glows,
They part, and all the inner scene disclose.
Now the vast tabernacle opens round,
With leopards' shaggy spoils was spread the
ground;

Elders, and warriors, monarchs, genii, there
Prostrate on earth, their master's pow'r de-
clare.—

Upon a globe of fire, and plac'd on high,
The formidable Eblis met the eye;
Beauty and youth once in his form had shone;
Now tarnish'd was their grace, their lustre
gone:

In curling ringlets hung his flowing hair,
While his large eyes glar'd pride, and deep
despair.

His hand, tho' blasted by the bolts of God,
To curb the fiends sustain'd an iron rod.
The Prince's heart sunk at the awful sight,
Then first he bent to Earth, in dire affright.
Eblis his prostrate votaries survey'd, [may'd;
Nor with tremendous voice their souls dis-
As the fall'n angel still his form confest,
The angel's mildness still his voice express'd;
Not sweet, as when, in heavenly courts above,
He breath'd the notes of harmony and love;
Yet not terrific, did his accents sound,
Tho' spreading deepest melancholy round.

"Creatures of clay! who bend before my
throne" [own:

He said, "well pleas'd I claim ye as my
Enjoy of all your toils the destin'd meed,
In ev'ry wish, in each pursuit succeed:
Does wealth delight? in mines of riches live,
More than Golconda or Peru I give.
Does pleasure charm? go revel in those
bow'rs;

In music, feasting, love, employ yours hours.
Does pow'r invite? the Demons shall obey;
And beings more than human own your sway.
Does knowledge please? here, in the realms
below,

Go learn what mortal man can never know.
But, when each doubt is to your wish explain'd;
Say not, ungrateful! 'tis too dearly gain'd."—
The impious pair felt dying hopes renew;
Eager they wish to gratify their view:

"O! Genius, lead," they cry, "to those
bright stores;

The talismans of wealth and power are ours!
Th' insulting fiend, with eyes that wildly glare,
Bade them "Come on, and more than pro-
mis'd share."

Thro' a long aisle their hasty steps he led;
Lightly they follow his more pondrous tread.
They reach at length a long-extended court,
Whose marble walls a lofty dome support;
And fifty brazen gates are seen from far,
Secur'd with many a bolt and massy bar:
The place was darkened by a murky gloom,
Long biers of cedar stood athwart the room;

On each lay fleshless forms of kings long dead,
Tho' still some ray of light their eye-balls
And, only living to a sense of pain, [shed;
Some melancholy motion still retain;
Dejected looks they on each other dart,
With each right hand fix'd steady on the heart.
Beneath were grav'd the stories of their times,
Their names, their pow'r, their actions, and
their crimes. [one,

Great was their fame, and greater was but
Greatest, as wisest, David's matchless son:
Rais'd from the rest, beneath the dome he
lay;

More life appear'd to animate his clay;
Frequent he sigh'd, transfix'd by sorrow's dart;
And, like the rest, his hand still press'd his
heart:

He seem'd to listen to the fullen roar
Of a vast cataract's incessant show'r,
Which visible, a portal's grates between,
In part was jointly and at distance seen.
Its doleful murmur was the only sound.

That broke the silence which prevail'd around.
"Seest thou," the Demon to proud Vathek
cry'd, [“fide?”

“Those vases rang'd the Monarch's tomb be-
“There lie the Talismans, ordain'd by Fate,
“To burst the bars of ev'ry brazen gate;
“Seize them! be master of their treasure'd
“store! [“pow'r.”

“Their magic Guardians then shall own thy
Th' ill omen'd objects which attract their view,
Struck o'er the trembling Pair, a chilling dew;
With fault'ring step the Caliph ventur'd near,
Then at the Prophet's groans retir'd with fear.
As yet once more he strove to seize his prey.
From the dead lips these accents found their
way.— (To be concluded next month.)

HORACE ODE VII, Book 4, TRANSLATED.

“Diffugere nives, &c.”

THE Snow dissolves before the breeze,
Fresh robes of verdure cloathe the plain,
Thick foliage decks the waving trees,
And spring with smiles resumes her reign.

All Nature blooms: the furious floods
That spread their desolating tide
O'er spacious plains, through echoing woods,
Within their wonted channels glide.

The Nymphs, appal'd by Winter's blast,
Start, with the Graces, from their trance;
And, cheer'd by Flora's presence, haste
In naked charms to lead the dance.

Seasons but come to disappear:
The Hours in quick succession fly:
Each fleeting day, each changeful year,
Proclaims to Man mortality.

Rough Winter melts with vernal gales;
These shun fierce Summer's scorching ray;
This, fruitful Autumn: Autumn fails,
And Winter then resumes her sway.

GENT. MAG. February, 1790.

Thus Seasons soon revolve; and soon
Night flies the glittering shafts of Morn,
Earth blooms afresh; the waning Moon
Fills with new light her silver horn.

But when frail Man resigns his breath,
The rich, the virtuous, and the wife!
He ever in the bell of death
An unredeemed Victim lies.

Who knows, if that Almighty Power,
The fount of life! when this day's sun
Is set, will add another hour
To those that have already run?

Then bid adieu to care and strife;
Thy Soul let festive pleasures cheer:
Infuse with mirth the cup of life,
And disappoint thy greedy Heir.

When gloomy Death shall interpose
His cloud betwixt this Sun and thee;
When the stern Judge shall once disclose
His irreversible decree:

Thy lamp of life shall splendid birth
Or blazing eloquence resume?
Thy virtues warm the clay-cold earth,
And ope the portals of the tomb?

A Goddess great, a Hero brave,
Found love alike and friendship vain;
Her votary chaste she could not save,
He breaks his friend's Lethæan chain.
Nottingham, Feb. 1. G. W.

Translation of the Latin Lines in p. 12.

GENEROUS Maid, whom I approve
In business steady as in Love;
Rubies thy value far transcends,
On thee my happiness depends.
Listen to the wondrous tale
Which I am going to reveal:
Virtue hath predestin'd thee,
Providence declar'd to me;
Know for certain she's the best
She's a nonpareil confest.
Of this news I heard the sound
Sought the gem, and gladly found.

Barrack-Hill House near R. ROBINSON.
Stockport, Cheshire, Feb. 19.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

GIRL of my heart, whom Fate has giv'n
A blessing destin'd me from heav'n;
Just like Queen Anne of glorious fame,
Whose *Motto**, consecrates her name;
Attend and listen, whilst I tell
The truths thy virtues bid reveal:
That providence has mark'd thee mine,
And twin'd my thread of life with thine.
This surely know, that, such thy worth,
Thy equal lives not on the earth.
So Fame reports thee—and, in fine,
I boast to find the Jewel mine.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

ARREN.

* *Semper eadem.*

NATIONAL

N A T I O N A L A S S E M B L Y.

THE transactions of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY in France have been, and continue to be, so various and complicated, that it is impossible to preserve any connected arrangement of them. We have endeavoured to report the most interesting, among which are the following :

National Assembly, Feb. 5 ; note from the King :

" I give you notice, Mr. President, that it is my intention to repair this morning to the National Assembly : I expect to be there about noon ; and it is my wish to enter without ceremony.

[Signed] Louis."

Preparations were immediately made to receive his Majesty, and a deputation appointed to meet him. It was agreed, that, the Assembly not being a deliberative body, when the King is present the President only should speak.

The shortness of the time would admit of no other preparations than to cover the President's chair with a fine embroidered drapery of *fleurs de lys*.

An officer of the Assembly having announced the King, his Majesty was received at the inner door of the hall by M. de Pury, the President, and conducted to the chair, where the President took his place on his right hand. His Majesty was dressed in a plain suit of mourning, and attended by two pages and two officers of the guard.

The King saluted the Assembly, and in a speech of considerable length recapitulated all that they had done for the good of his subjects—the union of the three orders—the suppression of privileges—the organization of the municipalities—and the new division of the kingdom. He then touched, with modest dignity, on his own efforts to maintain order and tranquillity throughout the kingdom ; the respect due to the decrees of the legislative body ; and to quiet the discontents produced by the revolution, among those who are losers by the change of government, " I too," added his Majesty, " I too, have made sacrifices ; and I too should have cause to remonstrate, were I influenced by personal considerations ; but for the happiness, the happiness of my people—I will do more. In concert with the Queen, I will early teach my son to imbibe the principles of the new constitution ; and endeavour, by useful lessons, to form him such as I desire him to be, for the good of the nation which he will be called to govern."

His Majesty stood the whole time of his pronouncing this discourse, and was observed to shed tears towards the conclusion of it. The Assembly seemed to participate in the feelings of the Monarch.

After he had finished his speech, the President, in the name of the Assembly, ex-

pressed the grateful sense, which every Member felt, of the motives which had induced his Majesty to honour the Assembly with his royal presence : it was, he said, a wish to promote the happiness of his people that had induced him to take the step ; and it was with the most sincere joy the Members saw his Majesty in the midst of the representatives of a loving and a loyal people.

His Majesty returned to the Palace of the Thuilleries. The deputation appointed to meet him waited on him to the stairs of his apartment. On the way they were met by the Queen and the Dauphin. Her Majesty addressed them in the following terms :

" Gentlemen,

" I share the sentiments of the King, and join in heart and mind—I join in the proceeding which his love for his people has dictated to him. Look on my son ! I will constantly set before him the virtues of the best of fathers ; and I will instruct him early to respect public liberty, and to maintain the laws, of which I hope he will be the firmest support."

Next day the following address was presented to the King :

" Sire,

" We come to offer to your Majesty the first fruits of your patriotism and your virtues.

" The forgetting of all divisions ; the union of all particular interests in the public interest alone ; the solemn oath pronounced by the Representatives of the French people, to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, the King, and the Constitution ; the citizens in crowds demanding to be associated in this august and holy compact—these, Sire, are the happy effects of your presence in the National Assembly. Why was the humane, just, and feeling heart of your Majesty, deprived of this melting spectacle ! Interpreters of the wishes of the nation, we ought to be so of its gratitude also. Deign, Sire, graciously to receive the tribute of it. The love and the confidence of their people are the true treasures of good Kings : enjoy them, Sire ; and may the just homage of your contemporaries be a pledge of the blessings which posterity reserves for your memory !"

THE KING'S ANSWER.

" Gentlemen,

" The value you set on the sentiments which I have professed to you, is to me a sure pledge of your united labours for the good of your country. All good citizens, all the true friends of the people, will, I hope, assemble around me, to consolidate their liberty and their welfare. The oath which you have taken, after hearing me, gives me this assurance. May this happy conformity of our principles and our sentiments assure the glory

glory and the happiness of the greatest and the best of nations!"

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

"Madam,

"The National Assembly has heard, with the most lively and pleasing gratitude, the noble and affecting expressions transmitted to them on behalf of your Majesty.

"Entrusted as you are with the hopes of France and of the Throne, watch, Madam, over this precious scion, that he may have the sensibility, the courtesy, and the courage, that distinguish you; your cares will assure his glory; and France, whose happiness you have procured, will feel the value of it doubled, by reflecting that she owes it to your Majesty's virtues."

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER.

"Gentlemen,

"I am fully sensible of the testimonies of your affections. You have this morning read the expressions of my sentiments; they have never varied, for a nation that has done me the honour to adopt me, by uniting me with the King. My title of Mother secures the bonds of this union for ever."

The National Assembly, on the return of the deputation, unanimously voted thanks to his Majesty, expressing their gratitude for his paternal goodness. The Queen's short address, having been reported to the Assembly, produced repeated shouts of *Vive la Reine—Vive la Famille Royale, qui doit faire de bonheur des François*—Long live the Queen—Long live the Royal Family, born to be the happiness of the French nation!

Many of the members shed tears of joy, and all were greatly affected.

The President seized this happy moment to propose, that the members should forget their local and personal interests, to think only of those of the State, and individually to take an oath to maintain the constitution; which being agreed to, the following oath was administered to each member individually, beginning with the President:—

"I swear to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King; and to maintain, with all my power, the constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by the King."

On the oath being administered to the Abbé de Montesquieu, the agent of the Clergy, he added,—“and I promise to set the example of an oblivion of all former jealousies, if it is true that any ever really existed in the Assembly.”

The Bishop of Perpignan wished to take the oath conditionally; but the President acquainted him, the Assembly could receive none such. He then took the oath as prescribed.

The deputies on commercial affairs, and various deputies extraordinary from different parts of the kingdom, requested permission to take the same oath, which was granted.

The Keeper of the Seals, M. Bailly, and the Marquis de la Fayette, also took the oath.

The intention of this visit, and of the speech delivered by his Majesty, seems to have been, to convince the people of France, and also foreign nations, that the best possible understanding subsists between the King and the National Assembly.

In the evening Paris was illuminated.

It being stated, that as a great part of the church property consisted of seignorial rights, which no person would buy till the rate and mode of redeeming them was settled; all that could at present be done, with any prospect of advantage, was to dispose of the buildings of monasteries, and the ground on which they stand. It was accordingly decreed, without the least opposition, “that one religious house out of two, of the same order, in the same municipality, shall be instantly suppressed, two out of three, and three out of four, in order to their being set to sale, pursuant to the decree of January 19th; and that Paris shall give in an account of the houses proper to be suppressed within eight days, and other parts of the kingdom within a month.”

On Saturday, after the usual time spent on the new division of the kingdom, a report was read from the Committee of Finance, proposing various reductions in the civil list, war department, &c. &c. and to fix the expence of foreign affairs for the year 1790, at six millions seven hundred thousand livres. The report was ordered to be printed.

The National Assembly, after the deputies of all the provinces of the kingdom have been heard, decree, on the report of the Committee of Constitution, that France shall be divided into eighty-three departments.

According to this division, the following is the statement:

Provence,	3	Languedoc,	7
Dauphiny,	3	Velai,	1
Bresse and Bugey,	1	Auvergne,	2
Franche Comté,	3	Lyonnois Be ujois	
Alsace,	2	and Forez,	1
Lorraine,		Bourbonnois,	1
the Three Bishoprics.		Marche and Limous-	
Barrois,	4	fin,	3
Champagne,	4	Pengord,	1
Isle de France,	5	Nivernois,	1
Picardy,	4	Berry,	2
Artois and Flanders,	2	Burgundy and Aux-	
Normandy,	5	erre,	3
Bretagne,	5	Orleans and Blaise,	2
Aunis and Saint-		Anjou, Maine, and	
ogne,	1	Touraine,	4
Guyenne,	1	Poitou,	3
Bearne and de Bas-		Bouerque and	
que,	1	Quercy,	2
Bigorre,	1	Corfica,	1
Comté de Foix,	1	Angouenois,	1
Roussillon,	1	Paris,	1

in all, 83
the

The Assembly now proceeded, January 16, to the interior division of the kingdom into districts and cantons; and made some progress therein.

THE States-General of the United Netherlands have at length settled the terms of a Fæderal Union.

ARTICLE I. All the Provinces agree to unite and confederate, under the denomination and title of "The United Belgic States."

II. They agree to form and concenter among themselves a Sovereign Power, limited to their mutual defence—the right of making war and peace—raising and paying a national army—making and repairing fortifications—forming and concluding alliances offensive and defensive with Foreign powers—sending and receiving Ambassadors, Residents, Agents, &c. the whole of which, without distinction, shall be done by and under the sole authority of the power thus united, without any reference to the respective Provinces; each of which, however, will have its due influence, through the medium of its Representatives, in the deliberations that shall take place relative to the different objects included in this Treaty.

III. For the exercise of this Sovereign Power, there shall be a Congress of Deputies from each Province, under the name of "The Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States."

IV. The Provinces shall always profess the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, and inviolably maintain the Unity of the Church; and the Congress shall, therefore, be bound to follow and maintain connexion with the Holy See.

V. The Congress alone shall have the power of coining money in the name of The United Belgic States, and to fix its standard and value.

VI. The Provinces of the Union shall make provision for the expences attending the exercise of sovereign power, in the same proportion as under their last Sovereign.

VII. Each province shall preserve all its rights of sovereignty, its laws, liberty, and independence, in all cases except those in which they have mutually agreed to cede them to the Sovereign Congress.

VIII. In case any difference shall arise respecting the general contribution towards the expences of the State, or any other object whatever, either between the Congress and one of the Provinces, or between one Province and another, the Congress shall endeavour to settle them amicably; but, should the endeavours of Congress fail, then each Province shall, at the requisition of either party, nominate a person to settle the matter in dispute; and both parties shall be bound to abide by the decision or award that shall be made by the persons thus nominated.

IX. The United States pledge and bind themselves mutually to assist each other, and

to make a common cause, as often as any one of them shall be attacked.

X. One Province shall not be at liberty to contract any alliance or engagement with another Province, without the consent of Congress.—The Province of Flanders, however, shall be at liberty to re-unite with West-Flanders, on condition that each shall have its Representatives in Congress, with a right to vote freely, and without controul.

XI. The Union shall be permanent and irrevocable.

XII. Civil and Military shall never be intrusted to one and the same person.—No Member of Congress shall be employed in any Military service; nor shall any officer in the Army be capable of being elected a Member of Congress.

All persons in the service of, or receiving a pension under any name whatever from any Foreign Power, shall be incapable of sitting in Congress; as shall likewise all persons who, after the ratification of this treaty of union, shall accept of any title of honour, or any military or other order of Knighthood, from any Foreign Power.

The Members who signed these Articles were those from

Brabant,	Hainault,
Flemish Guelderland,	Namur,
Flanders,	Tournay,
West Flanders,	Toornais & Mechlin.

The States of the Province of Limbourg, having met the 31st of December last, sent to the General Assembly three of their Members—The Abbot of Rouduc, the Baron de Negri, and M. de Laffault de Sainte-Marie.

But these three Members did not sign the Articles of Union, as their principals had not authorized them so to do; although the States of Brabant, who had always been on a footing of friendship and alliance with those of Limbourg, had sent to the latter the resolution by which it was declared "that the Emperor had forfeited his Sovereignty."

With a view therefore to determine the States of Limbourg to accede to the union, it was resolved that a body of the Patriotic troops should march into that Province, and take possession of it.

It was hoped that these troops would pass the Meuse at Liege; and on that account a letter was written by the heads of the Patriots to Burgomaster de Fabry, who received it on the 9th instant at night.

But the Prussian General de Schlieffen, without whose consent the Burgomasters, it seems, would not, or could not, comply with the wishes of the Patriots, refused to comply with them, because he presumed a similar requisition would be made by the Court of Vienna; and, if he was to comply with one, he could not with consistency refuse to grant a similar request, if it should be made by the Emperor.

Another circumstance occurred, which prevented the Patriots from taking possession of the

the Province of Limbourg. It was the defeat of a body of 800 Brabanters on the 13th inst. near Rochefort, where they left 300 dead on the field. It is now determined, that, as the Patriotic forces cannot pass the Meuse at Liege, they shall cross it at Vifet.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The preparations, which are every where carrying on with unabated vigour, do not, in our opinion, threaten any new war, but are rather calculated to restore peace, and establish the general tranquillity of Europe upon a permanent footing. The King of Prussia and his allies, who now hold the balance, can have no motive to involve their dominions in the calamities of war, but to preserve a just equipoise among the surrounding states, in order to prevent the greatness of some from becoming formidable to all the rest.

The success which has attended the combined Imperial arms of Russia and Austria, through the whole of the last campaign against the Turks, has very justly excited the jealousy of their neighbours. The republic of Poland, feeling the weakness of her government, and foreseeing the danger of her situation, from the conquests of Russia on the one side, and the increasing power of Austria on the other, has wisely thrown herself into the arms of Prussia, as the only power capable of affording her protection.

His Prussian Majesty, sensible of the value of such an accession of strength thrown into the opposite scale, has received that republic with open arms; and is endeavouring, by every possible means, to re-animate that once brave people, and to inspire them, not with the love of conquest, but with the pride of self-defence.

The attempt which the Empress of Russia had made to quarter her troops during the winter in the dominions of Poland, has been defeated; and the troops, which the Emperor is marching into Galicia evidently with the same design, have spread a general alarm: but it can hardly be supposed, that either the Emperor of Germany, or the Empress of Russia, will chuse to hazard a new war before terminating the present.

When the Count de Woyna, Envoy from the king and republic of Poland at Vienna, officially ratified to the Imperial Court the alliance concluded between Prussia and Poland, and expressed his hope that the Emperor, as a good neighbour, would view the measure in a friendly light; he at the same time observed, that the republic saw with concern that, notwithstanding the tranquillity which reigned in the two respective states, the Imperial Court was assembling a very considerable force in Galicia; and that he was instructed to require some explanation on that head.

The answer, given some time after by

Prince de Kaunitz, was, "that the Emperor felt as a friend and good neighbour ought to feel, in hearing of the accomplishment of the wishes of the republic; and that he *most certainly would not be the first to take any step that might disturb or impair the friendship that subsisted between him and the republic*; that with regard to the troops which he was assembling on the frontier of Poland, his Majesty had given the most positive orders, that they should scrupulously respect the territory of the republic; but that he had, at the same time given them no less positive orders to cover the frontiers of Galicia, and guard it against any unexpected attack."

The assurance thus given by the wary and venerable Kaunitz may with the greater confidence be relied on, as the Emperor is in no condition to encounter with the united force of Prussia and Poland, in addition to the whole force of the Ottoman Empire, though supported by her Imperial Majesty of Russia, whose finances must likewise be greatly exhausted by the armies she has been obliged to maintain at an expence never before known, provisions of all kinds having been at an enormous price during the greatest part of the war.

It is true, the conquests their combined armies have made are of vast extent; but, unfortunately and inhumanly, at first setting out, they ruined as they went; and those countries through which they carried fire and sword, instead of supplying them with necessaries while they were the seat of war, became a burden to them for want of food.

Nothing can be more poignant than the remorse that every Sovereign must feel for the blood he has spilt, the devastation he has occasioned, and the unheard-of cruelties and murders committed by his soldiers, in cold blood, upon harmless victims, whose only crimes were living in peace, in a plentiful country, happy with their families, upon their daily labour.

The Monarch who without a just motive presumes to rush into war, instead of acquiring glory by his conquests, will be handed down to posterity as the *enemy of man*.

It may be said, in favour of the Empress of Russia, that she received an insult in the person of her ambassador; and that she was not the first who declared war: but the Emperor has no such pretence to plead, the Ottomans having scrupulously preserved the faith of treaties with Austria, and both enjoyed the commerce of the Danube without molestation.

In the same unfavourable light must the conduct of the King of Sweden be viewed. He was in perfect peace with Russia, and happy in the love of an united people; till the demon of ambition disturbed his tranquillity, and prompted him to quarrel with his most potent friend.

Those of his subjects who had most to lose, and who consequently were most interested

in the event, were averse to a war with Russia, in which they could hope for no advantage. The common people, on the contrary, who are fond of change, and who delight in war for the hope of gain, approved his Majesty's project, and hoped, by recovering Finland, that they should be relieved from the heavy burdens that were imposed upon them for the support of government. Thus the Lords and Commons became divided, and his Majesty sided with the most numerous; war was declared against the Russians, in opposition to the sentiments of his most enlightened subjects; that it has proved unsuccessful, was foreseen and foretold; but that the whole naval force of Sweden should have been crippled in one campaign was not thought probable by the most sanguine partizans of Russia.

To his Swedish Majesty alone, of all the powers upon the continent, the continuance of the war upon the continent would be desirable, in hopes of a chance, desperate indeed, but not impossible, in the present circumstances of things, to redeem the credit of the Swedish army, and recover the forts he has lost.

The military affairs in the Low Countries have received no alteration since our last, the capitulation of the citadel of Antwerp excepted; but the settlement of civil and religious concerns are in a state of daily fluctuation.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The French have received very interesting accounts of insurrections among the Blacks at Port au Prince, St. Domingo, Petit Goaae, and Martinico, where much blood has already been spilt, and more expected.

Kingston, Nov. 28. Thursday a free conference was held, at the King's House in Spanish Town, between the joint Committees of the Council and Assembly, on the subject of the slave trade. The conference lasted from ten o'clock in the forenoon until near five in the afternoon; during which the debates were temperate, but animated, and indignant at the assertions of Mr. Wilberforce; in opposition to whose propositions, a similar number of resolutions were offered; but the importance of the subject was of such magnitude, that only two of them were disposed of, when the conference adjourned.

Dec. 12. Thursday last another free conference, between the Committees of the Council and Assembly, was held in the Council Chamber, on the subject of the slave trade, "to consider what further measures may be the most expedient to be taken, in consequence of the resolutions of the joint Committee of the Council and Assembly already agreed to; when a spirited remonstrance of the two Houses to the British Parliament, drawn up and presented by the Hon. Temple Luttrell, met with the most unanimous concurrence of the Committee,

and was afterwards adopted with little alteration.

The following has been handed about as an authentic copy of the above remonstrance: To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain.

The remonstrance of his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, on behalf of themselves and all persons interested in the trade or cultivation of the West India islands:

IT is with surprize, equalled only by our affliction, we learn that certain innovations are projected in Parliament, which not only threaten injury to all property throughout the British West Indies, but, in the case of many individuals, strike altogether at its existence.

Twelve Propositions appear to have been offered to the House of Commons in their last session, which were avowed as introductory to an entire abolition of the African slave trade.

The resolutions hereunto annexed, which we have thought it necessary to adopt at this important juncture, may demonstrate to the Parliament of Great Britain, that the propositions are founded on imperfect information and prejudice; on acknowledged grievances, which, if admitted, are remediable, without so violent, so impolitic a sacrifice.

The British nation is pledged for security to her colonies by most explicit and sacred public acts, repeatedly held forth to invite settlers to these islands: in proof whereof we refer to the charter granted by King Charles II. in 1662 and 1664, (in consequence of an address from Parliament,) for establishing a Royal African Company; and also to statutes of the 9th and 10th of King William, and to the preamble of an act passed in the 23d year of his late Majesty King George II. for extending and improving the trade of Africa.

On the faith of such solemn engagements on the part of Great Britain, her colonists embarked their fortunes, and adventured with persevering industry on speculative and perilous pursuits; where the weight of every miscarriage has fallen on themselves, while their general successes have poured wealth into the lap of the mother country.

An abolition of the slave trade of Great Britain cannot but prove fatal to her colonial interests; and this blow is meditated when, after having struggled for several successive years with most calamitous visitations of Providence, a dawn of hope just opens upon us of fulfilling all our pecuniary engagements with Great Britain, and gathering the fruits of our toil.

The national opinion opposed the East India Bill, offered in 1784 by the Ministers of the Crown then in power, because the people at large considered it as infringing the rights of a respectable body of his Majesty's loyal

loyal subjects.

The rights of the British colonists are as inviolable as those of their fellow-citizens within any part of the British dominions. They are interwoven with the fundamental constitutions of the empire, and which constitutions do not give omnipotence to a British Parliament. The authority of a British Parliament is not competent to destroy, nor partially to mutilate, private properties. We apprehend, such a violation of the property of any subject of the British realm (not under legal forfeiture), without our consent, or without full compensation, would be an unconstitutional assumption of power; subversive of all public faith and confidence as applied to the colonists, and must ultimately tend to alienate their affections from the parent state.

Therefore, the British Colonies of the West Indies now claim that protection which the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain have voluntarily granted, and to which they remain entitled by their loyalty and allegiance.

IRELAND.

Lord Westmorland, since his arrival in this kingdom, has had a very narrow escape for his life. His Lordship's horse lost his hinder footing at Ball's-bridge, and fell over; his Lordship fortunately disengaged himself, and received no other injury than a slight contusion on the knee.

On Wednesday, the 23d of January, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in his state robes, attended by a deputation from the whole House, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order to present the Address to his Majesty, and also that to his Excellency, which had been voted the preceding evening.

His Excellency, after having informed the Speaker that he should forthwith transmit the Address intended for his Majesty, returned his sincere and cordial thanks for that presented to himself; assuring, that the zeal he felt for the welfare of Ireland would actuate him at all times to pursue such conduct as may deserve confidence.

On Monday Mr. *Grattan* concluded a long speech, reprobating the corrupt system of government, with the following motion, viz. "That the resolutions of this House against increasing the number of the commissioners of the revenue, and dividing the boards, be laid before his Majesty; with an humble Address, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order to be laid before this House the particulars of the representations, in consequence of which two new commissioners of customs have been added, notwithstanding the resolutions of this House; and also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of the persons concerned in recommending that measure."

Mr. *Conolly* seconded the motion, which was supported by many strong arguments; but, on a division, administration had a majority of 55; the ayes being 80, the noes 135.

Two other motions of the like tendency have since been made in the House of Commons, which have both met with the like fate.

In the House of Lords, when the Address to his Majesty was presented on the 22d of January, Lord *Portarlington* moved the following amendment; "To lay before his Majesty the apprehensions this House entertains of ministerial influence; and its hope that his Majesty will remove them, by abolishments so unnecessary, burthensome, and alarming, &c.;" which being rejected, a strong protest was entered in the Journals, signed by six Lords present, and two by proxy, viz. Cork and Orrery, Moira, Arran, Charlemont, Portarlington, Lismore; Lemnster and Ross—by proxy.

In the House of Lords also the duke of *Leinster* moved, That the adviser of his Majesty, in the deprivation of Lord Strangford of a pension granted at the request of that House, had acted disgracefully to the House, and unconstitutionally and disrespectfully to his Majesty. This produced a debate; and, on a division taking place, the motion was negatived by a majority of 20.

SCOTLAND.

Jan. 24. On Sunday the post-boy, who rides betwixt Hawick and Langholm, was attacked by a footpad at Wraewood, who robbed him of the mail, then tied him hand and foot, and left him. The horse was found upon the hills on Monday, and also the bag, but no letters recovered. The same boy, on Tuesday last, procured a pistol, and went out to shoot birds, saying, he wished to practise the art of shooting, that he might not be robbed again; upon his returning to the stable-yard of the inn at Hawick, he had clapped the pistol below one of his arms, and unluckily the trigger drew, and the whole shot was lodged in his bowels. He expired about an hour after.

On the 14th instant, one wing of the beautiful seat of the earl of Moray at Durmybristle, together with the furniture, were burnt down.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday the 12th of January, a remarkable case came before the justices at the quarter sessions of the peace at Worcester: a school-boy, only 13 years of age, was charged by two girls, who had lived as servants with his mother, with being the father of two children they had lately been delivered of. A physician and surgeon of eminence were consulted, who gave it as their opinion, that it was physically impossible to be true; and the stories of the girls being incoherent, the justices acquitted the boy.

A gentleman of *Manchester*, who was out with the hounds on the 15th of January, rode his horse over some grounds at *Worsley*, under which there had formerly been a coal-mine, the crust or covering of which not being able to support the weight, both the gentleman and his horse fell through into the pit, which, it is said, was no less than 30 yards deep. The horse was killed on the spot; but, what is wonderful, the gentleman was got up without any considerable hurt.

On the 18th of January, while the sessions was holding at *Cockermouth*, a hare which had escaped her pursuers made the best of her way over *Derwent Bridge*, straight up the street, where, meeting with some interruption, she darted through the window into the room of the *Globe-inn*, where the clerk of the peace was surrounded by a crowd of his fraternity; and placing herself upon the table, among the papers and law-processes of office, squatted, without apprehending the danger of the company she was in. As soon as the consternation was over which had taken place on that occasion, poor Fufs was instantly seized, and without judge or jury inhumanly put to death, though no other crime was alledged against her except that of *forcible entry*. She was then committed to the custody of the cook, who roasted her without mercy; and, strange to tell! she was afterwards eaten in this Christian country, by the cannibals who had butchered her, with savage triumph, and without remorse!

Jan. 30. "A very dreadful accident happened this day at the cathedral of *Hereford* (see p. 150). Agreeably to Mr. Wyatt's plan, it was lately determined to take down the cieling (or groined arch work) of the nave of the church; and four large heavy scaffolds had in consequence been erected from the ground to within a few feet of the arches, for the purpose of receiving the stone. The decayed appearance of the cieling certainly required the utmost possible care, and indeed skill, neither of which seem to have been shewn. Instead of having a hanging platform, or stage, suspended from the timbers above the groined-work, for the men to stand upon,—by the advice of the director, sixteen workmen stood on the top, and, upon the moving of a single stone, the whole of that part on which they were placed sunk, and exhibited a scene shocking beyond description. A few of them were fortunate enough to jump upon a part that continued firm, while some clung to the side-walls; one man took hold of a rope, which he held for near a quarter of an hour, and was saved; another, after holding by a piece of timber for a few minutes, dropped, and was dashed to pieces; and a third was buried under the ruins of the scaffolding, all of which came down. I entered just after the accident happened, and was witness to a most affecting scene. Five men were taken

to the infirmary, much hurt; two, who had been dug from under the ruins, lay dead in one of the ailes; another is since dead; and whether the other will recover, is at present doubtful. I suppose near twenty feet of the arched-work fell at once, and how the remaining part is to be taken down, I know not. The side-walls, since the accident, have opened more than they had done before; and this confirms me in the opinion that the whole of the nave must be taken down, if it does not fall. Perhaps if Mr. Wyatt had been present, no life would have been lost. The nave is very lofty, I suppose at least 100 feet.—The true reason of Mr. W's wishing to take down the cieling instead of letting it fall, which had been the safest and cheapest way for the Chapter, was a desire to preserve it, to put up in a part of his new intended work. I am sorry to add, our fine organ is injured, and must be taken down. As it was an excellent instrument, it will be a loss to me, and many others fond of church music."—*Letter from a Correspondent.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The French Ambassador, sent by the National Assembly to the Court of Portugal, did not meet with the reception he wished. Having been admitted to an audience of the Queen, to present his letters of credence, when he had spoken these words, "In the name and on the behalf of the French Nation," her Majesty appeared agitated, turned her back upon his Excellency, and retired without giving him an answer.

A society is formed at *Brussels*, called The Patriotic Assembly, and which holds its sessions openly, though prohibited by the Committee of the States. The members of this assembly have printed an address, which they mean to present to the States of *Brabant*, when a sufficient number of respectable persons have signed it, and there are already 1200 names down: but, to prevent the effects of this address, the curates of both towns and villages are ordered by the States to visit their parishioners, and get them to sign an act printed in form of an "Address to the States," by which they desire the States "to seize and punish in an exemplary manner all the disturbers of the public tranquillity, who wish to introduce innovations and changes in the religion, the constitution, or in the present form in which the nation is represented by the three orders of the States, which it has nominated for its representatives." However, many curates are much embarrassed by this strange Commission, which they are pressed by a circular letter of the 27th of January to fulfil immediately.

Divisions run very high, and hinder the people from enjoying the fruits of liberty. The fermentation is at such a point, that some decisive stroke must soon take place.

The

The States of the respective Provinces; whose deputies signed on the 11th inst. a treaty of union for the establishment of a sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States, have formally ratified that interesting act, which, by the reciprocal communication of the said ratifications, received its sanction on the 20th inst. and is now in full force; and, to commemorate the æra of the revolution, have caused a medal to be struck, the edge of which is ornamented on both sides with a garland. On one side is the following inscription, "Recuperatis Legibus Libertate sanctâ solemnî jurejurando Republicâ." On the reverse is, "Omnium Brabantiae Ordinum consensu. Prid. Cal. Januar. M.DCCXC." (See p. 168.)

On the 10th of January, the Military Chancellor, newly created at Brussels, signed a capitulation, by which an English brigade of 1000 men is to be formed, and taken into the service of the New States. All the officers of this brigade are to be English by birth, and half of the men. It is thought that the same favour will be granted to the two powers allied to England, namely Prussia and Holland. The formation of the above legions will so strengthen the league with those powers, that nothing will be able to militate against the plan formed by those powers to maintain the public peace.

The Pope has fixed the 24th instant as a day of humiliation, to consider of the present situations of the Church, under the various edicts of the Catholic nations lately issued against the Clergy, particularly in France and the Belgic provinces: to which last his Pontifical Highness means to send a Cardinal Visitor with full powers, on ecclesiastical matters, as soon as they have compleated their new constitution.

The Hungarian nobility have sent a memorial to his Imperial Majesty, in which they claim, in very haughty language, the restoration of their country's rights and ancient privileges. They further desire, that the royal crown of Hungary, which after the death of their late Sovereign the Empress Queen, mother to his Majesty, was carried away from St. Petersburg to Vienna, may be sent back to the former city, the capital of their country; that the people may be at liberty to lay by the German, and resume the old Hungarian dress; that all public acts be kept and recorded in either the Latin or Hungarian Language, instead of the German; and that every thing in Hungary may be put again on the old footing. They promise, if all this is done, to defend the kingdom to the last drop of their blood, and to furnish his Majesty's armies in general with every necessary that their country produces.

To all these requisitions, the Emperor is said to have consented; and further, he will repair to that kingdom in May next, to be crowned king, if he should be alive, and able

to go through the fatigue of the ceremony.

The famous Count Calioistro is said to be in the custody of the Inquisition at Rome; but, as the crimes of which he is accused have not yet transpired, we shall defer any further account of him till further lights are obtained concerning him.

The King of Denmark has pardoned the incendiary Benzenihernia, on condition of imprisonment for life, so that this dark business is not likely to be submitted to the public examination.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

January 23.

The commander of the ship Count Varnoff was apprehended, for firing into the *Isabella*, from Bamf in Scotland, under Russian colours, and taking her as a prize. He was examined at the office of the Duke of Leeds by Sir Sampson Wright, and committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, in order to take his trial at the next Admiralty sessions.

January 26.

A boy under ten years of age was brought before the Magistrates in Bow-street, and on the oath of Elizabeth Bamber charged with stealing half a guinea. Mrs. Bamber, who keeps a grocer's shop in Russel-street, Bloomsbury, saw the boy, from her back parlour, reach something to two children from behind the counter, who instantly ran away; but the boy, who said his name was George King, being seized, confessed he had taken the money, and that his accomplices had made off with it: he said, farther, that about three years ago he had the misfortune to lose both father and mother, and that ever since he has lived by pilfering and stealing. Being asked where he lodged? He said in a cellar in St. Giles's, where fourteen or fifteen boys of different ages assemble, and pay two-pence a night each for their lodging. A constable being dispatched by the magistrate to examine the lodging, reported, that what the boy had said was true; that the cellar where they all lay was filthy beyond description; and that the fellow who rented the cellar got a livelihood by letting it. The Magistrate lamented that he was under the necessity of committing the boy for trial; and that, if no provision can be made for these deserted children at home, it surely is charity to send them abroad, where they may be usefully employed.

January 29.

Mr. Chambre applied for an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against Mr. Smith, to shew by what authority he exercises the office of Mayor of Nottingham, not having qualified himself by receiving the sacrament within the time prescribed by law; see p. 145. A rule to shew cause was granted accordingly; which on Feb. 2. was made absolute.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1790, viz.

Berks. Al. Cobham, of Shinfield Place, esq.
Bucks. John Hicks, of Braddenham, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. T. Ground, of Wittlesea, esq.
Cumb. W. Browne, of Tallentire-hall, esq.
Ceshire. John Arden, of Arden, esq.
Devon. Peter Perring, of Halberton, esq.
Dorset. H. W. Fitch, of High Hall, esq.
Derby. T. Wilson, of Derby, esq.
Effex. T. Nottage, of Bocking, esq.
Glouc. J. Blagdon Hale, of Alderley, Esq.
Herts. S. R. Gaussen, of North Mims, esq.
Hereford. John Cotterell, of Garnons, esq.
Kent. Leo. Bartholomew, of Addington, esq.
Leic. E. Hartop Wigley, of Little Dalby, esq.
Lin. Sir T. Whichcote, of Aswarby, bart.
Monm. W. Dinwoody, of Abergavenny, esq.
Northumb. J. Lowes, of Ridley Hall, esq.
Northam. J. Freke Willes, of Aistrop, esq.
Norfolk. James Fell, of Snare hill, esq.
Notts. G. Chaworth, of Annesley, esq.
Oxf. David Fell, of Caversham, esq.
Rutl. H. O'Brien, of Tixover, esq.
Salbp. St. J. Charlton, of Charlton, esq.
Some-s. J. Stephenson, of Bayford, esq.
Staff. J. Sparrow, of Bishton, esq.
Suffolk. Miles Barne, of Satterley, esq.
Co. South. G. Dacre, jun. of Marwell, esq.
Surrey. S. Long, of Carshalton, esq.
Suffex. H. Manning, of Southover, esq.
Warw. H. Clay, of Birmingham, esq.
Worc. Ph. Gresley, of Salwarpe Court, esq.
Wilts. Gifford Warrenner, of Conock, esq.

S O U T H W A L E S.

Caerm. W. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, esq.
Pemb. W. Philips, of Hill, esq.
Card. Matt. Davies, of Wileirog, esq.
Glam. W. Lewis, of Greenmeadow, esq.
Bree. S. Hughes, of Tregunter, esq.
Radn. F. Garbet of Knill, esq.

N O R T H W A L E S.

Angl. T. Williams, of Lanidan, esq.
Garn. R. Lloyd, of Gesselfgyfarch, esq.
Merio. J. Wynn Pugh, of Carthmaelen, esq.
Montg. Maurice Stephens, of Birthdw, esq.
Denb. E. Lloyd, of Cefn, esq.
Flinsh. C. Brown, of Llwynnegrin, esq.
 SHERIFF appointed by his R. H. the Prince of Wales in Council, for the year 1790.
Co. Cornw. R. Hichens, of Poltair, esq.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

A young man, who was servant to Col. Stehelin, Lieut. Gov. of the Royal Military Academy, lately mentioned in the papers as having alarmed the family, by firing a blunderbuss through some of the windows of his master's house, with a view of making them believe an attempt had been made by thieves to rob the house, and of inducing the Colonel to promote him to a serjeancy for his alertness, has now had the honour of being preferred to a halberd, with this peculiar mark of distinction, of having received 500 lashes; and, so soon as his back gets well, to be

drummed out of the regiment, as unworthy of his Majesty's service. This promotion was awarded him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

That two annual premiums of 25*l.* each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, of Cambridge, to the two junior Bachelors of Arts, who shall appear to be the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were, on Friday the 29th, adjudged to Mr. Bridge, of Peterhouse College, and Mr. Wrangham, of Trinity-Hall.

Thursday 18.

About a quarter after eight o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in a lath-render's shed, adjoining Mr. Chilcot's and Mr. Adams's timber-yards, in Pedlar's-acre, near Westminster Bridge. In a few minutes after, it communicated to the stable, workshop, and timber-stacks, in Mr. Chilcot's yard. Before any water could be procured, the tide being out, its progress was so rapid, assisted by the wind, as to level all that stood between the Acre and within a few yards of the Thames. By this time the dwelling-houses from Mr. Chilcot's to the foot of the bridge, next the road, were all in flames backwards. Very little assistance had been given, from want of water, until near ten o'clock, from which time its fury was checked, and continued by degrees to be extinguished. A number of chests of tools belonging to Mess. Chilcot's and Adams's journeymen are consumed, and two or three of the inhabitants were not insured. No less than 15 persons lost their lives by the fall of a chimney; among them was the engineer of the Sun-fire office, who, having in vain called to the rest to keep away, was going to drive them off, when the chimney fell on them all.

At midnight, sentence was pronounced in France on Favras. He was declared "convicted of having formed a project for a counter-revolution, by assembling the malcontents of the provinces—introducing foreign troops into the kingdom—seducing a part of the late French guards—attempting the life of three distinguished guardians of the public liberty (M. Neckar, M. Bailli, and M. de la Fayette)—conveying the King and Royal Family to Peronne—dissolving the National Assembly, and marching a force against the city of Paris, which, by cutting off its subsistence, should compel it to surrender."

In consequence, he was sentenced "to make the *amende honorable* before the principal gate of the cathedral of Notre Dame—to be afterwards conducted by the executioner in a cart to the Place de Grève, with his head and feet naked, holding in his hand a lighted flambeau of two pounds weight, and clothed in a linen frock, covered with brimstone, having a label on his breast and his back with this inscription—"Confessor against

against the State—There he was condemned on his knees, to confess his having rashly and wickedly meditated the commission of all the above recited crimes, and beg pardon of God, his Country, his Sovereign, and Justice; after which he was to be hung till dead, on a gallows erected for the purpose in the Place de Grève.

At two o'clock, Payras was brought from the prison of the Chatelet to the cathedral of Notre Dame. The concourse of people that flocked together to witness the humiliation and punishment of the first judicial victim to the liberties of France was immense. But, notwithstanding his crimes, neither excess nor exultation tarnished the execution of the law. The tears which were not refused even to suffering guilt proved how little a mild and generous nation merited the epithets "of a bloody and ferocious democracy."

A Report to the Honourable the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inspect the several houses and other buildings immediately joining to Westminster-Hall, and the two Houses of Parliament, and the offices thereto belonging, &c.

In obedience to your resolution of the 17th instant, that we should inspect all the buildings of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, Office of Exchequer, the different offices belonging to the same, and the other buildings contiguous to Westminster-Hall, and to report our opinion of the present state of the same, and their security from fire and other accidents; we beg leave to make the following report, in which we are unanimous, after having inspected the same with care and attention.

The House of Lords, Prince's Chamber, and Painted Chamber, are buildings of great antiquity, in many parts defective; and have been altered and repaired so very much, from time to time, that, though they may stand many years, are incapable of useful repair and improvement; and there are cellars under the whole, variously occupied, only one of which is secured by arches from the communication of fire. All the buildings East of the House of Lords are in so bad a state, that many of them are in immediate danger of falling down, and are therefore unoccupied and shut up; and the others would cost more to repair than rebuild them. The building West of the House of Lords, containing the entrance thereto, and the staircase and Committee Room, is a substantial modern building; and the other buildings adjoining, comprising the passages, Black Rod and Privy Seal Rooms, are part built with timber, liable to rapid decay, and accidents from fire; and the remainder extremely old and ruinous.

The House of Commons, though an ancient building, has been so continually repaired, that it is in a state to remain a great many years; but is so connected with the

Auditor of the Exchequer's house and offices, and surrounded by a great number of other buildings, applied to various purposes, and in various occupations, as to expose the whole to a general conflagration, should an accidental fire happen in any one of them.

The dwelling-house in Cotton-garden, belonging to the Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, communicating therewith, erected within thirty years past, is defective in several places, from the insecurity of the foundations.

The buildings East of Westminster-hall, between it and the river, are the Pell-office and Chambers over it in the East Tower, and the Offices of the Exchequer, contiguous and connected with the Hall, and situate between New Palace-yard and St. Stephen's Court: those of the Four Tellers are most inconveniently arranged, and liable to immediate destruction in case of fire, being placed in the upper story, without any walls of division, or arched floors; are separated only by timber partitions, surrounded by combustible buildings, stables, coach-houses, hay-lofts, servants lodging-rooms, and kitchens; the Dutchy Court of Lancaster, a slight building of one room, and over it the Dutchy Chamber, with garrets above; the Kitchen of the Clerk to the Deputy Usher of the Exchequer, a low shed, between these rooms and the Eastermost Tower, and immediately connected with them. The house inhabited by the Usher of the Exchequer, in New Palace-yard, Eastward of the Dutchy Court of Lancaster, has a brick front, and its rear is entirely of timber, lathed and plaistered, forming two sides of a narrow court, from which it receives light, and which communicates with the windows of the Tellers Offices, Cash Rooms, and of the Dutchy Court; and most of the Kitchen Offices belonging to the Deputy-usher and his Clerk are immediately under those offices, and the small wood staircases in the centre of them, and leading thereto.

The buildings on the East side of New Palace-yard, from the King's Bridge or Water Gate, to the house in possession of Mr. Roberts, tenant to the Marquis of Buckingham as Teller of the Exchequer, contain the late Cofferer's Office, the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, the Lottery Office, the Examiner's Office, the Tellers for the payment of American claims, the Pells American Office, the Exchequer-bill Book-binders office, the Office of the Auditor of the Principality of Wales, the Annuity Pell Office, the first and second Annuity Offices, and the 14 per cent. Annuity Office, which are principally constructed with timber, lath, and plaistered or weather-boarded; in many places propped up, and in others contiguous to low sheds, equally combustible. The adjoining building southward is Mr. Roberts's house, which, with the garden, occupies all the space from

St. Stephen's Court to the river, and is immediately connected with the last-mentioned offices; it has been lately repaired, and some additional small buildings erected thereto. The next house, adjoining southward to the last-mentioned, belongs to Lord Viscount Bayham as Teller of the Exchequer; the buildings and garden likewise extend to the Thames, and are at present unoccupied, being in a very dilapidated state.

On the West side of St. Stephen's Court, against the East wall of Westminster Hall, are the coach-houses and stables of the Auditor of the Exchequer, having hay-lofts and servants lodging-rooms over them, which adjoin to and come close under the windows of the office and cash-room of one of the Tellers. On the South of this court is the Auditor of the Exchequer's house, extending Southward to the House of Commons, and under part of it; the garden extends to the river. The buildings are substantial, and extend under two of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons.

The Court of Exchequer, and Exchequer Chamber, contiguous to, and connected with, Westminster Hall, are very old, but not in a state of actual ruin. On the ground-floor, under the Court of Exchequer, is the Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas, and Treasurer's Office belonging; the ceiling and walls of them are lined with deal, are insecure from fire, and very damp. Adjoining Westward to these, and projecting into the street, to the great obstruction and imminent danger of persons and carriages passing to and from the Houses of Parliament, is situated an old brick building, occupied on the ground-floor by the Deputy Usher of the Court of Exchequer, most of his rooms containing a fire-place, and the ceilings are flat and low; over these, on the one pair of stairs, is the King's Remembrancer's Office, and over that the Augmentation Office. We understand, that, so long ago as the passing of the Act of Parliament for building Westminster Bridge, a clause was inserted, empowering the Commissioners under that Act to remove this nuisance, the roof of which is immediately connected with the Court of Exchequer. The public-houses and coffee-houses on the South side of New Palace-yard, immediately adjoining the Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas, are particularly dangerous, as they have several chimnies and coppers; the roofs are under, and close to, the windows of the Custos Brevium, and some of them covered with sail-cloth pitched; the smoke of one of the chimnies is conveyed by a slight tin funnel, and, as well as the flues, are near the windows of Westminster Hall, of the Towers, and of the Court of Exchequer.

Next to St. Margaret's street, and adjoining Southward to the old brick building before-mentioned, is a building of the same kind, containing the Tally Office, being a

depository for the tallies belonging to the Exchequer. Adjoining Southward thereto is the coach-house for the Judges, a slight timber-building, covered with tiles.

The stone building next St. Margaret-street, comprizing Committee-rooms, and other apartments occupied by officers of the House of Commons, Custos Brevium of the Court of King's Bench, and the Exchequer Bill Office, is of recent date, and very substantial. Behind that building, and contiguous to Westminster Hall, are the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Chambers, and Record Office, which are in tolerably good condition; to them are annexed sundry excrescences, mostly of timber, which should be removed, as they increase the danger of fire and its communication.

The Court of Requests is in itself a secure substantial building, but communicates with, and is surrounded on the South and West by a variety of houses, which are private property, part of them timber; which must very much endanger the whole as long as they remain.

We beg leave to submit to this Honourable Committee, that, from the very circumstantial detail we have entered into of the state of the various parts of the buildings which the Committee requested we might examine, it is almost superfluous and unnecessary to declare our unanimous opinion, that the hazard they have been, and still are, exposed to from fire, are so great, that we cannot help being astonished at their having so long and so happily escaped (with but one late and fortunate exception) from the most imminent danger. Unprotected by walls of either brick or stone, connected and joined together by boarded or lath and plastered partitions; with iron bars to defend the windows of the most consequential offices, which serve to attract the lightning, to the destruction of their valuable contents, with funnels and chimnies running into old decayed piers, in the very bosom of these combustible materials, in many of which fire from a neglected chimney might consume the whole; without the possibility of bringing sufficient water to extinguish the flames; such aid being hitherto overlooked, or deemed unnecessary, and not more than one engine kept near the most essential offices in this kingdom. All which is humbly submitted.

ROBT. ADAM.

GEO. DANCE.

20th July, J. P. COCKERELL.

1789. H. HOLLAND.

JOHN YENN.

JOHN SOANE.

ROBT. BROWNE.

THO. TILDESLEY.

JOHN WOOLFE, Jun.

R. ADAM for R. MYLNE.

THO. FULLING.

CHA. ALEX. CRAIG.

JAMES WYATT.

LENT

LENT CIRCUIT. 1790.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon. J. Buller.	L. Loughbo' J. Ashhurst.	L C B Eyre B. Thomson	J. Gould. J. Grose.	B. Hotham. B. Perryn.	J. Heath. J. Wilfon.
Mond. Mar. 1		Aylesbury	Northampt.			Reading
Tuesday 2					Winchester	
Wednesd. 3				Hertford		Oxford
Thursday 4		Bedford				
Friday 5			Okeham			
Saturday 6		Huntingdon.	Linc. & City		Sarum & So.	Worc. & City
Monday 8				Chelmsford		
Tuesday 9		Cambridge				
Wednesd. 10						Stafford
Thursd. 11			Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Friday 12		Thetford				
Saturday 13	Lancaster					Shrewsbury
Monday 15			Derby	Maidstone	Exon & City	
Wednesd. 17		Bury St. Edm				
Thursd. 18			Leic. & Bor.			
Friday 19						Hereford
Saturday 20					Launceston	
Monday 22			Coventry	E. Grinstead		
Tuesday 23	York & City		Warwick			Monmouth
Thursd. 25					Taunton	Glou. & City
Monday 29				Kingston		

Vol. LIX. p. 961. Lord Abercorn resided within a mile or two of Edinburgh; and it is no part of Scottish hospitality for a man of fashion, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, to keep open table for every one who may chance to visit him. His answer to Dr. R. is part of a story ill-told. The Doctor has been seen at Lord A's table since the date of that story. Lord A. was scrupulously polite, not a man capable of being guilty of any rudeness. Of late years he saw little company, by reason of his growing infirmities. Before that time, he kept a table elegant as well as plentiful; and, though no drinker, was as liberal of good wine as decency and good-manners permitted. He bestowed the income of his Scottish estate on improvements in Scotland. He treated the clergyman of his parish with peculiar civility; and, surely, there was nothing in the conduct of that honest man which deserved the sarcasms bestowed on him. The flatulence of Lord A. is censured; but let it be remembered that, in the moral signification of the phrase, he was an *upright* man. Any little peculiarities of his manners ought, on account of his honour and integrity, to have been overlooked.

P. 1063. Gilson or Gylson is in Hertfordshire, between Sabridgeworth and Eastwic. See Cary's English Atlas the road from London to Bishops Stortford; at the distance of 25 miles, it is situated about three miles to the left. In Morden's map in Camden's Britannia, edit. 1690, &c. it is spelt *Geldiden*—in Cary's map in the new edition, *Gylson*.

P. 1079. For some account of the abbey of Burton upon Trent, see Camden, Staffordshire, II. 377, 392.

P. 1207, l. 20, r. "Harley V. Bucks."

P. 1208. A correspondent suspects that *Paterfon* is a mistake for *Parsons*; who was a page to Lord Stair, and died a major-general, and commander of a regiment of invalids.

P. 1216, l. 5, read *Martin* Petrie.

Vol. LX. p. 40, l. 36, col. 1, r. "mori-norum."

P. 42, l. 19, col. 1, r. "Niuport."

P. 43, l. 19, col. 1, r. "2600."

P. 85. A correspondent has pointed out the following improvements in our article of Mr. Knight.—Fulham is a sinecure rectory, to which the vicarage is not necessarily annexed, though the patronage of the vicarage is in the rector. Whether Mr. K. ever had institution to the vicarage, as well as to the sinecure rectory, is matter of doubt: that for many years past he has not been vicar of Fulham is quite certain, though it is believed he died possessed of the rectory. It is not true that he "purchased the manor and rectory of Milton," or that "he built a rectory-house" there, or "kept a curate to perform the duty." The manor he did purchase; but the rectory, like Fulham, is a sinecure, and in the patronage of King's college; which, it is apprehended, Mr. K. obtained by exchange with a Fellow of King's for some other piece of preferment. The rectory-house of Milton is an old mansion, standing near the South-east corner of the churchyard, and has been uninhabited many years. The house in which Mr. K. resided is the manor-house, and was not erected, but only repaired, by him. The cure of Milton is veited in a vicar, and the patronage of the vicarage is in the rector thereof.

P. 90, col. 1. l. 55. Mr. Topham died at Sunbury, not Sudbury.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Lady of Benj. Barnett, esq. of Austin-friars, a son.

Feb. 9. In Charles-street, Berkley-squ. the Lady of Reginald Pole Carew, esq. a daugh.

11. Lady of — Rainsforth, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, a son.

17. Lady Warren, of Stapleford-hall, near Nottingham, a daughter.

At Lymington, Hants, the Lady of Lieutenant-colonel Burrard, a son.

25. Lady Charlotte Dundas, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1789. **A**T Norfolk, in Virginia, Dr. *Nov. 12.* James Currie, of Richmond, to Mrs. Ingles, of Princess Anne.

1790. *Lately*, Right Hon. Geo. Hay, Earl of Errol, hereditary lord-high-constable of Scotland, to Miss Blake, eldest daughter of J. B. esq. of Ardfry, co. Galway, Ireland.

At Florence-court, Ireland, Owen Wynne, esq. M.P. for Sligo, to Lady Sarah Cole, eld. daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

Mr. Horatio Robson, of Piccadilly, paper-hanging manufacturer to the Prince of Wales, to Miss M'Alpine, an American lady.

At Cropton, co. York, Marmaduke Harrison, esq. to Miss Neisfield, of Wreton, a lady of 3000l. fortune. The gown in which she was married (a circumstance rather singular in these days) was of her own spinning.

Mr. Hopkin Llewellyn, of Margam, co. Glamorgan, attorney at law, to Miss James.

Mr. Tho. Blackburne, of Stratford, to Miss Sophia Jones, of Finch-lane, Cornhill.

At Hampton, Middlesex, Capt. Ruthven, late of the Jamaica trade, to Miss Brown, only daugh. of — B. esq. of Moulsey, Surrey.

At Brielhelmstone, Rev. Robert Whitehead, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss de Passow, of Tunbridge.

John Elwes, esq. of Stoke, co. Suffolk, to Mrs. Haynes, relict of Capt. H. of the navy.

At Bath, Dr. Stark Robertson, physician, to Miss Reid, dau. of Major-general R.

Jan. 15. At Knock, in the isle of Sky, Lieut.-col. Donald M'Leod, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Diana M'Donald.

25. At Hatfield Peverel, Essex, Peter Luard, esq. to Miss Mary-Anne Bennett.

26. Mr. J. Luxford, of Cecil-street, Strand, to Miss C. Wheeler, of St. James's-street.

Mr. Browne, of Coventry-street, to Miss Knowle, of Cranbourn-street.

27. Edward Jervis Ricketts, esq. nephew to Sir John J. K.E. to the Hon. Miss Twisleton, you. dau. of the late Lord Say and Sele.

At Buckminster, co. Leicester, Mr. Wm. Mavin, of Sewstern, to Miss Eliz. Clarke.

Mr. Donkin, merch. Lynn, to Miss Taylor.

Mr. Jas. Richdale, of Castle-Donnington, Leic. to Miss Jane Reeves, of Newington-butts.

At Dumbarton, Mr. Wm. Taylor, minister of the seceding congregation at Renton, to Miss Anne Oliphante, daughter of Mr. James O. minister, of Dumbarton.

28. Mr. Mallet, of Love-lane, Aldermanbury, to Miss Dixwell, of Bridge-str. Westminster.

29. Tho. Bent, esq. builder, of Ive-bridge, Devon, to Mrs. Martha Barrell, of City-road. John Sparkes, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, to Miss Comyn, of Bath.

31. Mr. John Rugby, of Camomile-street, to Miss Eliz. Thorne, of Honiton, Devon.

Mr. John Copping, of the Borough, Southwark, to Miss H. Rutland, of Walthamstow.

Feb. 1. Mr. Marsh, to Miss Jane Griffiths, both of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

2. At Cambridge, John Purchas, esq. an eminent common-brewer, and one of the aldermen of that corporation, to Miss Barwick.

John Maitland, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss M. A. Reavely, of Gower-street.

Mr. John Thomas, of China-row, Chelsea, surgeon, to Miss Dale, of Chifwell-street.

At Bristol, Cha. Fox, esq. banker, of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Champion, of Bristol.

3. At Yeovil, Mr. Wm. Harbin, of Newton, to Miss Phelps, youngest daughter of Edw. P. esq. of Montacute, co. Somerset.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, Rev. William Hurd, to Miss Windley.

4. At Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Harris, son of Rob. H. esq. of Croydon, to Miss Anne Hemington, dau. of Jn. H. esq. of Denny-abbey, in the parish of Waterbeach.

John Free, esq. eldest son of the late — F. esq. to Miss Pearse, 3d daughter of Nicholas P. esq. of Lothbury.

Mr. Bonwell Beton, to Miss Kendall, both of Watling-street.

Mr. Jas. Crowhurst, farmer, of Hailsham, Sussex, to Miss Boddy, of Ottham.

6. Mr. Jn. Wright, of Strutton-str. Westminster, to Miss Eliz. Lynn, 3d daughter of the late Mr. Edw. L. of Vauxhall.

Mr. Robinson, surgeon, to Miss Abernethie, of Mayen, co. Banff.

At Blenheim, by special licence, the Hon. John Spencer, eldest son of Lord Cha. S. to Lady Eliz. Spencer, 2d daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. John Stringer, of Canterbury, to Miss Gray, of Gray's-buildings, King'sland.

At Hendon, J. Hill, esq. of Finchley, to Miss Nancy Nichole, of the Hyde, Edgeware.

7. Mr. Benj. Tuxford, of Whitcombe-str. to Miss Dolly Cooke, of London-house-yard.

8. Mr. John Barwise, watch-maker, to Miss Weston, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. of Greenhill's-rents, West Smithfield.

At Walthamstow, James Williams, esq. to Miss Money, eldest dau. of Wm. M. esq.

9. Mr. Green, jun. of Whitecross-street, to Miss Mary Carter, of Fore-street.

Mr. Wm. Bourke, of Great Earl-street, to Miss Stanton, of Romford, Essex.

At Lynn, Rev. Sam. Partridge, vicar of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Lucy Burrough, you. dau. of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Wisbech.

At Canterbury, Edw. Sankey, esq. adjutant of the 7th reg. of light dragoons, to Miss Fremoult, dau. of the late — F. esq.

11. Mr.

11. Mr. John Muzzel, to Miss Tilly, both of Horsham, Suffex.

Mr. R. Woodward, of Aldersgate-street, to Mrs. S. Hutchinson, of Mile-end.

At East Hatley, co. Cambridge, Rev. John Sherman, lecturer of St. Clement Danes, London, to Miss Martha Tash Bullivant, one of the coheiresses of the late Tho. B. esq. of Wymondham-hall, co. Leicester.

Mr. Simon Stephenson, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's band of pensioners, to Miss Glanville, eldest daughter of Mr. Edw. G. one of the principal burgesses of Westm.

Mr. Bawtree, of Wapping, to Miss Young. John Mortimer, esq. of Thames Ditton, co. Surrey, lieutenant of the royal navy, to Miss Ratcliff, of Church-street.

12. Mr. James Ewart, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Aldgate High-street.

13. Mr. Kirton, of Great Prescot-street, attorney at law, to Miss Tunstall.

15. Mr. Sam. Barber, stock-broker, Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Evil, of Bath.

16. Jas. Bell, esq. of Queen's-place, Kensington, to Miss Kennedy, of Chelsea.

Jn. Saunders, esq. of Edward-street, Portman square, to Miss Chalmers, of Chelsea.

At Balsam, co. Cambridge, Tho. Martin, esq. of Saffron-Walden, to Miss Eleonora Amery, of Balsam.

Mr. Merrington, of Billericay, aged 80, to Miss Anne Wheel, aged about 23.

Mr. Ferris, of Warminster, Wilts, to Miss Wilton, of Great Tower-street.

17. Mr. Tho. Ellis, of Long-lane, to Miss Robinson, of St. George's, Southwark.

18. Philip Lybbeck Powys, jun. esq. of the first troop of grenadier guards, to Miss Louisa Michell, daughter and coheiress of the late Rich. M. esq. of Culham-court, Berks.

Rev. Edward Christian, of Brancaster, co. Norfolk, to Miss Robina Morthland, 2d dau. of the late Matthew M. esq. of Rindmuir.

21. James Greenwood, esq. of Beale's-Wharf, Southwark, to Miss Jane Robinson.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Ambrose St. John, esq. to Miss Hamlyn, only dau. of Jas. H. esq. of Clovelly-court, Devon.

24. Mr. James Jupp, merchant, of Idol-lane, to Miss Davison, of Coleman-street.

Ralph Broome, esq. of Rumford, Essex, to Miss Lucy Jeffreys, one of the daughters of the late Rich. J. esq. of Penkelly, Brecknock.

DEATHS.

1789. **A**T Eaton Bishop, near Hereford, Sept. 19. Mrs. Philipps, relict of Tho. P. esq.; a lady much respected and esteemed by her acquaintance.

Oct. 12. In Clarendon, Jamaica, Mr. Jas. Baillie, surveyor.

Nov.... At Cronstadt, after a short illness, aged 31, Sir Sam. Elphinstone, knight of the order of St. George, captain of her Imperial Majesty's ship Prince Gustaaf, and lieutenant in his Britannic Majesty's navy.

10. At his estate in N. Carolina, Goodin Elletson, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

25. At Kittery, in New England, Lady Pepperell, widow of the late Sir Wm. P. bart. (who commanded his Majesty's troops at the conquest of Louisbourg, in 1745,) and grandmother to the present Sir Wm. P.

Dec. 5. At Kingston, Jamaica, Wm. Donaldson, esq. merchant.

6. Lieut. Jn. Verchild, late of the 24th reg.

16. At Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, James Pailey, esq. lieutenant of the 16th regiment of foot, and only son of Rob. P. esq. of Soho-square.

At her house in Hereford, aged 98, Mrs. Anne Pitchford, widow.

28. In his 22d year, Mr. Geo. Maxwell, an amiable young artist, to whom we have been indebted for some valuable communications, and of whom a more copious account shall appear in our next.

Lately, at Rome, aged 43, Brother Barnabas, of St. Nicholas, a religious questor, of the order of the barefooted Augustines. A great multitude of people visited the convent where his body was exposed for four days. A number of miracles are said to have been performed by him both before and after his death.

Aged 128, John Jacob, the celebrated patriarch of Mount Jura, who came to pay his compliments to the National Assembly last year (see vol. LIX. p. 1040).

At Leghorn, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Lane, wife of Theophilus L. esq. formerly of Herefordshire.

At her house at the Hill, near Ross, in Herefordshire, far advanced in years, Mrs. M. Clarke, a maiden lady, and one of the three heiresses of the late ——— C. esq.—With a very ample fortune she possessed the benevolent and charitable disposition that has ever distinguished this respectable family. She, with several of her relations, appears to have copied the fair example of her late neighbour, the celebrated Man of Ross, their hospitable mansion being an asylum for the indigent and distressed, who were often clothed as well as fed. Most of the neighbouring villages partook of their bounty; and they cheerfully and liberally promoted every laudable charity and institution. One sister survives the above-mentioned lady, who is equally entitled to the esteem of all her acquaintance.

At Caen, in her 32d year, of a consumption, Mrs. Penelope Weston, wife of the Rev. Stephen W. of Mamhead, and youngest daughter of the late James Tierney, esq. one of his Majesty's commissioners of accounts. She was brought, after having been embalmed, to Bristol, to be buried in the same vault with her father and mother.—Both Nature and Art had bestowed on Mrs. W. some of their best gifts with a liberality even to profusion. But the attractive virtues of her person, and the elegant refinement of her understanding, were lost in the sincerity of her heart, and forgot in the charms of her temper.

At Paris, in his 85th year, Francis Ferdinand Count de Lannoy, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Count d'Annapes and de Blangerval, Baron de Wafnes, Lord of Estru, Champigny, and Surville ; major-general in the French service, and head of all the numerous branches of the noble family of L.

At Mongeaux, near Paris, Palmer Robinson, esq. formerly in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards.

In the convent of Bellechasse, the Marchioness de Sillery (late Countess de Genlis). The princes her pupils, sons of the Duke of Orleans, are with the Marchioness de Valence. The deceased Marchioness has, we are assured, left a collection of very choice MSS.

At Bellault, in Donoughmore, co. Donegal, aged 119, Edw. Mac Menemon.

In Dublin, the Lady of Hen. Ormsby, esq. and eldest sister of Sir Hen. Hartstonge, bart.

At the same place, the youngest son of the Bishop of Waterford.

At the same place, John Fitzgerald, esq. late of Belgrove, in the Queen's county.

At the seat of the Rev. Dr. Norman, in the county of Meath, Francis Lucas, esq. of Castlethane, co. Monaghan.

Aged 79, Mr. W. Smith, of Huncote, Leic.

Mrs. Clarke, of Adderscombe, co. Surrey, sister to Lady Radcliffe.

Aged 36, the Lady of the Rev. Rob. Fowler, of the Minster Close, Peterborough.

Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bangor, co. Carnarvon ; who enjoyed preferments in that diocese to the amount of 1800l. per annum.

John Jackson, esq. of Godmanchester.

At Bristol, Miss Anne Inge, youngest daughter of the late W. I. esq.

At Bath, Major Douglas, of the Welsh fusiliers.

Miss Ormsby, eldest daughter of A. O. esq. of Cowley-street, Westminster.

At Wotton-Underedge, Mr. John Barnes, one of the coroners for the co. of Gloucester.

At Gosforth, co. Cumberland, aged 90, Isaac Cook. He had been blind from his 16th year ; was well known as a fiddler at country wakes and fairs, and remarked for an extraordinary memory.

Rev. Jn. Davis, rector of Padworth, Berks.

At Reading, Berks, Mrs. Breach.

At Kentish town, Mr. Wilson.

In Milford-street, Bath, Mr. David Vez.

At Kilburn, near Black Hamilton, in his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Todd, well known on the turf by the name of the Yorkshire Miller.

At Merton, Surrey, in his 90th year, Mr. Geo. Spary, who kept the turnpike at that place, and who, a few years since, had nearly deprived this country of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, by firing at him on his return from Wimbledon to town.

At Windsor, as she was going up stairs to call a servant, Mrs. Tarrent.

At York, Capt. Hamer, of the Hull invalids.

At his house at Bramley Grange, co. York, Wm. Spencer, esq.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 76, Rev. Tho. A. Woolls, vicar of that place upwards of 50 years ; in which he is succeeded by his son.

At Neyland, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Wm. B. Jones, vicar of that place, and eldest daughter of Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley-row.

At her brother's house in Bishopsgate-st. aged 72, Mrs. Hunt.

At Lambeth, aged 75, — Rowland, esq. who had for more than 50 years held a considerable department in the Exchequer.

At Bath, Sir Abraham-Isaac Elton, bart. barrister at law, and town-clerk of Bristol. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jas. Read, of Bristol, merchant, by whom he had one son, Abraham, and three daughters. He succeeded, in 1761, his brother Abraham, and was the fourth baronet of his family ; his grandfather, Sir Abraham, created 1717, was M.P. for Bristol in the second parliament of George the First.

Mr. John Ledyard, clothier, of Melksham.

In Queen-square, Hoxton, after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Whittle, assistant clerk at the Sitting Alderman's rooms at Guildhall.

Aged near 90, the Rev. Mr. Smith, possessed of the livings of Swindon and Codford St. Mary's, in Wiltshire, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

John Mostyn, esq. of Segroit, co. Denbigh, a gentleman remarkable for having introduced the woollen manufacture into that county.

At Derby, aged 96, Mrs. Susannah Mostyn, a maiden lady. She was grand-daughter of the Rev. Wm. M. archdeacon of Bangor, brother of the first Sir Roger M. and was great aunt of Sir Watts Horton, bart.

Of the hydrophobia, Mr. Linthwaite, of Glen, co. Leicester. He was bitten by a mad dog two or three months ago, and remained perfectly well until two days preceding his death, when every symptom of the disease took place, and he died in great agony in a few hours.

At Kingsbury, co. Warwick, Susannah Kendal, who for many years past had weekly pay of that parish, and was looked upon as a poor object. In searching a box after her death, there was found, in a bundle of old rags, the sum of 24l. 18s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$, great part of which was in South-sea shillings. The whole sum was claimed by the parish officers, to be applied to the use of the parish where she had become troublesome.

At her house, in the Lower Mall at Hammer-smith, Mrs. Lucy Kent, relict of Mr. Robert K. who for many years carried on an extensive brewery there. Her unaffected piety, extensive charity, and Christian benevolence rendered her an object of general respect and esteem. The poor knew their benefactor ; to whom they never had recourse in vain ; her friendly hand bestowed on those who needed greatly more than proportionate to her abilities. It is but just to add, she was the kindest relation, the sincerest friend, and most

most chearful companion. Her life was prolonged to the great age of 80; and it pleased God to bless her, till within a year or two of her death, with an uncommon share of good health. Ever attentive to the great duties of religion herself, she never suffered her servants or dependants to be absent from divine service: but by admonition as well as example enjoined their attendance. Her remains were removed to Maidstone, and interred in the church there, near those of her late husband.

Mrs. Thomas, of Baglan, co. Glamorgan, widow of Mr. Lewis T. late of Margam, in the same county.

At Pembroke, Miss Harding, daughter of Benj. H. esq. of Hacton-house, Essex.

At Iffington, in her 79th year, Mrs. Beech.

Jan. 8. Suddenly, at her house in Featherstone-street, Mrs. Cornelia Barnsley.— She had retired to dress before dinner, when calling a maid to assist her, as she found herself indisposed, she immediately expired in her arms. She had, by particular request, some months before, signified her wishes to be interred in the cap she might die in, a pair of satin shoes, and silk stockings, and that her body might be wrapped in a Holland sheet, the fellow to one in which her mother was interred. All which was complied with. She was deposited in the family-vault at Deptford, and a handsome monument is to be erected to her memory. Her conjugal virtue and benevolence to the poor were conspicuous to all that knew her.

9. At Stromness, in Orkney, Robert Manson Sinclair, esq.

10. At Gosberton, co. Lincoln, in his 25th year, Mr. John Allen, grazier; a young gentleman universally esteemed and regretted by his acquaintance; of the most amiable disposition and attractive manners, joined to a solidity of judgement beyond his years. In him his afflicted parents have lost one of the best of sons, his young acquaintance a bright example of sobriety and rectitude of conduct, and society in general a valuable member. The fatal rupture of a blood-vessel rapidly hastened that awful crisis which a gradual decline had long foreboded.

At Oeringuen, in her 18th year, the Princess Christiana Sophia Carolina, of Saxe-Hildbourghausen.

11. Mrs. Jane Lawson, rel. of Mr. Wm. L. formerly a respectable grazier in Lincolnsh.

In Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. James Colhoun, many years ago an eminent shoe-maker, but retired from business.

12. At Hamburgh, universally lamented, in his 73d year, John Anderson, esq. J.U.D. and burgomaster of that city.

13. At Kirkcaldy, Rev. Mr. David Horn, of Auchterhead, formerly minister of the Gospel at Cambusnethan.

17. At Welcome Nook, in the parish of Corney, co. Cumberland, in his 102d year, Mr. William Troughton.

At Vienna, Baron de Wenkster, envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, from his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Hanover.

18. Advanced in years, James Allan, esq. of the Grange, near Darlington, father of George A. esq. F.A.S.

19. Aged 104, at Cropton, near Pickering, Mrs. Mary Jackson.

At Hillsborough, near Belfast, Rev. James Lowry, first cousin to Lord Viscount Belmore.

20. At Sleaford, co. Linc. Capt. Bury, of Linwood, in that county. He was descended from Sir Thomas B. knight, lord chief-baron of the Exchequer, temp. Will. III. He was twice married; but, leaving no issue, his estate at Linwood devolves to his next brother, Thomas B. esq. late an attorney in the Temple.

22. At Aberdeen, Miss Mary Dauney, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fran. D. minister at Banchory Ternan.

In Hill-st. Berkley-sq. Mrs. Armstrong.

23. Miss Hudson, only daughter of Robert H. esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Edinburgh, Lady-dowager Gray.

Mr. Morgan, formerly an eminent iron-monger of Shrewsbury.

At Lean Cadwallader, in the 115th year of his age, the celebrated Hugh Llewellyn, well-known in the neighbouring counties for his musical skill, particularly on the Welsh-harp, which he played until within a fortnight of his death.

24. At Lee, Kent, aged 80, Mrs. Newland.

At Bath, Mr. Jn. Maskelyn, of Warminster.

Mrs. Gerrard, of Stanwell, Middlesex.

Mr. Watts, attorney, of Thatcham.

25. Mr. Baxter, wine-merchant, in Bridge-water-square.

Mr. Fleming, grocer, of Newgate-street, one of the common-council-men of the ward of Farringdon Within.

At Gosforth, Cumberland, aged 94, Mrs. Dixon.

In Cross-street, Whitehaven, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Capt. P. of the St. Peter, of that port.

At Northampton, aged 48, Mr. Arthur Dyer, supervisor of excise. He went out in the morning apparently in good health.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Mrs. Mary Topple, of St. Edmund's Bury, sister to Mrs. Edwards, of the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

26. At his house, on the Adelphi Terrace, Christopher Henderson, esq.; a gentleman by amiable complacency endeared to all who knew him.

At Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Eyre, aunt to Lord Ferrers and Sir Robert Cotton, and grandmother to the present Lord Maffarene.

In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, in his 73d year, John Tomkyns, esq.; a man to whose integrity every one who knew him bore witness. He belonged to the Custom-house upwards of forty years, from which he had retired only a few years since.

Mrs.

Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. Charles G. of Bromley, near Bow.

At Chester, after a few days illness, Wm. Price, esq. late of Coleshill, near Flint. This gentleman was in indigent circumstances, but succeeded to a fortune of 5000*l.* a few months before his death.

In South Molton street, Edward Miller, esq. late of Canterbury.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rachel Douglas, relict of John Carruthers, esq. of Holmains.

27. Mrs. Jobson, wife of Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Wardley, co. Rutland.

On St. James's parade, Bath, Jn. Lang, esq.

At Caistor, Linc. Mrs. Anne Chatterton.

At York, in her 85th year, Mrs. Sandercock, relict of Rev. Edward S. pastor of the dissenting congregation in that city, and daughter of the late James Wyndlow, esq. of the same place.

In Gray's Inn, Mrs. Saltonstall, widow of Robert S. esq.

At the Union Brewhouse, in Wapping, Mr. George Healey, brewer, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Kirkwall, Mr. Riddoch, late provost of the burgh of Kirkwall, and many years sheriff and steward-substitute of Orkney.

28. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. C. of the London Coffee-house.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Dunmore, of Ashwell, co. Rutland. He formerly served in the life-guards, and was with George II. at the battle of Dettingen &c.

At Kettering, in his 26th year, Mr. Jos. Wallis, woolstapler; whose greatest ambition was to do good.

At West-end, Hammer-smith, Miss Gregory, daughter of John G. esq.

29. Sir Jn. Cotterel, of Farncombe-house, near Broadway, in the commission of the peace for the county of Hereford, and late major in that militia. He is succeeded in his estate by his son, John Geers C. esq. of Gar-nons, in the said county.

At his house in Musselburgh, in his 77th year, Capt. Paul Neidrick, in the service of the East India Company.

At Donnington, co. Lincoln, Mr. William West, collar-maker, and master of the Swan public-house there, much respected by all who knew him.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Mrs. Mary Haite, wife of Mr. Tho. H. one of the clerks belonging to the clerk of the cheque's office at Chatham Dock-yard.

Mrs. Bland, wife of Capt. B. of Chatham.

In his 75th year, Geo. Fort, esq. father of the mayor of Salisbury, and many years a respectable tradesman of that city.

In Ruffel-street, Bath, Sam. Roycroft, esq.

At Battersea, aged 82, Mark Bell, esq.

Mr. Wm. Miles, maltster, of Englishbatch.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Bulley, wife of John B. esq.

30 At Langton, co. Linc. Mrs. Bracken-bury, wife of the Rev. Wm. B. and youngest

daughter of the late Bennet Langton, esq. and Diana his wife, daughter of Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, esq. and sister to the present Bennet L. esq.—Last summer Mrs. B. was preparing to go to a ball in the neighbourhood; her dress caught fire; and from that time to her death she felt the effects of the fatal accident. She has left several children to bemoan her loss.

In Ely-place, Holborn, John Watson Reed, esq. F.S.A. attorney at law. He was son to the author of "Dido;" and was himself meditating some publications of consequence.

In her 11th year, Miss Mary-Anne Kirke, dau. of Rob. K. esq. late consul at Algiers.

At Glasgow, Mr. Jn. Anderson. student.

31. Mr. Henry Coombs, one of the aldermen of Windsor.

Mr. Thompson, hosier, of Newgate-str.

At Boston. co. Lincoln, advanced in years, and long confined to his home by illness, the Rev. Mr. Ferne, vicar of Wigtoft and Quad-ring, in that county.

Feb. 1. At Ditton, near Kingston upon Thames, Wm. Hayter, esq.

At the Vine, Hampshire, of a fever caught by his exertions in favour of his brother, now canvassing the county against the general election, Chaloner Chute, esq. barrister at law, 2d son of Thomas Lobb C. esq. of that place.

At Mile-end, Jos. Walker, esq.

Rev. Mr. Mayson, rector of Lullington, co. Somerset, and many years master of the Free Grammar-school at Frome.

At Glasgow, Mr. Peter Bell, stationer.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, late surveyor of the customs at Dunbar.

Mr. Louthier, of Taylor's-buildings, Sad-ler's-wells; and, on the following day, Mrs. L. his wife.

At Bath, Capt. Eliot-Salter, of the royal navy. He was born at Windsor (we believe in 1741), received the rudiments of his learning at Eton school, and entered at a proper age into his Majesty's service. That gallant seaman, Sir Edward Hawke, who knew well how to appreciate worth, procured him his commission of lieutenant; the late Admiral Man, with whom he sailed as first lieutenant to the West Indies, appointed him a master and commander; and his great merit soon procured him the rank of post-captain, which station he maintained with dignity and splendour, giving continual proofs of his conduct, skill, and bravery. As captain of the Santa Margarita, he received the applause even of his enemies for his magnanimity. He was twice married; first, to Mrs. Fanning, widow of Mr. F. of Plymouth, by whom he had three daughters, who survive him. His second lady was Miss Johnston, a native of New-York, by whom he has left four children. He finished a life useful to his country, lamented by the publick in general, and by the officers of the navy more immediately, in whose memory he will ever be held dear. Whilst thus bewailed

in his public capacity, the poignant grief of his inconsolable widow, and the affliction of his children, can scarcely be described.

Departed friend! whilst to thy honour'd Britannia pays the tribute of a tear, [bier, Alliance, friendship, gratitude, and all Which men on earth hold dear, or sacred call, Will scarcely let my private grief be shown; Who in my country's loss forget my own.

J. CRANE, M. D.

2. Mr. Francis, shoe-maker, Ludgate-str. Suddenly, Mrs. Coverley, of Bagshot. Surr. Suddenly, on his return from evening-parade, Col. Bettessworth, of Royal Irish artillery.

3. In Billington, near Blackburn, co. Lanc. Mr. Rob. Brittle, late of York-str. Cov.-gard. In Conduit-street, Hanover square, Walter Chapman, esq.

At Leicester, aged 77, Mrs. Westley, relict of the late Alderman W.

Mr. Atkinson, painter, Love-la. Aldermanb.

At the Hague, aged 101 years and 11 months, Michael Moet. He was a pensioned serjeant, and had been in his country's service since the year 1728. He has left a widow of the age of 89, to whom he had been married 73 years.

4. At his house in Mary-la-Bonne, aged 77, Peter Muilman, esq. of Kirby-hall, Essex, a very eminent merchant of London.—He was born in 1713; married, April 28, 1749, to Mary, daughter of Rich. Chiswell, an eminent and wealthy bookseller; in commemoration of which marriage was struck, 1774, according to the Dutch fashion, the silver medal engraved in our vol. LVIII. p. 792. By her he had one son, Richard, who took the names of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, being called Richard Trench Chiswell, and inherited the former's estate at Depdin, and married a daughter of Dr. Jurin, 1750.—Mr. M. was elected treasurer of the London Infirmary, 1748. He and his brother Henry (South sea director 1734, 1742, who died in 1772,) were the first of the family who came out of the United Provinces, where their ancestors had flourished for above 300 years. Their brothers held the magistracy at Amsterdam (where the Hon. Denis died, in 1772), and were some of the most considerable merchants in Europe.—Peter, first landing on the coast of Essex, which he always with gratitude acknowledged, purchased estates in Castle Hedingham, Great and Little Yeldham, co. Essex. Kirby-hall, in the former, was the manor-house and his residence, and he was the patron of the latter rectory. See it engraved in the octavo "History of Essex," II. 105, 1770; which History was undertaken under his patronage, and through his interest many copper-plates and interesting anecdotes and intelligence were procured for it. Mr. Morant acknowledges his great obligation to him in his "History of Essex."—In 1772 Mr. Muilman printed "An Essay explaining the mode of executing an useful Work, intituled,

A new Description of England and Wales, as a continuation and illustration of Camden," by a subscription of 3000 guineas, the survey to be divided into six equal parts, and a year allowed for each; the subscribers to be proprietors and trustees; queries to be circulated all over the kingdom. In 1775 he presented to the King what he called an Address from the Society of Antiquaries, desiring his assistance and recommendation to the archbishops and clergy, and to the lords-lieutenants, &c. in each county to return answers to the queries which he circulated in the Morning Post. The King approved, and promised to recommend; but the Society of Antiquaries, not choosing to be so committed, advertised against him, and he withdrew himself, by a formal resignation, from among them; but afterwards resuming his seat at their meetings, and reflecting on certain eminent characters among them, drew on himself a sentence of expulsion the same year, having been elected a member in 1770.

At Richmond, Mr. Wm. Bond, plumber, of Rose-street, Soho.

Suddenly, Mr. Price, gold-beater, of Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

Capt. Barclay, formerly commander of the Prudent man of war, of 64 guns.

At Sutton, near Bingham, in the 103d year of her age, Hannah Jenk, a widow of that village, who retained her faculties in the most perfect manner till a very short time previous to her death.

5. Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Leigh-hall, near Worthen.

At Edinburgh, aged upwards of 80, the celebrated William Cullen, M.D. first physician to his Majesty for Scotland, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh, of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, of the Royal College of Physicians at Madrid, of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, of the Medical Society at Copenhagen, of the Medical Society at Dublin, of the Royal Medical and of the Royal Physico-Medical Societies of Edinburgh.—Notwithstanding his lectures, he has not left property enough to support his daughters. His mistaken notions of farming contributed not a little to reduce his income. He was educated at Glasgow, and practised as an apothecary there till he was advanced to be a professor of medicine there, and afterwards at Edinburgh. He published a Memoir of cold produced by evaporating fluids, and of some of the means of producing cold, in Essays Phys. and Lit. vol. II.; Synopsis Nosologie Methodicæ, Edinb. 1772, 2 vols. 8vo.; Lectures on the Materia Medica, Lond. 4to.; First Lines of the Practice of Physic, ib 1776, 8vo.: this went through a fourth edition, 1785, (see our vol. LV. 122.) in 4 vols. and is said to have produced 3000l. [of his unworthy behaviour in the publication of the fourth edition, by refusing to complete

plete sets of the former, which wanted two volumes, see LIV. 926.] ; Institutions of Medicine, Part I. containing Physiology, 8vo.; On the Recovery of drowned Persons; A Treatise on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to. 1789.

At Aberdeen, the Rev. Dr. John Gordon, minister of St. Paul's chapel there.

At Leith, Mr. Dionysius Thomson, procurator there, and many years procurator-fiscal for that port.]

At Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, the Rev. Francis Turner, one of the ministers of the chapel in that town, and rector of St. James and of All Saints with St. Nicholas, South Elmham, Suffolk.

Mr. Francis Aliamet, an eminent engraver, and brother to the celebrated artist in the same line at Paris. His death was occasioned by a stone falling on his head in Greek-str.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. Talbot, a Franciscan friar, and titular bishop of London; which honour was conferred on him by the Pope on his relinquishing the honours of E. of Shrewsbury, to which he was entitled by descent.

Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. T. of the London-bridge coffee-house.

At Ripton, near Otley, in Yorkshire, aged 79, Joseph Holmes, alias Joe Rogue, a labouring man, who went about the country begging for his livelihood. He was heard to say, a few days before he died, that he had never himself been at one penny expence, either in meat, wearing apparel, or any thing else, during his whole life-time; and it is a fact that, after his death, there was found property in money, &c. concealed in his cloaths in small parcels, to the amount of near 50l. He also left notes of hand for money lent to the amount of upwards of five hundred pounds! Some few years ago, an attempt was made to rob Joe near Otley, when he bit the villain's thumb so terribly that a discovery was the consequence, and the fellow was transported the York assizes following for a highway-robbery. Joe's remains were buried at Kirkby-overblow.

6. At his house on Blackheath, Joseph Sparkes, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At her house in Bishopsgate-str. Mrs. Cam, a maiden lady, only daughter of the late Mr. C. many years an eminent dealer in thread.—She left an immense fortune in various legacies (among others, 4000l. to augment the incomes of a certain number of poor clergymen), and the residue to one of her executors, who died soon after her, before he had time to make a will.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Walter T. esq. of Evenjob, near Presteign, co. Radnor.

In South Molton-street, aged 31, the Rev. Stephen Miller, late of Beccles, co. Suffolk. He had a few days before come to the possession of an ample fortune.

At York, the Rev. Edward Moises, vicar of Marsham, in that county.

At Leicester, Mr. Jn. Burgefs, hosier.

At Rednock-house, the seat of John Graham, esq. of Duchray, his youngest daughter, Miss Jean G. of a fever.

7. At Islington, aged 68, John-Hyacinth de Magelhaens, F. R. S. member of many foreign academies, formerly an Augustine monk at Lisbon, and great grandson of the celebrated navigator, Ferdinando M. who gave his name to the strait discovered by him in 1519. He was also related to the Jesuit M. who travelled over China from 1640 to 1648, till he was carried to the court at Peking, where he resided 29 years, and died in 1677. He was a studious, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished among the Literati in this and other enlightened countries for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of Natural Philosophy, and no less ingenious in his experiments therein, particularly in mechanics. He was author and translator of many noted and ingenious works, particularly a new edition, lately published, of Cronstedt's "Essay towards a System of Mineralogy." Among his smaller works was much esteemed a Tract on impregnating common water with fixed air; and his celebrated invention to imitate the qualities and effects of all medical waters, Bath, Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, &c. His languages were Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, English, French, a little Dutch, and good Latin; and he was particularly known in the Low Countries, having travelled there with young foreigners. He was a very mild Christian, having many years renounced the Popish faith. All the Literati in Europe knew something of his merit, and the most noted of them were desirous to know more; it was really great. He had been chiefly a resident in England about 26 years. His height was about six feet one or two inches; a bony and rather bulky man; plain in his dress, unaffectedly mild, and decent in his whole demeanour. He glided gently out of life, resigned and thankful; and, in comparing his exit with others, we may say—

"Omnibus est eadem Lethi via;
Non tamen unus est vitæ cunctis
Exitique modus!"

He had desired, that where the tree fell there it might lie, and that he might have no tombstone; he was accordingly buried handsomely, but privately, on Saturday the 13th inst. at Islington, about 15 yards parallel with the East end of Islington church, on the North side.

Richard Ingles Fortescue, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon, and collector of the customs at Exeter.

In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Steere, relict of Lee S. esq. of Jayes, Surrey.

At Alton, Hants, John Dowden, esq. an eminent brewer.

At Bentley, near Doncaster, in her 70th year, after a very lingering illness, Mrs. Howson, relict of Rev. Mr. H. of Lincoln.

James Jauncey, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place. As he was entering the door

door of Providence chapel, Little Titchfield-street, Mary-le-bonne, he dropped down, and expired immediately. He was an American Loyalist; was well known for his constant practice of relieving the poor at chapel-doors, and in the street. He is said to have died worth 100,000*l*.

At Brentford, aged 23, in consequence of bursting a blood vessel in coughing, Miss Maria Bradshaw, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. niece to the Rev. Mr. Worsley, of Cheshunt; a young lady of an improved mind, engaging manners, and a most amiable disposition.

8. Aged 60, Mr. Robins, bricklayer, in Gray's-inn-lane.

Aged 62, Mr. John Dodd, formerly an eminent and well-known cheese-monger in Newgate-street, but of late years one of the clerks of Fleet-market.

Aged 25, Mr. Tho. Meyricke, of Wood-str.

After a very short illness, aged 74, Mr. Walker, an eminent brewer at Mile-end.

Mrs. Sus. Nichols, of Jermyn-str. St. James's.

In an advanced age, Mr. John Wilson, sen. writer, and one of the city clerks, of Glasgow.

9. At Longparish, co. Hants, Peter Ryves Hawker, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the first troop of horse-guards, in which corps he had served as an officer, in different successive ranks, ever since 1749. He was the only son of George Ryves, elder brother of Tho. R. esq. father of the late Tho. Ryves, esq. of Rauston and Esler, by Arethusa, daughter of Edmund Pleydel, esq. of Milborn St. Andrew's, co. Dorset, and he also married an Arethusa.

In Great Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, Mr. Wm. Barham, apparitor to the Bishop of London.

Mrs. Ma. Hills, of Rosoman-str. Clerkenw.

At Lambeth, aged 96, Capt. Frazer, formerly in the East India Company's service.

10. At his house in Widemarsh-street, Hereford, at the age of 105 years, the Rev. William Davies, who took his degree of M. A. at Christ-church, Oxford, in 1715. He was 54 years rector of Staunton upon Wye, near Hereford, and near 40 years vicar of All Saints, in the city of Hereford. Till within a few years of his death he retained his faculties in a great degree, and was remarkably cheerful and entertaining to his friends who visited him, though nearly deprived of his sight. The first of his livings is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the other is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

In Hereford, in her 73d year, Mrs. Magdalen Bayly, a widow lady, nearly related to the Mansell family of Carmarthenshire, and sister to the late Adm. London, who distinguished himself in the memorable action with Captains Forest and Lochling.

At Hagley-park, co. Worcester, after a short illness, in his 11th year, the Hon. John Lyttelton, second son of Lord Westcote.

Mr. Timothy Inston, officiating hall-keeper of Guildhall. He was seized, whilst on duty, with a fit of the paralytic or apoplectic kind, which proved fatal in about four or five hours.

Mr. Eades, master of Gerrard's-hall Inn.

11. Mr. Jn. Hall, of Aldermanbury Postern. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Andrew Pringle, esq. formerly a merchant in London.

At Beverley, co. York, Ferdinand Stanhope, esq. uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

At Ashburton, Devon, Mrs. Palk, lately returned from the East Indies.

12. At his house in Milk-lane, Hereford, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. Rob. Parry Price, surgeon. He was for some years of the late war in that capacity in the royal navy, and was in the Dolphin frigate in the celebrated action in the North Seas between the English and Dutch fleets. A few years since, he settled in Hereford; where, from his professional skill and amiable manners, he gained the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a son, a brother, and a friend, few persons have been more deservedly and sincerely lamented.

Isaac Dent, esq. an eminent gun-powder merchant in Birchin-lane.

Aged 65, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. W. attorney, in Carey-street.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Sewell, one of the land-waiters at the port of Hull.

In North-street, much respected and most sincerely lamented, the Rev. Mr. Abrams.

At Andover, Henry Hulton, esq. late a commissioner of customs in North America, and one of the commissioners for settling the contractors' accounts in the German war, 1760.

At Leith, Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy.

At Wigan, co. Lanc. aged 71, Dr. Ralph Thicknesse. He was the eldest branch of the antient family of Thicknesse, of Barterly Hall, in Staffordshire, which estate had been in that family from the reign of Edward the First, but which the father of the deceased Doctor squandered idly away, and left his eldest son and three beautiful daughters wholly unprovided for. The Doctor, however, who was then at King's College, in the University of Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1730, M. A. 1736; applied himself to the study of physic, married a near relation (Miss Bostock) of good fortune, and settled at Wigan, in which town and neighbourhood he has practised physic between thirty and forty years with the highest reputation, and died universally esteemed as an honest man. His death was hastened, if not occasioned, by seeing the idle and impertinent advertisement of a Scots diploma doctor, who had insolently put down the name of "Doctor Thicknesse" among a list of the most ignorant advertising quacks in the kingdom; and though he did not, perhaps, know that a real and regular-bred physician was living of that profession, yet he must put it down among his other manifold errors.

Mr.

Mr. Curteis, of Shorter's-co. Basinghall-str.
13. Aged 75, Mrs. Preston, of Burton St. Lazars, co. Leicester.

14. Mrs. Bullock, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Shipdham, Norfolk.

At Peckham, after a long illness, aged 54, Mr. William Boaden.

At Harewood, co. Hereford, much regretted, of a putrid fever, in her 32d year, Lady Hoskyns, wife of Sir Hungerford H. bart. only daugh. of Edwin Francis Stanhope, esq. groom of the chambers to her Majesty.

At Chester, Mrs. Forbes, relict of Arthur F. esq. late M. P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Ratoath.

15. Ernest Kramer, esq. one of the clerks of his Majesty's German-office.

At Croydon, of a decline, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. James H. of that place.

16. After a short illness, Mr. Seawell, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

17. Aged 51, Mr. Tho. Alfager, of Newington, co. Surrey.

19. At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 80, Tho. Hill, esq. He had acquired, by his practice and his situation as steward to Lord Melbourne, a fortune of more than 60,000l. the major part of which he has bequeathed to poor and very distant relations, whom he scarcely ever saw. To his only daughter, the wife of a respectable planter in Jamaica, he has left 50l. a year; and, we believe, the like legacy to her two sons.

In Castle-street, Holborn, Jn. Tyton, esq. many years solicitor of the Custom-house, and eminent for his skill in drawing all the acts of parliament relative to the revenue.

20. Mr. Jeremiah Forth, distiller, of Kingston upon Thames.

In Princes-street, Rotherhithe, the Rev. Matthew Audley, who had been curate and lecturer of that parish upwards of 59 years. He had been also chaplain of the London-hospital 50 years, from its first establishment, 1740.

At Childery, Berks, the Rev. Dr. Patten, many years rector of that place.

21. At Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, Mrs. Eliz. H. Drummond, wife of the Rev. Edw. Auriol Hay Drummond.

In his 79th year, Mr. James Buckland, upwards of 50 years an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row; whose simplicity of manners and irreproachable integrity rendered him universally respected.

Mrs. Tuting, wife of Rev. Mr. T. vicar of Partney, co. Lincoln.

22. Mrs. Terrick, widow of the late Bishop of London. She has left the principal part of her fortune to Lord Harrowby's children, and the remainder to her other grand-children. She is supposed to have died worth 30,000l.

Mrs. Boyn, wife of Mr. David B. merch. of Great Winchester-street.

In Greek-street, Soho, aged 32, Mrs. Le Mesurier, wife of Mr. Le M. surgeon. Her uncommon sweetness of temper, vivacity, and goodness of heart, endeared her to every

one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her death was occasioned by having been delivered of a still-born child, attended with a severe labour, a few days before.

23. At his house, facing the Albion-mills, of which he was the projector and principal proprietor, George Wyatt, esq. surveyor and inspector of the pavements to the city of London, and formerly, for several years, one of the common-council for the ward of Farringdon Without, and brother of Mr. James W. the architect.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Phipps, widow of Mr. P. farmer at Enfield.

Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. N. surveyor of Christ's Hospital.

At Woolwich, Neil Campbell, esq. clerk of the survey in his Majesty's warren.

* * * *To be continued in our next, and every succeeding Number.*

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

ALAN GARDNER, esq. appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, *vice* Gower, resigned.

Hon. Miss Julia Digby, appointed one of the maids of honour to her Majesty, *vice* Gunning, resigned.

Wm. Bellingham, esq. appointed one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy, *vice* Campbell, dec.

Francis Stephens, esq. appointed a commissioner for victualing his Majesty's navy, *vice* Bellingham resigned.

Stephen Remnant, esq. appointed corporal of his Majesty's guard of yeomen of the guard, *vice* Butler, resigned.

Henry Hamilton, esq. appointed governor and commander in chief of the Bermuda, or Somer's Islands, *vice* Browne.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. John Withers, elected clerk to the commissioners of the land-tax for London; and Mr. Stanley Crowder, clerk to the window, &c. duties, both *vice* Paterfon, dec.

Mr. Bell, appointed inspector of the courts and corporations in Lond. *vice* Raycroft, dec.

Geo. Aust, esq. appointed one of the under secretaries of state for the foreign department, *vice* Ryder, resigned.

John Binmer, esq. late second, appointed first, assistant to the surveyor of the navy, *vice* Mitchell, dec.

Mr. Wm. Joyner, elected one of the coroners for the co. of Glouc. *vice* Barnes, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Perryman Wakeman, Little Saxham R. near Bury, co. Suffolk, *vice* Warren, dec.

Rev. Peter Hansell, St. Augustine R. in the city of Norwich.

Rev. John Denison, Loddon V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Donne, dec.

Rev. Geo. Routh, Holbrook R. co. Suff. Rev.

Rev. Dr. Littlehales, rector of Grendon Underwood, Bucks, Brill and Boarstall R. in fame co.; and Rev. Cha. Kipling, Oakley R. in fame co. both *vice* Twycrofts, dec.

Rev. Mr. Wynn, and Rev. Wm. Corbett Wilfon, appointed domestic chaplains to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. John Davis, M.A. Upton Snodsbury V. co. Worcester.

Rev. John Connor, M.A. appointed a domestic chaplain to the Earl of Hertford.

Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, appointed third state chaplain to the Earl of Westmorland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 6, to Feb. 13, 1790

	Wheat										Rye										Barley										Oats										Beans									
	s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.							
London	6	1	3	5	2	11	2	1	2	11																																								
COUNTIES IN LAND.																																																		
Middlesex	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	1																																								
Surrey	6	4	3	3	2	11	2	3	3	11																																								
Hertford	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	10																																								
Bedford	6	6	3	8	2	9	2	4	3	1																																								
Cambridge	6	0	3	6	2	10	1	11	2	10																																								
Huntingdon	6	1	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	10																																								
Northampton	6	9	4	0	3	2	2	0	3	5																																								
Rutland	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	1	3	7																																								
Leicester	6	7	4	6	3	6	2	2	4	2																																								
Nottingham	6	3	4	4	3	4	2	1	3	11																																								
Derby	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	4																																								
Stafford	6	9	0	0	4	1	2	7	5	0																																								
Salop	7	1	5	3	4	0	2	6	5	2																																								
Hereford	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	7	5	0																																								
Worcester	6	11	0	0	3	9	2	9	4	1																																								
Warwick	6	9	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	1																																								
Gloucester	6	7	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0																																								
Wilts	7	3	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	3																																								
Berks	6	7	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	5																																								
Oxford	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	2																																								
Bucks	6	6	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	5																																								
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																		
Essex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	2	7																																								
Suffolk	6	0	3	6	2	8	1	11	2	6																																								
Norfolk	6	1	3	3	2	6	2	0	0	0																																								
Lincoln	5	9	4	2	3	1	1	10	3	10																																								
York	5	8	3	10	3	2	2	1	3	10																																								
Durham	5	6	4	5	3	2	2	1	0	0																																								
Northumberld.	5	4	3	11	2	8	1	10	3	7																																								
Cumberland	6	0	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	0																																								
Westmorland	6	6	4	1	3	2	1	11	0	0																																								
Lancashire	6	9	3	6	3	8	2	3	3	11																																								
Cheshire	6	10	0	0	3	10	2	5	0	0																																								
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0																																								
Somerfet	7	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	7																																								
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	0																																								
Cornwall	6	4	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	0																																								
Dorset	7	1	0	0	2	11	1	10	3	6																																								
Hampshire	6	6	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	2																																								
Suffex	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	10																																								
Kent	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	8																																								
WALES.																																																		
North Wales,	6	9	5	0	3	11	1	9	4	4																																								
South Wales,	6	5	4	8	3	5	1	8	3	2																																								

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb.	DRURY-LANE.	Feb.	COVENT-GARDEN.
1.	The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.	1.	King Lear—Harlequin's Chaplet.
2.	Ditto—Harlequin's Frolicks.	2.	The Dramatist—The Farmer.
3.	Much Ado about Nothing—Deaf Lover.	3.	Castle of Andalusia—Harlequin's Chapl.
4.	Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Frolicks.	4.	Rule a Wife, &c.—The Maid of the Oaks.
5.	Careless Husband—Illa. of St. Marguerite.	5.	The Suspicious Husband—Poor Soldier.
6.	The Haunted Tower—Deaf Lover.	6.	The Dramatist—The Highland Reel.
8.	The Country Girl—Harlequin's Frolicks.	8.	Macbeth—Harlequin's Chaplet.
9.	The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.	9.	The Claudefstine Marriage—Poor Vulcan.
10.	Twelfth Night—The Pannel.	10.	The Dramatist—Tom Thumb.
11.	The Haunted Tower—Deuce is in Him.	11.	Sheep-shearing—Lovers Quarrels—Bon Ton
12.	Constant Couple—Illa. of St. Marguerite.	12.	Way to keep Him—Lovers Quarrels.
13.	The Haunted Tower—The Irish Widow.	13.	The Dramatist—Thomas and Sally.
15.	A Trip to Scarborough—The Pannel.	15.	King Lear—Harlequin's Chaplet.
16.	The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.	16.	The Dramatist—The Highland Reel.
18.	She would and She would not—Sultan.	18.	Fontainebleau—Harlequin's Chaplet.
19.	Messiah.	19.	Messiah.
20.	The Haunted Tower—Deaf Lover.	20.	The Dramatist—The Farmer.
22.	The Tempest—Illand of St. Marguerite.	22.	Henry the Fourth—Harlequin's Chaplet.
23.	Love for Love—The Farm-house.	23.	The Dramatist—Intriguing Chambermaid
24.	First Grand Selection of Sacred Music.	24.	First Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
25.	The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.	25.	Recruiting Officer—Harlequin's Chaplet.
26.	Redemption.	26.	Second Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
27.	As You Like It—Polly Honeycombe.	27.	The Dramatist—Patrick in Prussia.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 2, to Feb. 23, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males	721	Males	779			2 and 5	153	50 and 60	129
Females	698	Females	716			5 and 10	46	60 and 70	105
Whereof have died under two years old		481				10 and 20	61	70 and 80	72
						20 and 30	129	80 and 90	34
				30 and 40	137	90 and 100	7		
				40 and 50	146	105	1		
Peck Leaf 2s. 6d.									

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1790.

	Bank stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	110	—	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 0 0
28	—	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 0
29	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	171 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	112	—	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	15 18 0
2	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	15 18 0
3	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	74	113	—	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	15 18 0
4	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	15 19 0
5	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0
6	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	113	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 5 0
7	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 5 0
9	187 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	115	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 4 0
10	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	115	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 4 0
11	186 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	116	—	78 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 5 0
12	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	171	—	116	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 3 0
13	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 3 0
14	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	186 $\frac{7}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	117	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 3 0
16	185 $\frac{3}{8}$	79	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 4 6
17	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	117	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	16 3 0
18	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10 0
19	—	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	112	—	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	16 13 0
20	—	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	184 $\frac{7}{8}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
24	—	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 5 0
25	185 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	171	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 17 0
26	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	171	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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For MARCH, 1790.
CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Mar. 1790; and Mar. 1789 190	Franklin's Protection for Capt. Cook disclaimed 216
DEAN SWIFT exculpated from a late Charge 191	Kennington Inscription pronounced a Forgery <i>ib.</i>
Biographical Memoirs of John Landen, Esq. <i>ib.</i>	Curious Seal of the ancient Dukes of Ferrara 218
Original Letters to and from Dr. Robertson 195	An original Letter of the celebrated Chevalier <i>ib.</i>
Mr. Weston's Apology for his Procrastination 196	Humourous Medal on Reformation explained 219
Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River 197	Inscription at Quadring—Story of Eliz. Canning <i>ib.</i>
Orig. Letter from Dr. Doddridge to Mr. Needham 199	Q. Elizabeth's Dish remaining in Fenchurch-st. <i>ib.</i>
Historical Account of the Abbey of Kirkstall 200	Analysis of the Asiatic Miscellanies, Vol. I. 220
A Moderate Dissenter's Opinion on the Test Act 201	Enquiry made after a Sermon by Bp. Berkeley 225
Birth of Lord Clarendon from Parish Register <i>ib.</i>	Impropriety of bowing and curtsying at Church 225
Character of Mr. G. Maxwell, an excellent Artist 202	Original Letters on Welsh History continued 226
Strictures on the Bp. of St. Davids, and Bp. Seabury 205	Remedies for Costiveness, Cramp, & Hiccoughs <i>ib.</i>
The Merit and Preferments of Bishop Hallifax 207	Parliamentary Proceedings of both Houses 227-232
Emendations of Suidas and Dioscorides pointed out <i>ib.</i>	The Yew indigenous?—Defence of R. Stephens 233
On the Subscription to Johnson's Monument 208	Coventry Tapestry—History of an exiled Friar 234
Philos. Observations on the Action of Gravity 209	Reply of Louis Renas on the Family of Amory 235
Usual Form of electing a King of the Romans 212	Letter of Mr. Kynaston—Lady Cath. Grey 236
Workmen employed in forging the Roman Coin <i>ib.</i>	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 237-256
Query to the Faculty on Strength of the Hair. <i>ib.</i>	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 256
Authentic Documents of ancient British History 214	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern, 257-260
Notes and Illustrations of Shakespear continued 215	For. Affairs, Domest. Occurrences, &c. 261-271
Ashley Cowper, Esq. Date of his orig. Patent 261	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 272-283
Fatal Catastrophe at Hereford Cathedral deplored <i>ib.</i>	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stock 284

Embellished with an accurate MAP of NEW DISCOVERIES from LAKE SUPERIOR to COOK'S RIVER; a PLAN of KIRKSTALL ABBEY; the KENNINGTON INSCRIPTION; a DUCAL SEAL; FAC SIMILE of the CHEVALIER'S NAME and SEAL, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1790	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1790.
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
27	40	56	41	30,26	fair	13	52	58	42	30,4	fair
28	43	54	45	,27	fair	14	37	53	41	,54	fair
M. 1	46	54	47	,36	cloudy	15	39	47	40	,6	fair
2	47	55	50	,37	cloudy	16	33	46	37	,65	fair
3	48	56	44	,41	fair	17	33	47	36	,62	fair
4	39	52	40	,3	fair	18	37	50	37	,6	fair
5	39	49	43	,46	fair	19	42	54	41	,45	fair
6	34	46	42	,48	fair	20	35	54	39	,43	fair
7	42	47	41	,45	cloudy	21	33	51	41		fair
8	41	46	37	,48	fair	22	37	55	40	,18	fair
9	38	51	47	,32	fair	23	44	50	49	29,88	showery
10	46	53	42	29,9	high winds	24	49	54	42	,84	cloudy
11	36	54	49	30,2	fair	25	44	58	43	30,15	fair
12	50	57	50	,24	fair	26	43	59	44		fair

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

March. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in March, 1789.
1	29	16	42	NE	. . 6	cold raw day
2	29	16		NE		cold morn
3	29	14	47	NE		fine bright day ¹
4	29	10	46	NE		
5	29	12	40	NE		cold day
6	29	14	42	NE		flight frost
7	29	12	36	NE		some snow all day
8	29	10	36	N		some snow
9	29	8	45	NW		snow storms
10	29	4	40	NW	. . 6	hard frost
11	28	16	43	SE		heavy snow all day
12	28	10	41	SE	. 21	snow ²
13	28	10	46	S		bright warm day
14	28	14	54	S	. 22	warm
15	28	18	36	E		cold wet day, some snow
16	29	4	34	NE		cold wind ³
17	29	12	47	SW		fine warm day
18	29	10	48	S	. 88	wet morn, cloudy
19	29	8	46	NE		clouds and sun
20	29	8	47	SW		very wet day
21	29	10	49	W	. 54	mild day
22	29	4	44	W		rain, clouds ⁴
23	28	13	41	NW	. 21	cold, cloudy day
24	29	12	43	N		mild day, some snow
25	29	2	36	NE		cold, snow
26	29	4	43	NE	. 12	cloudy
27	29	12	44	S		clear frost ⁵
28	29	8	45	SW		cloudy, flight rain ⁶
29	29	6	46	NE		clouds, with some sun ⁷
30	29	8	46	N		bright, cold wind ⁸
31	29	12	51	NW		bright and warm, some rain

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Rocks begin to build.—² Rocks very busy building all through the snow.—³ Crocus cut down by the frost.—⁴ First violet seen.—⁵ Lilac buds very much cut by the frost.—⁶ Spring advances very slowly.—⁷ Daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*) in flower.—⁸ Wood-pigeon (*columba palumbus*) cooes.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, 1790.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LX, PART I.

March 31, 1790.

REGARD for Truth, and Justice to the Memory of the Dead, call upon us to communicate the following Intelligence, which we are persuaded will be acceptable to the Publick. It ought to have appeared long ago; but in consequence of our distance from the Parties concerned, and of the Gentleman's absence from Ireland by whose means the communication was to have been conveyed to us. We hope we shall be excused for not having been able to produce it sooner; but we are now authorized to say,

THAT the STORY OF THE RAPE, which had been told of Dean SWIFT, in the New Edition of the TATLER, (vol. V. p. 144.) and thence copied into the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August 1786, (see our Vol. LVI. p. 694. Vol. LVI. p. 193. Vol. LX. p. 157.) and which is there said to have occasioned him to leave his Prebend of Kilroot in his Youth, proves to be ILL-FOUNDED.

The Reverend Mr. PARKER (the present Prebendary of Kilroot, in the Diocese of Connor, and County of Antrim,) who is there quoted, having, when he was in London, accidentally mentioned such a story in conversation, without any expectation of its being published, hath since enquired minutely into the foundation of this Report, and with that ingenuous regard for Truth, which distinguishes the liberal mind, has given under his hand the following account.

“ In consequence of the Publication of the Anecdote (respecting Dean Swift, when Prebendary of Kilroot) I made particular enquiry into the Truth of it; and have the satisfaction to be able to declare, that though the Story be generally reported in the Country, no evidence, except this Report, can be discovered of the criminal Fact; no Examinations relative to It are found to exist, nor does it appear that any such were ever taken.

P. PARKER.

“ *Ballynure, near Carrickfergus, 28th August, 1787.*”

Mr. URBAN, March 21.

JOHN LANDEN, esq. F. R. S. (called James Landen in your Obituary, p. 9c.) was born at Peakirk, near Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, on the 23d of January, O. S. 1718-19. He became very early a proficient in the Mathematicks; for we find him a very respectable contributor to the Ladies Diary in 1744; and he was soon among the foremost of those who then contributed to the support of that small but valuable publication, in which almost every English Mathematician, who has arrived at any degree of eminence for the last half century, has contended for fame at one time or other. Mr. Landen continued his contributions to it at times, and under one signature or

other, till within a few years of his death.

It has been frequently observed, that the histories of literary men consist chiefly of an history of their writings; and the observation was never more fully verified than it will be in what I have to offer to the publick, concerning Mr. Landen; but, in what does relate to his writings, I am able to speak pretty fully, and with certainty, from having enjoyed a long and very intimate correspondence with him.

In the 48th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1754, Mr. Landen gave “ An investigation of some Theorems which suggest several very remarkable properties of the circle; and are, at the same time, of considerable use in resolving fractions, the deno-

minators

minators of which are certain multinomials, into more simple ones, and by that means facilitate the computation of fluents." This ingenious paper was handed to the Society by that eminent Mathematician, the late Thomas Simpson of Woolwich, a circumstance which will convey, to those who are not themselves judges of it, some idea of its merit.

In the year 1755, Mr. Landen published a volume of about 160 pages, intitled "Mathematical Lucubrations." The title to this publication was made choice of as a means of informing the world, that the study of the mathematicks was, at that time, rather the pursuit of his leisure hours, than his principal employment; and indeed it continued to be so the greatest part of his life, for about the year 1762 he was appointed Agent to the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, and resigned that employment only two years before his death. Had it been otherwise, it seems highly probable he would have extended his researches in the Mathematicks, to which he was most enthusiastically devoted, much farther than any other person has done. His Lucubrations contain a variety of tracts relative to the rectification of curve lines, the summation of series, the finding of fluents, and many other points in the higher parts of the Mathematicks.

About the latter end of the year 1757, or the beginning of 1758, he published proposals for printing by subscription "the Residual Analysis, a new branch of the algebraic art;" and in 1758 he published a small tract in quarto, intitled "A discourse on the Residual Analysis;" in which he resolved a variety of problems, to which the method of fluxions had been usually applied by a mode of reasoning entirely new; compared those solutions with solutions of the same problems, investigated by the fluxionary method; and shewed that the solutions by his new method were, in general, more natural and elegant than the fluxionary ones.

In the 51st volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1760, he gave "A new method of computing the sums of a great number of infinite series." This paper was also presented to the Society by his ingenious friend, the late Mr. Thomas Simpson.

In 1764, he published the first book of "The Residual Analysis," in a 4to volume of 218 pages, with several copper plates. In this treatise, beside

explaining the principles which his new analysis was founded on, he applied it to drawing tangents and finding the properties of curve-lines; to describing their involutes and evolutes, finding the radius of curvature, their greatest and least ordinates, and points of contrary fluxure; to the determination of their cusps, and the drawing of Asymptotes; and he proposed, in a second book, to extend the application of this new Analysis to a great variety of mechanical and physical subjects. The papers which were to have formed this book lay long by him; but he never found leisure to put them in order for the press.

On the 16th of January, 1766, Mr. Landen was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted on the 24th of April following.

In the 58th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1768, Mr. Landen gave a "Specimen of a new method of comparing curvilinear areas; by means of which, many areas did not appear to be comparable by any other method;" a circumstance of no small importance in that part of natural philosophy which relates to the doctrine of motion, as it is well known, that if a body in motion be acted on by any variable force, the space it has passed over in a given time will be represented by the area of a curve in which the ordinate is every where expressed by the velocity of the body, and the corresponding abscissa by the time that it has been in motion.

In the 60th volume of the same work, for the year 1770, he gave "Some new theorems for computing the *whole* areas of curve lines, where the ordinates are expressed by fractions of a certain form," in a more concise and elegant manner than had been done by Cotes, De Moivre, and others who had considered the subject before him.

In the 61st volume of the same, for 1771, he has investigated several new and useful theorems for computing certain fluents, which are assignable by arcs of the conic sections. This subject had been considered before, both by Mr. Maclaurin, and Mr. D'Alembert; but some of the theorems which were given by these celebrated Mathematicians, being in part expressed by the difference between an arc of an hyperbola and its tangent; and that difference being not directly attainable when the arc and its tangent both become infinite, as they will do when the whole fluid is wanted, although such fluent be finite; these theorems, therefore

fore fail, in those cases, and the computation becomes impracticable without farther help. This defect Mr. Landen has removed, by assigning the *limit* of the difference between the hyperbolic arc and its tangent, while the point of contact is supposed to be removed to an infinite distance from the vertex of the curve. And he concludes the paper with a curious and remarkable property relating to pendulous bodies, which is deducible from these theorems.

Although the Mathematical tracts of that geometrician, the late Dr. Matthew Stewart of Edinburgh, had been published in 1761, and the Supplement to them in 1763; in which there is an attempt to determine the Sun's distance from the Earth by the theory of gravity; these books had escaped Mr. Landen's notice, until he saw the present Bishop of St. Davids' paper on the same subject, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1767. On procuring Dr. Stewart's Tracts, he found that the method which had been pursued by him was not only inadequate to the resolution of the problem he had undertaken, but that, in pursuing that method, he had slipped into several very considerable errors. In consequence of this discovery, he published, in 1771, "Animadversions on Dr. Stewart's Computation of the Sun's Distance from the Earth," in which he not only pointed out the Doctor's errors, but shewed also that a true solution to the problem was not to be expected either from Dr. Stewart's method of reasoning, or from the data which he had founded it on.

In the 65th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for 1775, he gave the investigation of a general theorem, which he had promised in 1771, for finding the length of any arc of a conic hyperbola by means of two elliptic arcs; and observes, that, by the theorems there investigated, both the elastic curve, and the curve of equable recess from a given point, may be constructed in those cases where Mr. Maclaurin's elegant method fails.

In the 67th volume, for 1777, he gave "A new theory of the motion of bodies revolving about an axis in free space, when that motion is disturbed by some extraneous force, either percussive, or accelerative. At this time, he did not know that the subject had been handled by any person before him; and he considered only the motion of a sphere's spheroid and cylinder. The publication of this paper, however,

was the cause of his being told, that the doctrine of rotatory motion had been considered by Mr. D'Alembert; and purchasing that Author's *Opuscules Mathématiques*, he there learned that M. D'Alembert was not the only one who had considered the matter before him; for M. D'Alembert there speaks of some Mathematician, though he does not mention his name, who, after reading *what had been written on the subject*, doubted whether there be any solid whatever; beside the sphere, in which any line, passing through its center of gravity, will be a permanent axis of rotation. In consequence of this, Mr. Landen took up the subject again; and though he did not *then* give a solution to the general problem, *viz.* "To determine the motions of a body of any form whatever, revolving without restraint about any axis passing through its center of gravity," he fully removed every doubt of the kind which had been started by the person alluded to by M. D'Alembert, and pointed out several bodies, which, under certain dimensions, have that remarkable property. This paper is given among many others, equally curious, in a volume of Memoirs which he published in the year 1780. But what renders that volume yet more valuable, is a very extensive appendix containing "Theorems for the calculation of fluents." The tables which contain these theorems are more complete and extensive than any which are to be found in any other Author, and are chiefly of his own investigating; being such as had occurred to him in the course of a long and close application to Mathematical studies, in almost every branch of those sciences.

In 1781, 1782, and 1783, Mr. Landen published three little tracts on the summation of converging series, in which he explained and shewed the extent of some theorems which had been given for that purpose by Mr. De Moivre, Mr. Sterling, and his old friend Thomas Simpson, in answer to some things which he thought had been written to the disparagement of those excellent Mathematicians. It was the opinion of some, that Mr. Landen did not shew less mathematical skill in explaining and illustrating these theorems, than he has done in his writings on original subjects; and that the authors of them were as little aware of the extent of their own theorems as the rest of the world were before Mr. Landen's ingenuity made it obvious to all.

About the beginning of the year 1782, Mr. Landen had made such improvements in his theory of rotatory motion, as enabled him, he thought, to give a solution of the general problem specified above; but finding the result of it to differ very materially from the result of the solution which had been given of it by M. D'Alembert, and being not able to see clearly where that gentleman had erred, he did not venture to make his own solution public. In the course of that year, the writer of this article procured for him the Memoirs of the Berlin Academy for 1757, which contain M. Euler's solution of the problem. He found M. Euler's solution gave the same result as had been deduced by M. D'Alembert; but the perspicuity of M. Euler's manner of writing enabled him to discover where he had erred, which the obscurity of the other did not do. The agreement, however, of two writers of such established reputation as M. Euler and M. D'Alembert made him long dubious of the truth of his own solution, and induced him to revise the process again and again with the utmost circumspection; and being every time more convinced that his own solution was right, and theirs wrong, he, at length, gave it to the publick in the 75th volume of the Philosophical Transactions for 1785.

The extreme difficulty of the subject, joined to the concise manner which Mr. Landen had been obliged to give his solution in, to confine it within proper limits for the Transactions, rendered it too difficult, or at least too laborious, a piece of business for most mathematicians to read it; and this circumstance, joined to the established reputation of Euler, induced many to think that his solution was right, and Mr. Landen's wrong; and there did not want attempts to prove it. But, notwithstanding these attempts were manifestly wrong, and that every one who perused them saw it, they convinced Mr. Landen that there was a necessity for giving his solution at greater length, in order to render it more generally understood. About this time, also, he met by chance, with the late *P. Fris's Cosmographia Physica et Mathematica*; in the second part of which there is a solution of this problem, agreeing in the result with those of M. Euler and D'Alembert, which is not surprising, as *P. Fini* employs the same principle that they did. Here Mr. Landen learned that M.

Euler had revised the solution which he had given formerly in the Berlin Memoirs, and given it another form and at greater length in a volume published at Gryphiswell in 1765, entitled *Theoria Motus corporum solidorum seu rigidorum*. This book was at that time scarcely known in England; and there were not above two or three copies of it in the kingdom; but, as he was very desirous of seeing it, a copy was at last found, and procured from the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, whose extensive and excellent library is open to ingenious men of all denominations. Mr. Landen found the same principles employed here, and of course the same conclusion resulting from them, that he had found in M. Euler's former solution of the problem: but as the reasoning was given at greater length, he was enabled to see more distinctly how M. Euler had been led into the mistake, and to set that mistake in a stronger point of view. As he had been convinced of the necessity of explaining his ideas on the subject more fully, so he now found it necessary to lose no time in setting about it. He had for several years been severely afflicted with the stone in the bladder, and toward the latter part of his life to such a degree as to be confined to his bed for more than a month at a time: yet even this dreadful disorder did not abate his ardour for Mathematical studies; for the second volume of his Memoirs, just now published, was written and revised during the intervals of his disorder. This volume, beside a solution of the general problem concerning rotatory motion, contains the resolution of the problem concerning the motion of a Top, an investigation of the motion of the equinoxes, in which Mr. Landen has, first of any one, pointed out the cause of Sir Isaac Newton's mistake in his solution of this celebrated problem; and some other papers of considerable importance. He just lived to see this work finished, and received a copy of it the day before his death, which happened on the 15th of January, 1790, at Milton, near Peterborough, in the 71st year of his age.

Though Mr. Landen was undoubtedly one of the greatest Mathematicians that this or any other kingdom has produced, his merit, in this respect, was not more conspicuous than his moral virtues. The strict integrity of his conduct, his great humanity, and readiness to serve every one to the utmost of his power, procured him respect and the

esteem from all who knew him; and the loss of him will be long regretted by them.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

I BELIEVE the following letter from the Director of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, to Dr. Robertson, on his History of America, and the Doctor's answer, have not appeared in English. I found them in an ingenious description of Spain, published at Geneva in 1780, by Mr. Perron, a French gentleman, since dead. If the letters are *new* here, and you will accept this translation, it is at your service. Mr. Perron has given them in the original Spanish, with a French translation.

I am, &c.

S. H.

P. S. I see by the Reviews, that a French gentleman has adopted much of Mr. Peyron's work in an Account of Spain, which he has lately published; but probably these letters did not interest him as they would do an Englishman.

Mr. Peyron, giving an account of the Literary Societies at Madrid, says: "The Academy of History owes its origin to some meetings of men of letters, whose ideas and conversation upon different subjects of literature soon fixed to one point, which was to preserve and illustrate the historical monuments of the Spanish monarchy. Their labours attracted the notice of Philip the Vth, who, in 1738, approved their statutes, and granted them a charter. When Dr. Robertson published his "History of America, it met," says Mr. Peyron, "with the reception it deserved. Above all, the author was praised for having spoken with more moderation than any other had done, of the cruelties exercised by the first Spaniards in the New World. A translator was chosen amongst the members of the Academy, that Dr. R's History might be known by all Spain, and become, as it were, a national book. M. Campomanes, the Director of the Academy, and one of the most learned men in Spain, was charged to write to this respectable Historian, in the name of the Academy, and to acquaint him, that they had admitted him as one of their members, in order to give him a proof of the esteem in which they held his book, and of their gratitude. M. Campomanes accordingly wrote as follows:

SIR, Madrid, Sept. 26, 1777.

IT appears unnecessary to take up time in acquainting you with the real and deserved esteem in which all well-informed Spaniards hold your works, and with the motives which engage me to write to you.

After having published with an admirable precision, with a truth and an exactness worthy of you, the History of your own country, you undertook in that of Charles the Vth to describe a situation the most delicate in which Europe ever found itself: you acquitted yourself in a manner which excited general admiration; you discovered the most profound secrets of our monarchy. But what shall I say of your excellent discourse on the feudal system, from the fall of the Western Empire, to the time of Charles the Vth? It is there that we see new light thrown upon the peculiar customs which the Barbarian Tartars mixed with a sovereign contempt for the vanquished, and their neglect of all classes of open towns, except a few privileged ones; there was then no more true love for the arts; the most useful discoveries, the sciences, were abandoned, and in their place the subtleties of the schools gained ground; shut up at first in the obscure and solitary retreats of the Cloisters, they at length were brought into open day in the Universities. It is certain that the discoveries of the East and West were among the causes which delivered Europe from the feudal spirit. In the two first volumes of your History of America, you give to these discoveries such a regular series and connexion with ancient history, as few can equal. I have read the first book with an admiration, a pleasure, that I cannot express; I felt the same in the famous controversy concerning the Bishop of Chiapa, which you have explained with so much ability.

My first intention was to write to you more at length; but at present I must confine myself to the sending you the title of *Academician*, which the Royal Academy of History has unanimously charged me to convey to you by means of my Lord Grantham. I flatter myself, if the multiplicity of affairs with which I am at present overwhelmed, will permit me, that I shall by and by address some observations to you; the first of which shall be, whether the laws and the spirit of the feudal system have ever had footing in Spain.

The translation of your History of America, which Don Ramon de Guevara is making under the inspection of the Academy, is in a style truly original, and which seems to give with a great deal of propriety, the fluency and the eloquent diction of the original.

I thank you, for my own particular, for the honour which you do me in your writings. My occupations are so many that they do not leave me sufficient leisure to reflect so seriously as I wish to do, on a comparison of the different ages, customs, diversity of government and causes, which have had an influence on the political catastrophes of the most celebrated nations; it is you who are able to do this, as well in your closet, as if you were amongst us, without suffering yourself to be warped by any partiality.

This

This I avow sincerely to be my sentiment: I can assure you, without flattery, that few books have obtained so solid an esteem amongst the learned of my country, as yours has done.

I pray God to preserve you many years.

To this polite and flattering letter the Doctor made the following reply.

SIR,

*The College at Edinburgh,
Jan. 3, 1778.*

MY Lord Grantham has had the goodness to transmit me the letter which you have had the trouble of writing to me, and which acquaints me with the singular and unexpected honour done me by the Royal Academy of History. If a favourable opinion conceived of an author, by men who unite candour with learning, is one of the most pleasing rewards; how much more flattering and valuable to him is it to have the unanimous approbation of a body distinguished by the merit and the talents of its individual members!

When it was necessary for me in my History of Charles the Vth to trace back the ancient constitution of the Spanish monarchy; and after that, when I ventured to develop the plan, and the interior government of its colonies in the New World; I perceived all the difficulties which a stranger must necessarily encounter in such a work. I endeavoured to get the better of them by searching with much care for the truth in original authors, and the public laws of the country: taking care, as much as possible, to avoid the prejudices too apt to be imbibed in the spirit of a man born under a government, and in religion, very opposite in form and system to the state and the worship of the nation which I had undertaken to describe. The favour done me by the Academy, in approving my writings, persuades me that so many errors have not escaped me as I at first feared: would have done; or else that the respectable members, who were willing to associate me with them, have cast a favourable eye on my faults, in consideration of my endeavours to avoid them.

If you will have the goodness to inform me in what manner I can co-operate with the laudable and important labours of the Academy, I should consider it a glory to contribute to them, and I should esteem myself happy to find a new occasion of manifesting my zeal for a nation which I have respected more than several foreign writers have done, only because I have studied to know it better.

Permit me to express my happiness in reflecting on the honour which I receive in the new connexion which I enter into with you, and in seeing myself under the immediate direction of a person whose talents I have long admired, and from whose writings I have drawn a fund of information.

Condescend, Sir, to add one more obligation to the goodness with which you have

overwhelmed me; it is, to express to all the members of the Academy my sentiments of respect, esteem, and gratitude. I have the honour to be, with all due attention, illustrious Sir, your most obedient and devoted servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

* * * In one year after this answer was written, in January 1779, the government thought fit to prohibit the book which had occasioned his being received into the Academy; orders were given to all the custom-houses to prevent its importation into the kingdom in any language whatever, and to the Academy of History to name two of its members to attack and criticize the work of Dr. Robertson; their answer was, that they would willingly name them, if at the same time they were permitted to choose two others to prepare a defence. The translation, which was about to have been sent to the press, was involved in this proscription. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, March 26.*

"THE Ides of March are come;" and I must still "procrastinate my Proofs" of Pope's "Villainy."—I am not insensible of the Triumph which I shall afford to M. F. and to those who fancy, with him, that the "Proofs" are only withheld, because I am not *able* to produce them. That Triumph will, however, be short.—The perfect Propriety, and extreme Delicacy, of my *procrastination* will, on the Perusal of your Magazine for April, be acknowledged by every Reader, possessed of Sense and Candour.

When I promised to answer M. F.'s Challenge in your *present* Number, I could not possibly foresee the irremediable Calamity which has fallen on my most amiable Opponent*; and which, though so long expected, will require even all HER Fortitude and Resignation to support.

Her last very severe Letter must not pass unnoticed; and I cannot (for Reasons which will appear) produce my "Proofs" until my Correspondence with *her* is finally closed.—The present Moment would be extremely improper for that Purpose.—Far from ME be the Guilt of violating her sacred Sorrows, by the unpleasant Remonstrances of injured Pride, or by the peevish Lamentations of lacerated Sensibility. J. WESTON.

* In my Poetical Epistle to whom, inserted in your last, your Composer, by mistaking a Letter, has rendered totally unintelligible what was already, I fear, more than sufficiently obscure.

"Its dear Twin-sparkles, with impassion'd gaze,"

should have been

"Its dear Twin-sparkler," &c.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *****,
of Quebec, to a Friend in London.

(See our Plate I.)

SIR, Quebec, Nov. 7, 1789.

IN my last letter I gave you some account of the extent of the commerce &c. of this country; and, as I am convinced that common report or estimation of distances, &c. will not be satisfactory to a philosophic mind; and as, since, I have had an opportunity of seeing a map or chart of this lately explored country, made by a gentleman of observation and science, who has actually traversed it, and made his map in it, and with whom I have this week had several conversations, with the map before me; I am able to give you all the satisfaction that you wish for, exclusive of the map itself, which I could not get a copy of, but I hope to send it you next Summer.

The following are observations that I took from the map. It begins at the upper end of Lake Superior, in lat. $46^{\circ} 47'$ North, where there is a *Portage* (or carrying-place) of near nine miles, before you enter the waters communicating to the North-west. The Mississippi heads are in the same latitude with the head of Lake Superior, about 10 degrees of longitude to the Westward of it; and from the portage there is a water-communication to that river, and down it, which is only intercepted by the Falls of St. Anthony. The traders go on this course Westward, leaving the Mississippi to the Eastward 1000 miles, and may go South-west down the Mississippi to its mouth. The furs are much inferior to those on the North-west trading posts. From the end of the portage at the head of Lake Superior, all the lakes and waters, as high up as lat. 58° and long. 124° , set first to the North-west and North, and then take a South-eastward and South course, and empty into York River (Hudson's Bay). These lakes and rivers are almost innumerable, and some of them very large; such as the Lake Winipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and others. The mouth of the York River lies in long. 94° West, and lat. 57° . It is an extensive large river, setting nearly West, and is supplied by the above lakes and rivers, which fall into it from the North and South. The Hudson's Bay Company have posts several hundred miles West from them, but none to the Northward. Our traders pass them at one of their posts, about the lat. 57° and long. 110° . A chain of

GENT. MAG. March, 1790.

lakes, &c. continue from thence to the lat. 58° and long. 124° , when, with a small *portage*, they enter into rivers and lakes that run a North-west course, and empty into other lakes and rivers, which all finally communicate with, and empty into, a great lake, called the Slave Lake, which lies between the lat. 62° and 65° , being 3 degrees in width, and longitude 125° to 135° ; and this lake is the last water before you come to the great Northern Ocean in lat. $68^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$, and in long. 132° , and there the water ebbs and flows, of which the gentleman gave me indubitable proofs. The lakes that empty into the great Slave Lake, at least the largest of them, are named the Arabaska (which has a large river running into Slave Lake, of 3 or 400 miles at least in length, its course North-west), the Lake, or rather the Upper Lake of the Woods, or Lake of the Hills (there being one near Lake Superior); and this lake extends itself near eight degrees of longitude, and lies in lat. 60° , and the Lake Pelican, which is also large; and besides these, there are a number of small lakes. The river that carries all these waters into the Slave Lake is called Slave River, and is very large. It runs North-west, several hundred miles in length. From out of the great Slave Lake runs a very large river, its course almost South-west, and has the largest falls on it in the known world; it is, at least, near two miles wide where the falls are, and an amazing body of water. This river leaves the lake in lat. 64° and long. 135° , and the falls are in long. 141° .—The great chain of mountains that extend from Mexico along the Western, or Pacific Ocean, and the Northern Pacific Ocean, terminates in lat. $62^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ and long. 136° ; so that the Slave River runs to the Westward of them, and empties into the ocean by its course in about lat. 59° . There is no wood to the Northward of Slave Lake; there is only a little low brush, which is filled with a species of buffaloes, that have no tails, but have long hair on the backs of their thighs and legs, which resembles a tail, and they are smaller than the common buffaloes. When you have proceeded thus far, and have looked over your map, you will readily conjecture what river the above Slave Lake River is known by when it empties into the ocean. To save you much trouble, I will tell you it is Cook's River, which he penetrated upwards of 70 leagues North-

198 *Description of the Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River.*

North-eastward, as you will see by his chart. Cook's River, as he has laid it down in his chart (that is, the mouth of it), is in lat. $59^{\circ} 40'$, and long. West 154° . His calculation and laying it down was East longitude; but if you deduct his Eastern longitude from 36° , you will find it to be 154° West. His course up the river was North-easterly; the course of the river out of Slave Lake was South-westerly. He traversed his river that course near 70 leagues North-easterly; and the river out of Slave Lake is known as far South-westerly: therefore the distance to form the junction, or to ascertain the river to be the same, is very short. The mouth of Slave River, at the lake, is in lat. 64° , and long. 134° . The mouth of Cook's River is in lat. $59^{\circ} 40'$, and long. 154° . The courses are North-easterly and South-westerly. The degrees of longitude in that latitude are but little more than 26 miles upon the average to a degree, and the difference of the latitude only about 4 degrees; hence, and as there is no other known vent for the river setting out of Slave Lake, nor any other river in that country to the Northward or Southward of Slave Lake, to form such a river as Cook's, there can be little doubt but the source of Cook's River is now fully discovered and known. There are other proofs that are incontestable. Cook found a great quantity of drift-wood on the coast. This wood is only found on the banks of the rivers that empty into the Slave Lake. There is no wood to the Northward of the Slave Lake; neither are there any rivers of any size, from the near approach of the mountains to the sea, to the Southward of the lake. The rivers of Arabaska, Slave, and Mountain Lake, which empty into Slave Lake, are annually twice overflowed,—in the month of May, by the breaking-up of the ice; and in the month of August, by the melting of the snow on the mountains. Hence, then, the quantities of drift-wood which Captain Cook met with are accounted for; and these could only be launched into the ocean from Cook's River: for, as I have above observed, there can be no extensive river to the Southward of Cook's River; or the river that empties out of Slave Lake, as the great chain of mountains approach to the verge of Slave Lake and River. Another proof is, that the gentleman (from whose chart and from whom I have collected the above information) met with two

Indians, who came (as they said) up a river from the Northern Pacific Ocean all the way to the Slave Lake. They brought him a blanket in 1787, which they received from vessels which were at the mouth of the river. They said that the river they were in is large to the place of discharge, and navigable; so that, if we take the latitude and longitude of the two rivers, the courses, and all the other circumstances, into consideration, little doubt remains but that they are the same.

In the Northern part of the Slave Lake there was a great quantity of ice on the 15th of July, 1787; and in that year the Indians from that lake penetrated North, and where the waters ebb and flow. At the Northern Ocean they met with and killed a number of the Esquimaux Indians; which Indians are to be found only on the banks or boundary of the ocean, from the Labrador coast Northward, and they are found on the whole extent of that coast as far North as we have any knowledge.—Cook went as far North as 72° or 73° , and was there obstructed by the ice. He was there in August. My informant tells me, that, if he had been a month later, he would have met with no obstruction from ice in that quarter. This I believe; and at the middle of September he might have passed the Northern coast of America, and have returned to Europe by that route. On the North-western coast of America there is a large or long point of land, that extends to the latitude of 71° , or further, and then the coast trenches South-easterly; so that, when you are in long. 128° , the ocean washes the land in the latitude of $68^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$.

The inferences that I shall now draw are,

1. That Lake Superior lies in the first range of high lands between this and the Western Ocean, in lat. $46^{\circ} 47'$; and the waters from thence are discharged by the rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi.

2. That the waters to the Westward and Northward of that lake, up as high as lat. 58° and long. 124° , discharge themselves, by an Eastern course, into York River, which empties into Hudson's Bay.

3. That in lat. 58° lies the great height of land, from whence the waters divide and run Easterly and Westerly; the former into the Atlantic, and the latter into the Pacific Ocean.

4. That the great Slave Lake is the most Northerly large piece of water before

fore you arrive at the Northern Ocean; and that the river which rises from that lake empties into the Northern Pacific Ocean, and is the river that Cook discovered.

5. That an easy communication with, and an advantageous commerce, may be carried on by posts established on Lakes Slave, Arabaska, and Pelican, &c. and to deliver the fruits of their commerce at the mouth of Cook's River, to be thence carried to China, &c. &c.; and that, as Cook's River and the lands on Slave Lake, Arabaska, &c. are very fine, some advantageous settlements may be made thereon, which may be beneficial to Government.

The country about Arabaska is exceedingly fine, and the climate more moderate than it is here; which is owing to its propinquity to the Western Ocean. The distance is not more than 200 leagues, if so much, in a West-south-western course. We have a post there, as we have on the different lakes from Lake Superior to the upper end of Slave Lake. The number of posts are 21 in that distance, where traders are posted to trade with different tribes of Indians. The distance from this town to the head of Lake Superior is 750 leagues, and from the head of Lake Superior to the great Slave Lake is 1000 leagues; in the whole, 1750 leagues.—The person from whom I had my information is Peter Pond, who was supplied with the proper instruments here to take his latitude, and instructed fully in the knowledge of astronomy, &c. &c. His latitude is undoubtedly right, and his longitude is nearly right. It was taken by some persons sent from York River, several hundred miles to the Westward of it; and from thence, by the courses of the rivers and lakes, no great mistake can be made. Another man, by the name of M'Kenzie, was left by Pond at Slave Lake, with orders to go down the river, and from thence to Unalaska, and so to Kamkatka, and thence to England, through Russia, &c. If he meets with no accident, you may have him with you the next year. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.
ENQUIRY having been made (vol. LIX. p. 1066) after Dr. Doddridge's correspondence, the following lines, addressed to my grandfather, are at your service.
Yours, &c.
ISAAC JAMES.

Newport Pagnel, Oct. 1, 1742

Reverend and worthy Sir,

I beg your pardon that on the foundation of so slender an acquaintance I presume to ask your advice and assistance to the poor people at Newport Pagnel, whose interest would, I fear, have been ruined, if I had not purchased and settled their meeting-place in the manner mentioned in the memorial, which the bearer will communicate to you. I hope they are like to be very happy in a very worthy and excellent young Minister, who is just coming among them; and I am very desirous he should find them free from the incumbrance they are at present under. For this purpose they apply to a few neighbouring congregations, and, among the rest, to yours; and I was the more willing to oblige them in writing a line to you, as I might have an opportunity of telling you how sincerely I wish you long-continued health, usefulness, and comfort; and with how much respect I am, reverend and dear Sir, your affectionate, though unworthy, brother, and obedient, humble servant in the faith and patience of our common Lord, P. DODDRIDGE.

To the Reverend Mr. Needham,
in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Mr. URBAN, Boar lane, Leeds, Feb. 5.

AT the request of OXONIENSIS (vol. LIX. p. 1068), I send you an account of KIRKSTALL ABBEY, in the West riding of the county of York; hoping that the candour of Mr. O—— and your numerous antiquarian readers will overlook any imperfection therein, since I have *done my best* with the *few* materials I have by me. The plan which accompanies it (*see plate II.*) will gain, I hope, a place in your Magazine. Yours, &c. I. TYSON.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY (three miles from Leds, now Leeds), in the deanery of Skyrac, and archdeaconry of West Riding, was founded by HENRY DE LACY, A. D. 1152.

In the year 1147, the above Henry de Lacy, being in a bad state of health, made a vow, that, if he should recover, he would build an abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, of the Cistercian order; and upon his recovery he accordingly *gave* the town of Bernoldswick, or Bernoldswyke (which is not *Berwick in Elmet*, as Leland erroneously says), with its appurtenances, which he then *beid in fee* of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk (which name was afterwards changed into Mons Sanctæ Mariæ), to Alexander, prior of Fountain's Abbey, in the same county, temp. 12 Stephen, who, with 12 monks and 10 converts, on the 19th of May, 1147, settled at Bernoldswick,

wic, or Mons Sanctæ Mariæ, Henry Murdoc, archbishop of York (once abbot of Fountains), confirming the same to them.—Here they struggled with great inconveniences for five or six years, when the abbot, having passed through a woody country, called Aierdell, or Airedale, from the river Aire, which runs through it, and perceiving it to abound with wood, water, and stone, judged it a fit place where to found a monastery. In order to which, he prevailed with Henry de Lacy to remove them to a place named Kirkstall, in Airedale, where some Anchorites lived, there to found a religious house; for which purpose their founder obtained a grant from William of Poyntou (Pictavenfis), the monks, in lieu thereof, paying to him and to his heirs the sum of five marks per annum.—To this place the abbot and monks removed from Bernoldefwyke, or Mons Sanctæ Mariæ, which they then converted into a grange, A. D. 1152, in the 17th of Stephen; and Henry de Lacy laid the foundation of the church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the month of May (21st), in the same year, which he finished at his own expence, supplying the monks with money and provisions. Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, claiming the lordship of Bernoldefwyke, the abbot, by intreaty, prevailed to hold it of him for five marks per annum, which afterwards the said Earl (at the request of King Henry II.) remitted, and gave that land free to the monks; the alien priory of Burfcall-Garth, near Birstal, in Holderness (now washed over by the sea), was also sold to this abbey, in the 18th of Richard II. A. D. 1395: by which, and numerous other donations about this time (the catalogue of which would fill many columns), they became immensely rich. In Alexander's reign (the first abbot), which was for 35 years, both the dormitories for monks and lay-brethren, the rectory, cloister, and chapter-house, with many other offices, were built. The character of this abbot was excellent, and becoming his office. King Henry II. confirmed the abbey, with what possessions it then held, to the monks. Henry III. A. D. 1261, took this abbey into his immediate protection. King Edward I. in the 4th year of his reign, A. D. 1276, also granted his protection to the abbot and monks, then greatly in debt; and committed the care of them to Henry de Lacy,

Earl of Lincoln, Baron of Pontefract, their patron, as heir to their founders.

It was endowed with 329l. 2s. 11d.¹/₂, according to Dugdale; 512l. 13s. 4d. according to Speed; and the site was granted at the Dissolution (in exchange for other lands) to Archbishop Cranmer, and his heirs, 34 Henry VIII.; also 1 Edward VI.; and in the 1st and 4th of Edward VI. the King granted licence to the said Archbishop to alienate the said premisses to Peter Hammond, and others, for the use of Thomas, a younger son of the said Archbishop, and his heirs, lawfully begotten.

The number of abbots was 26; the last of whom was John Ripley. In the 12th of Edward I. Hugh de Grymston was confirmed abbot of Kirkstall; the state of the abbey at his creation was, draught oxen 16, cows 84, yearlings and young bullocks 16, asses 21, and sheep none; the debts due by recognizance made before the Barons of the Exchequer, 4403l. 1s. 7d. besides writings in the custody of the Society of *St. James de Fistolius* of 500 marks; with some others. But the state thereof was so much improved under him, that, at the visitation on Sunday before St. Margaret's day, A. D. 1301, the monks had, draught-oxen 216, cows 160, yearlings and bullocks 162, calves 90, sheep and lambs 4000, and the debts of the house only 160l. In testimony whereof, Richard, abbot of Fountains, &c. have set their seals. (See Stevens's Cont. vol. II. 38, 39, also p. 41; also Drake's History of York; Burton's Monasticon Eboracense; Tanner's Notitia, &c.) His Grace the Duke of Montague is the present proprietor.

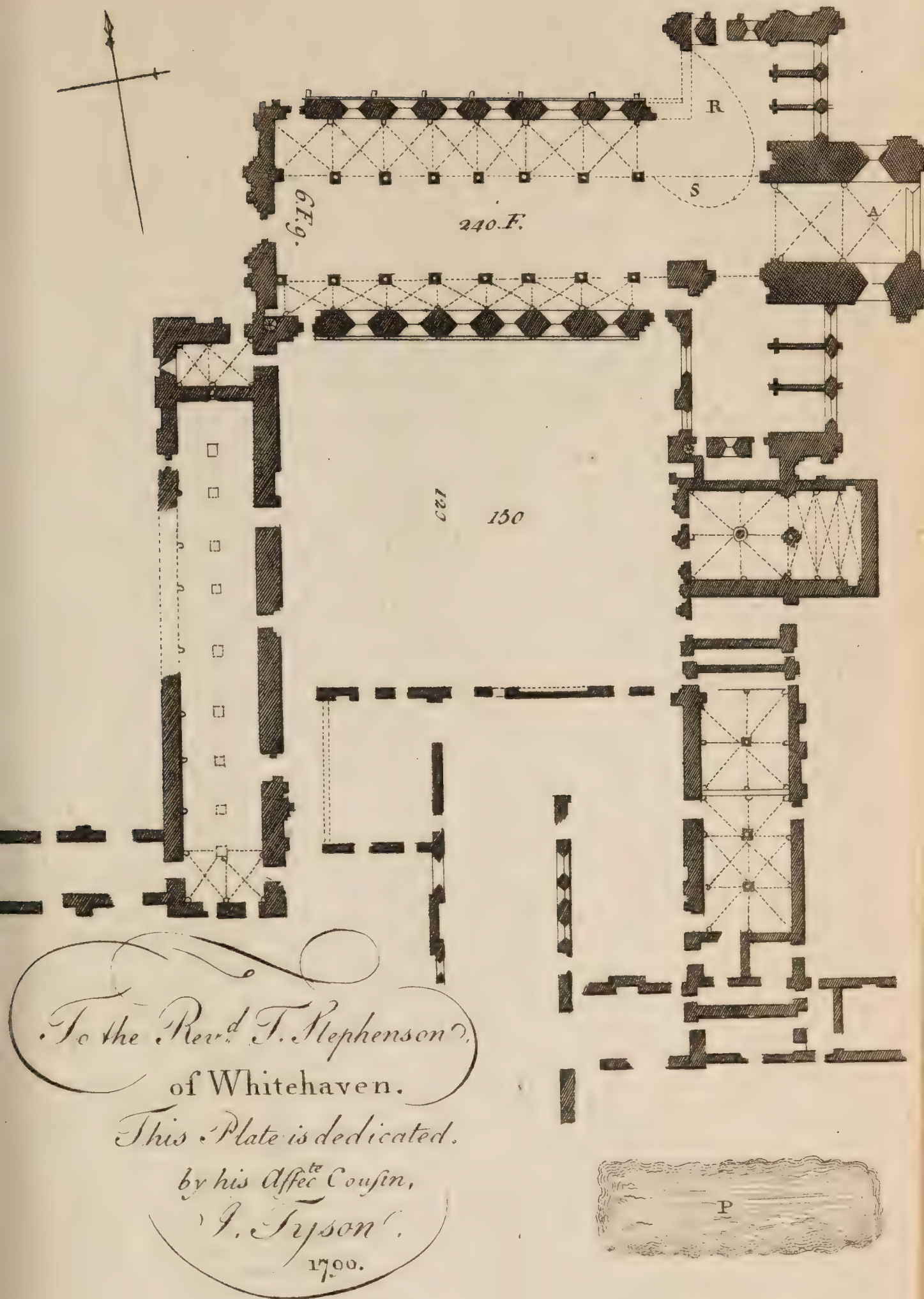
Explanation of References in the Plate.

P. a pond; A. is the altar-place; R. S. where half the steeple lays; it fell down ten years ago. I. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 3.

THOUGH I am a Dissenter, I was not displeased at the violent opposition made by Bishops and High-church-men against the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; and I rejoice at their success in the House of Commons. Do you ask my reasons? You yourself have given the chief of them in an excellent letter, published in your last Magazine, p. 102. But having said thus much, contrary to the views of most of my brethren, you will allow me to offer a few words in their behalf. I cannot but think they have justice



justice on their side, and that they have a right, with other good subjects, to be *eligible* to public offices, though not to demand the actual enjoyment of them. Nor can I admit, that this being granted them could possibly endanger the Church or the State; on the contrary, it would add strength to both.

I must also take the liberty to say, that, in the course of this warm debate, some misrepresentations have been made of some of the writings of the Protestant Dissenters. A remarkable instance of this sort I observe in the tract reviewed p. 148, respecting Dr. *Kippis*. The passage quoted from him is perfectly consistent with the late applications to Parliament for a repeal of the test-laws; as you will easily see, if you observe, that, when the Doctor says, if the petition of 1779 were granted "they should be content, and ask for nothing more," he was speaking only of the Dissenting *ministers*, who were the petitioners then, whereas the applications since made to Parliament were made by the *laity* only.

Give me leave to produce another instance. The author of a "Review of the Case of the Dissenters" (generally allowed to be the production of a learned Prelate), mentions Mr. Palmer's "Protestant Dissenters Catechism" as a work calculated to promote disloyal and rebellious principles; and Mr. *Burke*, after him, quoted it in the House of Commons in the same view. Now the fact is, as the author himself has stated, that in one part of that book he has strongly inculcated on his catechumens obedience to the king in all civil matters, and a peaceable and charitable deportment towards the members of the Established Church. See his late "Vindication of the modern Dissenters;" in which piece, I think, he has demonstrated, that neither the Church nor State have any thing to fear from them. If those in power have just reason to think otherwise, they should, in my opinion, require all persons in public office not only to receive the sacrament once a year in the Church of England (which any one may do who is very ill-affected towards it), but oblige them to entire conformity all the time they are in office. If such a measure should be determined upon, I declare solemnly that I myself, for one, should be much better pleased than I am with the present test, which, I think, can hardly be vindicated from being a profanation, and with which some worthy clergymen

of my acquaintance are as much dissatisfied as the Dissenters themselves are.

A MODERATE DISSENTER.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, March 2.

AS your Magazine has been for many years a repository to hand down to posterity the talents and characters of men eminent in their several pursuits, permit me to send you an extract from the parish register of Dinton, near Salisbury, the birth-place of the family of HYDE:

"The fyxe yeare of the raigne of our most gracious soveraigne lorde King James, anno Domini 1608.

"In this yeare, the two-and-twentye daye of February, HENRY HIDE, of Dyntonne, gent. had a sonne christened, named EDWARD.

"This is a true copy, taken from the register of Dinton, in Wilts, the third of September, 1781, by me J. ELDERTON, minister."

This Edward Hyde became afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and father of James the Second's queen. Mr. Henry Hyde, during his son's engagements in London, lived at Hatch, an hamlet in the parish of Tisbury, near Hindon, a seat formerly belonging to the Earls of Castlehaven, where a tradition goes, that the old gentleman died suddenly whilst walking in his garden, having but a few minutes before taken leave of his son, and given him salutary advice respecting his future conduct in life.

Yours, &c.

J. E.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 23.

"O! early lost!"

I SHOULD not have troubled you with a desire to insert any thing from my hand, had not the melancholy subject, to which the motto alludes, obliged me to think it more immediately my duty than any other's to pay the following small and richly-deserved tribute to the memory of a most intimate companion and contemporary. Observing you have given anecdotes of many, almost indifferent, characters to the world, at the desire of their friends, where it might conduce to the amusement or instruction of the publick, or the reputation of the deceased; I flatter myself the following particulars of one but little known, but whose merits deserve a much abler pen to record them than they can boast of, will not be unacceptable to you. The life of Mr. GEORGE MAXWELL affords nothing with respect

spect to adventure or incident, excepting what is, or will be, the common fate of all; that he lived, and that now

“Avails him not

To whom related, or by whom begot.”

But if we revert to his superior powers and excellences, we shall find a much more ample and interesting subject. He was a universal lover of the fine arts, but most partial, from the earliest age, to the pleasingly-deceptive powers of the pencil. His manner as a landscape-painter was his own; although an admirer of the several excellences of the first masters, his genius was superior to a servile imitation. If he inclined to be a follower of any one, it was Claude.

He possessed great taste of composition, the merit of his designs consisting more in the choice and disposition, than the richness and variety, of subjects; and his colouring, considering his youth and little practice, had an uncommon degree of harmony and sweetness.

He had been an exhibitor in the years 1787, 88, and 89, at Somerset-house; and I have heard that the great discernor and encourager of true genius, the President of that Society, cast an eye of complacency and assent on his first essays, as perceiving the secret marks of a future brother who would not disgrace the profession.

Natural History had likewise many charms for him, as might be perceived in a little, neat, and compendious chamber-museum, collected by himself, containing, among other miscellaneous articles, a compleat system of Conchology, Ores, Minerals, and Metals, with Fossils, Petrifications, &c. It afforded matter of surprize to many, how, at so tender an age, and with so little time*, he could possess so extensive and scientific a knowledge as he did of so great a variety of subjects. His abilities are the more to be wondered at, as he had not those helps from education which most of the sons of science have, his having been simply useful, but common. But if we reflect that, for some years before his death, from the observation of those near him, there was reason to believe that his hand and head never knew an entire recess from acting or thinking twenty-four hours together during the whole time, and that his comprehension was remarkably quick,

in a moment seeing through a difficulty which to many appeared impenetrable, his mental acquisitions will not seem impossible to be, even at that age, attained.

The melancholy pleasure attendant on the researches into the fragments of Antiquity, known only to the few, had the strongest charms for him; a mouldering tomb or ruin having frequently drawn him aside several miles. He used of late to visit Westminster Abbey regularly once a year; and, had he lived, the world would have received some entertaining remarks on that subject, as he had embraced every opportunity of collecting materials, which he certainly did not mean to shut up in his port-folio.

He was not ignorant of anatomy, chemistry, &c.; indeed when we touch upon his knowledge of various kinds generally, perhaps a certain famous character could not with more propriety be applied to any one than to him, that “he was learned in many things, and ignorant in nothing.”

A larger portion of resolution had fallen to him than is possessed by the generality of men. If his friends, on any occasion, wished him either to do or forbear, let the task be the most laborious, or the greatest piece of self denial, if they could once induce him to form a serious resolution, they were immediately perfectly satisfied, as knowing their desires to be accomplished. His abilities are a sufficient proof of his superior fortitude; as he could never have possessed himself of so great a degree of knowledge without a most invincible degree of perseverance.

It is unnecessary to bring any other proofs of his patience than may be collected from the above. For friendship he was as warm and perfect as the most enthusiastic, though with less affectation, which he entirely abhorred; but nice, having never admitted but very few to be near his heart.

Justice, Generosity, and Humanity, the commonly-attendant virtues on uncorrupted youth, were his in full proportion. Never did I know a person, young and ardent as he was in disposition, so void of that degree of virulence which most entertain, and give way to, on many occasions, against those who may have rendered themselves injurious or obnoxious to them; not being able to recollect an instance of his expressing a serious resentment against another in my life, although I am inclined to attribute his moderation more to a secret con-

* He being clerk to Mr. Ord, master in chancery; a place that required an almost constant attendance.

tempt than to a want of sensibility, as, upon the mentioning any instance of meanness or villainy, private or public, that did not immediately concern himself, he would inveigh most passionately, and express the strongest indignation.

Being a mortal, he had his failings, though perhaps in as small a portion, and as harmless in their nature, as almost any without exception. Having recorded so many of his meritorious qualifications, it becomes absolutely necessary to revert to the ungrateful task of yielding up some of his most striking weaknesses; as, without them, this would not be a character, but a panegyric. The moon has her darker places, but is still lovely. Let those who would transplant his beauties, avoid his blemishes.

That the memory of man should be "like the path of an arrow," gave him much uneasiness; he esteemed it the greatest misfortune to pass away unknown and inglorious both in life and death. To stand one of the few exceptions to this just and truly poetic comparison it was that he sacrificed his Time, Pleasure, Ease, Interest, Health—every thing—in hopes, by the most powerful and unremitted exertions, to raise himself, not only to a respectable height in the estimation of his most able contemporaries, but likewise to be found, in a future age, enrolled among the unfading few who, superior to the unavailing efforts of Time, stand the much-admired models of many succeeding generations. Romantic, incurable "disease of noble minds," Ambition! unessential, and even destructive of true happiness, but yet excusable; as having been sometimes the parent of the most illustrious actions, the most splendid virtues. With how favourable an eye soever Heaven may have looked upon this weakness in some, if we may judge by the success, it was here little short of a crime. Like the first Hebrew leader and law-giver, permitted only to have a distant and imaginary view of his desired seat, so completely was he cut off, even from his most moderate hopes, as not even to obtain a place with the Plumbs and Directors remembered only in your Obituary.

So perfectly did he abhor hypocrisy, that, to avoid even the most distant appearances of it, he sometimes conducted himself in such a manner as to give those, who were not most intimate with him, a much more unfavourable opi-

nion of him than he was near deserving. He unintentionally copied Dean Swift in this failing too much for many.

The chief flaw in the character of another great Genius* was, in a small proportion, his. He was inclined to hold his inferiors in abilities in a degree of contempt; but it was confined only to the self-sufficient and shallow pretender.

A fondness for investigating into the propriety of any generally-received opinion in common conversation with his familiars, gave him frequently the air of a tenacious disputant; but, as I am confident it proceeded more from a love of truth than an inclination to display his powers of reasoning, I think it will be deemed pardonable.

Let it be remembered, that he was conscientious even in his faults, never indulging an irregular inclination where it might prove injurious to the happiness or interest of any other than himself; a meritorious scrupulosity, which but few of those who have a knowledge of themselves, upon a strict examination, can boast of.

He was beginning to make the most rapid advances towards a superior degree of perfection as a landscape-painter, when, early in December 1789, a complication, which assumed something the shape of a frenzy-fever, desperate from the beginning, may truly be said to have given him, for the first time, rest from his voluntary labours. Youth and the powers of physic for 20 days withstood the unremitting attacks of the disorder; but on the 28th, Death extinguished the few lingering hopes of his friends for ever!

After having formed as extensive and solid a foundation as almost any one ever did before him, and on which (if we may presume to judge of the future by the past) he would have erected in a few years a structure which his country as well as his friends might have prided itself on, would have admired, and wondered at; that Power who protects the bud and the blossom, and blights the fruit, withdrew him in the 22d year of his age.

Those, who would judge of him by his works, must remain for ever ignorant of his merits (so completely was he cut off), as neither the Engraver nor Printer ever received any thing of consequence from him, and his paintings

* Gray.

were so few, and in private hands; the only things that I ever knew him to make public being so trivial, that no inference can be drawn from them; consisting only of a drawing of the font at Hendon church, Middlesex, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVII. p. 565; and a plate of Fossils in vol. LVIII. p. 585.

It may be proper to mention, that all the plates in the patriotic *Mr. Boys's "History and Antiquities of Sandwich"* are from drawings of his making; but, as the engraver has not done him justice in more than one or two of the plates, he is seen at a great disadvantage even there.

Last autumn he made a philosophical ramble of about six weeks into Staffordshire and Derbyshire, where much was done, and much left to do, which another intended round might have completed; a great number of sketches taken, some antiquities, and a few fossils, spars, &c. which, had he lived, might have given the publick some amusement *founded on truth* (the representations of that part having displayed more of the Painter's ability than a just idea of the country), but must now, like himself, fall to the ground.

These particulars are advanced upon the strength of a close acquaintance of full 18 years, and will therefore have some weight, as not being a simple complimentary tribute paid by the indifferent to the unknown. The discerning will easily perceive that, as far as possible, this outline is impartial, as the antient and well-approved maxim, which requires that we speak "good of the living, and truth of the dead," has been, in the drawing the above articles together, constantly before me; the polished side of the shield being only shewn in general, leaving to the world to judge as severely as they please of the part concealed. I was certain it was more to his credit to expose him wholly as he was, rather than as he ought to be, giving both sides to the day. Let those who may still think these traits partial remember that, where interest, as here, has no influence, the incense of flattery, like the torch of Love,

* Respecting that work, I will just remark, that, if the likeness has been preserved, the two paypers at St. Bartholomew's gate are not unknown to the inhabitants of that place; and the sporting gentleman with his gun, in another plate, might perhaps give some idea of the ingenious editor of that work himself.

"Burns not for the dead."

Nor let it be imagined that his life, barren as it is of circumstance, is without instruction; his fate should not retard the rising Genius, but it may teach him to work out his obscurity, like his salvation, with fear and trembling; lest, like the above, he may, after having surmounted, with incessant and Herculean labours, the tedious and tremendous obstacles that ever block up the entrance of the road to fame, after having stretched forth his hand to gather of that immortal laurel, the passport to the fane of future renown, the tree should prove forbidden, and Death, when least expected, should snatch him from all his hopes, and plunge him for ever into the silent irredeemable shades of Oblivion and the Grave.

T. C. R.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

A General Election drawing near, and my Lord of St. Davids' Pastoral Letter to the Clerical Burgesses of Caermarthen having lately made its public appearance, I crave to be indulged with room for a few strictures on the mode of *proscription* newly adopted by our ecclesiastical dignitaries, which my last very slightly glanced at. Without saying a syllable in favour of the candidate whose interest he espouses, the good Bishop expressly commands all his reverend dependants, on pain of his highest displeasure, to vote *against their sitting member*, solely because he has been thanked for wishing to extend towards Dissenters a toleration similar to that which is enjoyed by them in most Protestant, and some Popish, countries.

Not many years ago, letters of a certain Duke, lately deceased, to the freeholders of a county where he was Lord-lieutenant, raised much commotion in the Lower House of Parliament, and were censured as a manifest breach of the Constitution: but let this distinction be remembered; the Lay-peer, canvassing in a neighbourhood where he had long resided with great hospitality, might have friendships and various improper motives to bias him: but the Spiritual-peer, knowing little of those bleak Welsh mountains, whence he, in all probability, hopes for as speedy a translation as his *five* immediate predecessors *all* experienced, seems to center his views in one point, and regard only the aggrandisement of the power of our holy Mother Church, whose edicts are far above all reach of Plebeian censure. It may

may not be entirely forgotten, that the same Bishop, while yet only a simple Archdeacon, accused Dr. Priestley of preaching in a conventicle, though it be sufficiently obvious that the principal meeting-house in Birmingham, where that gentleman then did, and still continues, to officiate, is no conventicle, but had been licensed under the Toleration Act long before his Lordship was tricked out in lawn sleeves, or entitled to wield the crozier. But great zeal, alas! is ever apt to dim the eye-sight.

Some lament that the writing so many lives of eminent men, as necessarily attends a re-publication of the *Biographia Britannica*, should rest with those who are aliens from the Establishment; deeming it no small abomination for hands thus unholy even to trace out mathematical diagrams, or review the mongrel metaphysics preached last spring before the Humane Society. A dawn of comfort, however, arises from the life of that distinguished luminary, Sir Isaac Newton, being undertaken by the Prelate abovementioned, who, having engaged for it to his subscribers before dignities and rich commendams poured in upon him, at a time when filling up his list might be some object, no doubt keeps it back only to be exhibited more full, more correct, and in such a state of perfection as will shame all heterodox biographers. We all know that promises of Bishops are at least equally inviolable with those oaths of the ancient Heathen Deities which they called the Styx to witness.

The conduct of Dissenters, in that war which brought Charles to the scaffold, is often mentioned as a source of reproach against modern Non-conformists. If hereditary blame rest on their heads, I would at least hope there are but few among our orthodox Laity, and not one among our superior clergy, descended in a right line from those High-church zealots, who impelled the deluded Monarch to set up his standard at Nottingham, and war against his Parliament; miscreants, who, in all their proceedings, ran so entirely counter to that benevolence inculcated by the Gospel of Jesus, that their contemporaries, who best knew them, distinguished them by the emphatical title of "Malignants." Should any of your readers persist in supposing the Presbyterians actuated by an ambitious, domineering spirit, they will surely concur with me

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1790.

in maintaining that Bishop Horsley, and all the present Right Reverend Bench, are truly meek and holy, actuated by the purest motives, and overflowing with the milk of human-kindness.

Yours, &c. L. L.

P. S. On looking back to a note in your Magazine, vol. LV. p. 279, I there see Dr. Seabury was chosen a Bishop by *thirty thousand* Episcopalians. The Pseudo-prelates of Scotland and Connecticut, it seems, are wont to issue forth with this precise number of body-guards. Had our "Spiritual Quixotes" in either case wanted one of their complement, after polling, if necessary, even cats and dogs, the consequences might have been terrible, especially in the instance last quoted; the whole charm might have been dissolved, the election declared void by foreign assessors, and the Doctor returned from the Highlands across the Atlantic ocean in as forlorn a state as when Sancho, after officiating at the supposed funeral rites of Altisidora, jogged homeward, doffing from his own brows the pasteboard mitre of three-feet long, and placing it on those of his faithful Dapple. Sneerers may talk of that well-known rhetorical figure, by which *numerus certus pro incerto ponitur*; but I presume not to question the literal accuracy of assertions made by those, who, according to their own ideas, hold in custody the keys of Heaven, and have heretofore denominated me an Erastian for shewing some degree of scepticism on that head.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

IT is said, in a late news-paper, that the late Bishop Hallifax enjoyed preferments to the amount of 5000*l. per annum*; and the following pathetic exclamation is added: "Hear this, ye Curates!"

The amount of the Bishop's income is intentionally exaggerated, for every man may know it exactly; but let that pass. What I mean to take notice of is the expression, "Hear this, ye Curates!" It is very intelligible; it relates to that levelling doctrine which, of late, has been so forcibly urged, and which, if I mistake not, tends to overthrow the whole fabrick of the Episcopal Church in England *as by law established*.

If the word Curates be understood to mean those who do parochial duties by proxy for Rectors, Vicars, &c. I admit that

that it would be an advantage to the Church were fewer persons of that denomination employed than now are; but it is in vain to complain of a grievance unless a remedy could be pointed out: no one proposes to "cut into little stars" the great benefices which are in Lay-hands, or to diminish the influence thence arising, and I can guess *why*.

It is in the power of Bishops to see that Curates have a suitable maintenance out of the benefice of the parish in which they serve; but it is not in the power of Bishops to make an *ample* provision where the fund is *small*.

There is nothing easier than to say, "take the revenues of Bishops, and distribute them among the Clergy who officiate in the parishes of England." But then, *who* is to superintend the parochial clergy? Are the Bishops to do this with reduced revenues? are their houses to be open to the parochial clergy, and are they not to have wherewithal to receive and entertain them? Is there no allowance to be made for the expence of ordinations and visitations?

Every one may know that the keeping up of the fabrick of episcopal houses is attended with very heavy charges. Is it intended that those houses should go to ruin? It may be *intended*; but hitherto that purpose, so far as I know, has not been *spoken out*.

Should I mention the expence which the Bishops incur by their attendance in Parliament, the answer would be, "they have no business *there*, let them keep close to their spiritual functions within their respective dioceses." For want of a better reply, I can only say, "that they have just as much business in Parliament as any other Barons, while the British constitution remains in its present shape: and I fancy that, until the good effects of innovation in other countries be universally understood, few prudent and impartial persons will wish to see innovations at home."

Some years ago, a certain Dignitary of the Church proposed a plan for equalizing the revenues of the Bishops. I have not heard that he tried the experiment, by sending his own *overplus* annually to some brother more meanly provided than himself; yet a good example might have done much.

There was another part of his plan, if I rightly remember, which, had it been carried into execution, and at a period early enough, would have spoken for itself. It was this: let the Bishops

rise by rotation; for instance, from the see of Landaff to that of London, and then become, by seniority, Archbishops. Thus, had the experiment been tried thirty years ago, a right honourable person would, for twenty years, have been Primate of all England, and, instead of doing no good in an inferior see, would have done much harm in a superior.

Indeed, the plan is just as if he had said, "let the senior barrister be Lord Chancellor, and let the eldest officer command the army." And this reminds me of a story which, perhaps, is not so well known as it deserves to be. On a vacancy of the see of Canterbury, supposed to be the great object of clerical ambition, that office was proffered to one Bishop; he excused himself by reason of his infirmities: to another; he also excused himself, wishing, with venerable Hooker, to pass the remainder of his days "in peace and privacy." Both of them, however, joined their recommendations in favour of a young Bishop; so little did they, in their own case, or in that of another, understand the doctrine of rotation!

Before I conclude, let me add a word to the *Curates*, who have been so solemnly called to *bear*. If any one of you, by long and laborious study, has acquired such eminent knowledge in things divine and human, as Dr. Hallifax acquired; if any one of you can handle Ecclesiastical History as well as he did, and can as ably defend the Church of England; you may, under the present reign, look for such preferments as his. But you cannot expect, with much study and application of mind, to enjoy the comforts of healthful thoughtlessness, and of indolent old age. Some of the *flagella eruditorum* will overtake you, as they did him; and, like him, you may obtain what you will not live to enjoy*.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

THE Clergy have shewn what they can do when they take the field; but I advise them not too be to secure. Though Pompey boasted of the legions he could call up by the stamp of his foot, he was overpowered by the superior

* If we knew this correspondent's address, he should not have room for the complaint in his P. S. We hope he will still give us an opportunity of thanking him for former favours, as well as for the emendations and illustrations of "The TATLER." EDIT.

fortune

fortune of Cæsar. Though Cæsar was sacrificed in the Senate-house, Rome did not recover its liberty. The Church of England is fortified by large revenues, by acts of Parliament, by alliance with the state, by connexion with noble families, and by the general sense of the people. But a relaxation of morals, order, and discipline, may undermine and supplant it.

The Dissenters are strengthened and united by disappointment; Methodism is daily adding to their number; Infidelity increases; Philosophers are no friends to the Establishment; Tithes are obnoxious; the Bishops are not respected; France has set an example; it is time to take warning; Seamen should be encouraged; the Universities should be reformed; we should be careful of admitting any into Orders who are unqualified; Preferment should be the reward of Merit, and not of Interest; Residence, Parochial Duty, and the Instruction of Youth, should be insisted upon; we should vindicate the excellence of our Faith and Liturgy by its influence upon our morals; we may exclude Sectaries by Tests and Subscriptions; but it will be all ineffectual, unless we out-preach, out-write, out-live them. *In hoc signo vinces.* Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND VIRTUE.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 12, 1789.

I BEG leave to present you with two corrections of Suidas and Dioscorides; and hope you will do me the favour to insert them in your learned Magazine. The first is of Suidas: under the word ἀβελήριος you will find the following verse:

ὦ Ηράκλεις ἀβελήριος τεμενικῷ

τεμενικῷ vox nihili est, reponebat Portus, sed non feliciter, invito metro. ἀβελήριος τεμανικῷ. Toup cui multa debet Suidas, et literæ Græcicæ,

ὦ Ηράκλεις τ' ἀβελήριος γ' ἑλληνικῷ.

Τ' ἀβελήριος pro Τῷ ἀβελήριος. Incepit benè vir doctissimus, quod multo est, uti aiunt, quam finire, facilius. Rescribendum, ut opinor,

ὦ Ηράκλεις τ' ἀβελήριος Τ' ΑΜΗΧΑΝΟΥ.

O Hercules quam amens, et consilii inops!

Notandum est ut hæc fiat correctio, nihil addendum, aut astringendum: literas transpositas, et permutatas sedibus suis restitui tantummodo necesse est. Hujusce autem inversionis quis exempla proferre

non potest? ecce locum insignem in epigrammate Dioscoridis in Æschylum quem illi, qui multa optimè correxerunt, me judice, non emendarunt. Ludos, quos Thespis invenit, Æschylus auxit, et perfecit. Vide Epigramma in Reiskio.

— καὶ κώμης τῆς δε τελειοτέρας
Αἰσχύλος ἐξύψωσε, νοήσιμα εὖ τα χα-
ράξας γράμματά.

Νοήσιμα εὖ τα nullus adhuc explicavit, ut omnibus satisfaceret. Cedunt conjecturæ Reiskii, Heathii, et Pauwii, lectionibus Bentleii et Salmasii, νεοσμί-
λευτα, et ὁ μὴ σμίλευτα. Habet codex Leidensis νοήσιμα εὖ τα. In quibus nulli dubium aut obscurum est, literam minusculam α pro maxima et quadrata Δ per errorem quem creat similitudo scribi minimè potuisse, ne ab illo quidem, quem vidisse perhibent.

“Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas.”

Confer Bentley on Phalaris, p. 166. edit. ult. et D'Orville V. Crit. p. 300. Sed quid multa, nonne credibile est Dioscoridem dedisse.

Αἰσχύλος ἐξύψωσε ΝΟΗΜΑΣΙΝ,

Ludos illos atque cantilenas sensu elatiori Æschylus donavit. Nemo non videt νοήμασιν in νοήσιμα, veluti in anagrammate, latitare. Adde Plutarchum: “dicendi genus ἀδρόν, quod Æschyli, ἐστὶ λέξεων καὶ ΝΟΗΜΑΤΩΝ κατασκευὴ μεγάλη ἔχων ἐμφάσεις.” Consule imprimis Aristoph. Batrach. act. IV. sc. 1. qui huc plurimum facit. Cætera facili manu ordinanda.

S. W.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, March 1.

ON reading the list of subscribers to Dr. Johnson's monument, I must own, I was no less surprized than mortified. That the subscription itself should not have advanced more speedily, is a national reproach; and that it should be only supported by the *personal acquaintance* of that great man, casts an imputation, in my opinion, much stronger on the generosity of the literary and of the noble world. Heavens! Sir, have five years elapsed, and the paltry expence of 500*l.* not yet defrayed towards erecting a monument to him, whose works have contributed so much to the precision and energy of language, and so much to the interests and diffusion of morality! Are all our Dukes so needy, that not one can display his esteem for Literature by so trifling a mark? and all our Bishops so dead

dead to public spirit, as to permit three Irish Prelates, and not one on their own bench, to dignify the list, in honour of an Englishman? Three Earls, and three Lords, monopolize the whole liberality of the Peerage; and what remains to the nation is, it seems, engrossed by the private hands of a few Barons, Knights, and Esquires. The University of Oxford could pay its tribute and respect by conferring two degrees. Why not complete it, by publicly following the example of University College, which I see has given ten pounds? The partial generosity of one Society here serves to expose the negligence of the rest. At Cambridge, indeed, I confess myself not surprized; it adds but another proof of its long proved backwardness in offices of acknowledgment and public spirit. To those worthy individuals however, who have attempted to rescue the nation from that imputation of meanness, into which, notwithstanding their laudable endeavours, it will I fear fall, are due the thanks of every one who wishes well to literature and patronage.

JOHNSON PHILOS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 27.

BEING of opinion that there is not a mutual gravity of matter when matter is in contact, and, if so, that gravity must act by impulse and not attraction, I made the following remarks, which seem clearly to prove that gravity acts by impulse.

1st, That there is an increase of pressure or weight from the surface to the centre of the earth, and that it is in proportion to the quantity of matter.

2dly, Gravity existing in matter, and acting by attraction or impulse, does not produce an increase of pressure.

3dly, Upon the nature of gravity itself.

4thly, That gravity does not exist in the centre of the earth acting from thence.

5thly, A power pressing matters to common centres.

I. Suppose a well, or hole, dug in the earth, into which throw earth, in equal quantities, till it be filled; it is evident the bottom of the well will receive the weight of the first, second, third, and fourth quantity, and so on, and that the pressure or weight will increase in proportion to the quantities of matter thrown therein: and it seems this must be the case were the well dug quite to the earth's centre. This agrees with the action of fluids, for every column of water acts with a force towards the centre

in proportion to its quantity of matter: as to the particles of water acting upwards, or acting on the under side of the upper particles, it is not owing to any innate power in the under particles so acting, but the whole rising depends on the pressure towards the earth's centre of the surrounding columns endeavouring to bring on an equilibrium by pressing under and obliging them to rise; though these particles are forced up, they still retain a resisting force, acting towards the earth's centre in proportion to their quantity of matter. This agrees also with the rising of a cork, or other light bodies, in a fluid: as the columns of fluid keep one height, so they keep a proportionate and increased pressure towards the earth's centre. By immersing or sinking a piece of cork in water, the column containing the cork will be rendered lighter, and the surrounding columns, endeavouring to cause an equilibrium, will press under and oblige the cork to rise: but if the cork be placed over a hole made in a vessel, and there held, covering the hole till the vessel be filled, then letting it go, the cork will remain, because the resisting force that would be occasioned by the pressure of the contiguous columns is lost, as the fluid crowded under the cork will fall out at the hole, and the cork will be retained with a force in proportion to the quantity of matter contained in the perpendicular column of the fluid resting on it. This increase of weight or pressure shews that all the earth's matter tends to one common centre, and that no part (unless forced as already mentioned) acts from the centre upwards; for if it did, and acted in exact proportion to the quantity of matter, there would of consequence be as many centres of gravity as there are particles of matter, and of course the increase of pressure would be destroyed. Examine the inclination of matter towards one point, or the increase of pressure on the earth's surface; if weight increases in proportion to the quantity of matter, it is clear that a body of twice the quantity of another will tend with twice the force towards the earth, and one of sixteen times with sixteen times the force, and so on. Suppose then a body increased in quantity equal to the whole of the earth's matter, in that case the body will tend towards the earth with a force just equal to the earth's force towards that, and the point of surface on which the two bodies meet will receive the force of the two bodies in proportion to

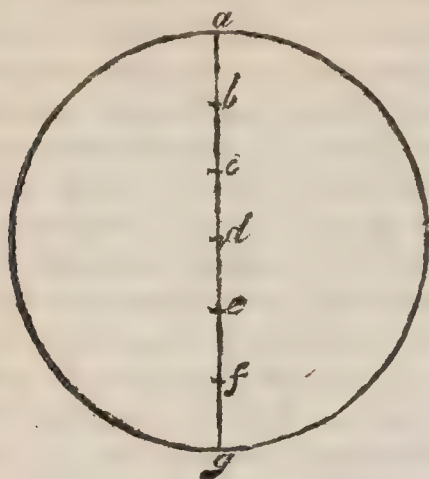
to their quantity of matter, and the matter round this point must give way to the joint force of the two bodies; and they by the law of pressure would fall into one globe, provided they were a fluid, leaving the point of surface that was most oppressed, where it was surrounded with the matter and in the centre of a great body formed by the two, and the whole surrounding matter still inclining or pressing to this point or centre, in exact proportion to the whole matter; and were it not for the side pressure of the particles in their tendency to the centre, the increase of density would exactly follow the proportion of the quantity of compressible matter.

The experiment of the matter in the well (mentioned before) will sufficiently shew that all the earth's matter tends to one point, or a common centre; for in the small distance of the depth of a common well the increase of pressure is very great; which increase can only be effected by each particle having an inclination towards a common centre, and resting on each other; and that this increase is in proportion to the quantity of matter, I think, is certain, if we consider that great bodies will gravitate towards one point, and press that point with a force equal to the gravity of the whole matter, (as demonstrated by the great gravitating body on the earth's surface). The above action of the great gravitating body and the earth seem to exhibit a mutual gravity of matter when matter is in contact; but that idea must vanish when we consider that all the matter of the two bodies tends to the point where the two bodies meet, and receive a force equal to the gravity of the whole matter of the two bodies, and it is evident that no concurrent action in the particles acting to or from themselves will produce this effect. Therefore, if matter was added to any particular part of the earth's surface, the centre of gravity would alter in proportion to the quantity added, not in proportion to the earth's matter with the matter added, but to the additional matter only: let us suppose a body equal to half the earth's matter to be added, and allow the pressure between the earth and the said body to be in proportion to the whole matter of the body; then increase the body equal in quantity to the earth, and the increase of pressure will be doubled, although the last mentioned addition of matter be equal to but one fourth part of the matter contained in the earth and other body; by this it seems the earth would be no more than a resisting body,

retiring from the centre of pressure or gravity in proportion to the quantity of matter added. That this may be fully understood, we will further add; we know from experience that weight increases in proportion to the quantity of matter contained in any gravitating body on the earth's surface; if the body be equal to one quarter of the earth, the earth will be pressed with a force proportioned to the matter contained in that body; increase it to twice the quantity of matter, and the increase of pressure will be double also. The foregoing arguments consider matter as having free liberty of action, agreeable to the matter in the well, a fluid, or before the particles cohered together, and the obstruction of the action occasioned by the side pressure of the dense bodies. And as it is the natural tendency of matter, with its quantity of action that I have sought, so I think the above arguments sufficiently prove.

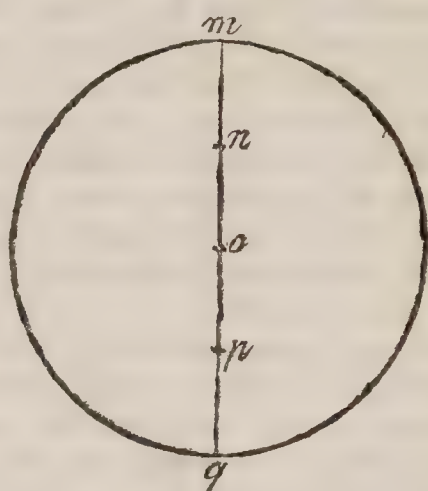
II. Let us examine it by the established law, which is, that all bodies tend towards each other with a force in proportion to their quantities of matter; we will consider the mutual action as not existing between the particles, but as one united force, acting from the centre; or the whole mass collectively, in proportion to the quantity contained in the earth, and a gravitating body on its surface; which we will first consider as acting by attraction, viz. Suppose the earth to contain eight equal parts of matter, and a gravitating body on its surface equal to one of these parts, it appears that the earth will attract the body with eight times the force that the body will attract the earth, and the pressure between the two will be equal to the force of nine such parts; now double the quantity of matter in the body, and it will act with the force of two, which added to the earth will increase the pressure equal to the force of ten; hence it appears, that although the small attractive body be increased to double its first mentioned quantity, yet the pressure between the earth and the body would be increased but one tenth part, whereas it is known by experience, that it would be increased to twice what it was before, or in proportion to the quantity of matter added to the small body, as is already explained; which makes it apparent, that a law thus constituted will not account for the increase of weight in the earth's surface. Again, let us examine a law of gravity acting by mutual attraction of the particles in the following figure *a b c d*
e f g

e f g are equal particles that constitute the earth's diameter. *a* being a particle



equally great with *b*, *a* must attract *b* with the same force that *b* attracts *a*; now the force of *a b*, being united, will attract *c* with double the force that *c* attracts *a* and *b*; likewise *c* and *b* will attract *a* with the same force that *a* and *b* attract *c a b*, and *c* will attract *d* with thrice the force that *d* attracts *a b* and *c*, and *b c d* will attract *a* with treble the force that *a* attracts *b c* and *d*, and so on. From the foregoing figure it is evident, that the pressures between *a b c* and *d* are all equal; to illustrate which, let us examine a small body of matter in the centre of a hollow sphere, we shall find it would lose its gravity occasioned by the contrary attraction of the sphere, (see Gravesand upon the hollow sphere), and if so, the power does not exist in the particle acting by mutual attraction, for a power so acting will not solve the cause of any kind of increased pressure between the particles. The only difference between the effects of a mutual attractive power of the particles, and a separate action of each particle retaining its own centre of gravity, and acting with its own unconnected strength, is, that the former would leave the body more dense than the latter, but neither would produce an increase of pressure between the particles; so it appears that attraction in matter will not solve the action of gravity. We will examine the action of gravity by an impelling power of the earth, and a small gravitating body, their forces acting collectively in proportion to their quantities of matter; according to this law, the two bodies would impel each other with a force in exact proportion to the matter contained in each body, and the pressure between the two bodies would be in exact proportion to the resistance of the small body; and this agrees with common experience, that weight or pressure in-

creases in proportion to the matter contained in the gravitating body; yet this is not the action of gravity, for it acts alike on one and the same from opposite directions all round the earth; and it is impossible that the whole body of the earth should tend towards, or act in every direction, at one and the same time. From a mutual impelling power of the particles, the effect produced will be the same as if acting by attraction, (see Fig. 1.) As to the particles acting separately by its own force, the effects will be as follows (see the figure of the earth): *m n o p q* being the diameter, *m*



acts with the same force against *n* that *n* does against *m*, and *o* against *n* that *n* does against *o*; and so soon as there is no resisting force acting on the upper part of *m*, *m* will recede from *n*, and *n* from *o*, consequently an expansion will take place; therefore these actions cannot, any more than the power of attraction, be the cause of the increase of weight towards the centre of the earth.

III. Query, may not this power be a fluid or inherent in matter? If it be a fluid, it must be matter in general, it bearing that proportion; and if it is corporeal, or a power inherent in matter, it must act by particles; either impelling or drawing to itself, the effects of which are already explained, will not solve the phenomena produced by gravity, which with the addition that we cannot collect, as well as electrical and magnetical fluids, I think is a strong proof it is not a fluid, nor inherent in matter. It may be asked, how can the power of pressure be in proportion to the quantity of matter, and yet not belong to it? For the same reason as if it did belong to it, because the Deity dealt it out in proportion as it was required, and that is in proportion to the quantity of matter; and although the power is not inherent in matter, but acts upon, as it is a grant to matter, it is as likely to be equally distributed

distributed to matter in one case as the other. Though this power is considered as not being corporeal, yet it must not be considered as a power that passes through matter unresisted, for if it did it would produce no effect. From the former examination of the particles, it appears that the power of gravity is not matter, nor inherent in matter; yet it occasions great bodies of matter to tend towards one common centre, and this direct tendency of the whole matter of the two great bodies towards one point will cause them to fall into one globe, as mentioned above.

IV. The action of the matter of two great bodies seems to be the same as that of a great globe, for the whole matter of the two bodies tends towards one point as well as that of the earth; therefore we might as well suppose the power of gravity to exist between the two great bodies as in the centre of the earth. Suppose a power thus existing between the two bodies, or in the earth's centre; and as all matter tends directly to the centre, or to one small point, this centre-existing power must extend itself every way, endeavouring to draw every particle of matter to itself to an inconceivable small point. That the strongest part of a centre-existing power must exist in a small point, appears from the particle tending to the centre, and not ceasing its action till it arrives there. This agrees with the common opinion, that the power increases in proportion to the square of the distance. If this power increases from the surface to the centre, or acts upon the centre-particles with more force than on the upper-particles, it will not solve the phenomena of the increased weight to the centre; for if the power so acting upon the several particles be added together, it will exceed the power with which the matter is actually impelled; and, as the increase of weight is in proportion to the quantity of matter, the power of gravity cannot centrally exist. Let us examine an increased force, and allow the first particle to be impressed with the force of one pound, the second with the force of two, and the third with the force of three, and so on; according to this increase, without any weight from the upper particles, the power acting immediately upon the centre-particles will be equal to its whole pressure, as shewn by the trial of the matter in the well, and gravitating body, which is equal to the force added, that presses equally

upon every particle of matter; but, according to the increased force, the difference is very great, as *per* calculation, which evidently shews, that an increased gravity will exceed the exact proportion of the quantity of matter.

	1		1		1
	1		1		2
	1		1		3
	1		1		4
	1		1		5
	1		1		6
	1		1		7
	1		1		8
	1		1		9
	1		1		10
Equal particles.	—		—		—
	10		10		55
	—		—		—

Let us once more examine this increased force, and according to the square of the distance. In the former trial, we allowed the increase between the first and second particles to be very great; but in this we have it quite otherwise. Suppose there to be 1200 equal bodies, of an inch diameter each, placed in a well, all in a line, and resting on each other; let us suppose the difference of the action of gravity on the two lowest particles to be very inconsiderable, the difference will be sixteen times as great upon the fourth particle, because the square of four is sixteen; four particles above that it will be sixty-four times as much; and upon the upper, or 1200th particle or body from the bottom of the well, it will be equal to 1,440,000 times as much. So it appears by this, that the difference of the action between the lowest and the uppermost body in the well is 1,440,000 times as much as it is between the two lowest bodies: which, if it be the case, I think may be easily determined by actual experiment. Again; suppose the power centrally to exist, and that all bodies in contact mutually tend towards each other in proportion to their quantities of matter, then we must allow that every one of those bodies, so tending, are endued with this central power; and, if so, every particle of the earth's matter, as it has this inclination, must be supplied with a similar power; and this brings on a general power of attraction in every particle of matter, which will not solve the cause of an increase of pressure from the surface towards the centre, as we have already examined every action that can take place in or on matter, except the following, with which we will conclude

clude, and it seems to be the only one that will account for the action of gravity.

V. This power appears to be one general impelling power; and it seems as if it had the whole universe to exist in, and acted by one general law, loading every atom of matter with its due proportion, and driving each atom to common centres so appointed. A law thus constituted agrees with the phænomena of the increase of weight from the surface to the centre; for each particle being impelled with an equal quantity of the impelling power, it is evident that either the quantities of the power impressed on the particles, or the particles themselves added together, do exactly agree with the increased pressure. Though this power seems to have the whole universe to exist in, yet it does not appear that the whole universe is filled therewith; for though the particles are loaded and driven together with equal force, yet, after they are collected, and the body formed, according to Newton, "the power decreases from the surface upwards in proportion to the square of the distance." The above opinion may, at the first view, appear very strange, when the Earth and Moon do gravitate towards each other; but a moment's consideration will shew, that this effect may take place in general bodies not in contact, when the power that attends their centres should interfere; for they must lessen each other's force, and of course approach; and, when near together, if I may be allowed the comparison, as the eddy of a tide, when overpowered, attends the general stream, so will those powers unite in one general action. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

HISTORIANS agree that, in former times, the reigning Emperor used to nominate, and recommend to the German Princes, his son, or nearest kinsman, to be King of the Romans; and it was not till the year 1000 that the See of Rome put in her claim to elect an Emperor, alledging it as a matter of right *de jure antiquo*, and in support of this she was seconded by the Italian Princes; but Otho III, a prudent prince, procured his cousin to be created Pope by the name of Gregory V; but who was soon deposed for his attachment to Germany, in confirming to that country the election of the Emperor. The Imperial army, however, was sent

to Rome, where it found no resistance, and re-placed Gregory in the Papal chair with triumph.

Otho then turned his mind to the future security of the Empire in like cases, and, with the consent of Pope Gregory, settled the Imperial college in manner following: it was to consist of seven electors; three Ecclesiastics, and four Lay-princes; but all were to be within the German pale. Hence the Western Empire was made purely elective, giving encouragement thereby for Princes of virtue and merit to aspire to that honour. This great act was solemnly voted and inrolled in the Imperial chamber, and was, some hundred years after, ratified and confirmed by the famous *Aurea Bulla*, which regulated matters concerning the offices, precedencies, &c. which are set forth in the following lines:

"Moguntinensis, Trierensis, Colonienfis, Quilibet Imperii fit cancellarius horum; Et Palatinus dapifer, Dux portitor ensis, Marchio præpositus cameræ, pincerna Bohemus."

"Mentz, Cologne, Treves, let these three Each of them a high-chancellor be *, Duke †, bear the sword; Count ‡, the first dish take up; [the cup. Marquis §, look to the chamber; Boheme ||,

On the death of an Emperor, the Archbishop of Mentz was to assemble the college; but the retinue of each Elector was not to exceed two hundred, whereof there should be only fifty armed.

Being assembled, the Spiritual Princes having their hands upon their breasts, and the Secular upon the book, they take the following oath:

"Ego Sacri Imperii Princeps Elector, juro ad sancta Dei Evangelia, hic præsentialiter coram me posita, quod ego, per fidem qua Deo, et sacro Romano Imperio, sum astrictus, secundum omnem discretionem, et intellectum meum, cum Dei adjutorio, eligere volo temporale caput populo Christiano, *id est*, Regem Romanorum in Cæsarem promovendum, qui ad hoc existat idoneus, in quantum discretio, et sensus mei me dirigunt, et secundum fidem prædictam vocemque meam; et votum sive electionem præfatam dabo absque omni pacto, stipendio, pretio, seu pro-

* Of Germany, Italy, and France.

† Elector of Saxony, Lord High Marshal.

‡ Elector Palatine, Lord High Sewer.

§ Elector of Brandenburg, Lord High Chamberlain.

|| Elector of Bohemia, Lord Chief Butler.

missio,

missio, vel quocunque modo talia valent appellari, sic me Deus adjuvet, et omnes Sancti."

This oath is pronounced in Latin, the language of the Empire in negotiations with foreign Princes, although the *Aurea Bulla* enjoins the Teutonic, Italian, and Slavonic languages, to be used on this occasion. The Electors must not go out of Frankfort till the election is made; and, if it should exceed thirty days, they are to have no other nutriment but bread and water*.

When the choice is made, the new Emperor is saluted by the title of King of the Romans, and is not Emperor till he be crowned with the golden crown representing Rome, with a silver crown representing Germany, and with an iron crown representing Lombardy; which ceremony used to be performed at Aquisgrave; but he is not to be called Augustus till confirmed by the Pope.

At the first day of the Emperor's inauguration, the aforesaid Electors were to give their personal attendance in the Emperor's Court; but now *they may do it by proxy* [1658]. The precedence of the seven original electors was as follows:

1. The Elector of Mentz.
2. The Elector of Treves.
3. The Elector of Cologne.
4. The Elector of Bohemia.
5. The Elector of Saxony.
6. The Elector Palatine.
7. The Elector of Brandenburg.

Those who wish to look more particularly into the original constitution of the College, may see an extract from a scarce and curious tract published on the subject in 1658, re-printed in Howard's Collection of Letters, 4to, 1753, to which the compiler of this acknowledges himself to be much indebted.

By what power, and when, the ancient constitution was altered, by the admission of the Princes of Bavaria and Brunswick into the Electoral College, will be the subject of a future letter.

Yours, &c.

R. X.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*
M MAHUDEL, in his observations on the great number of moulds for casting money found at Ly-

* Query. What will be the consequence if, at the approaching election, they divide equally? which, as the Palatinate and Bavaria are centered in one person, is not improbable.

GENT. MAG. *March, 1790.*

ons (Hist. de l'Acad. d'Inscriptions, &c. II. 342, 12mo), accounts for the great number of officers and workmen employed in forging the current-coin, after the alterations introduced into it by the emperor Severus, and the decline of the art of executing it from his time. "This number became so considerable afterwards in the cities where there were *præfectures of the mint*, and among the officers and workmen employed there, as to form at Rome, under Aurelian, an army of revolvers against him. So much has this unlawful gain in all ages seduced men." Vopiscus and Aurelian say, from the authority of the Emperor's letter, that it cost him the lives of 7,000 men to subdue them. What authority your correspondent had for saying that the defeated workmen left 40,000 dead on the field, I have not been able to find. But that these workmen were the debasers of the coin, Eutropius insinuates: "*monetarii in urbe rebellaverunt vitiatis pecuniis*;" and Victor, *qui pecuniariam notam corrossissent*, Q. had clipped the coin, and cut into the mint-mark; and Eutropius adds, that they murdered Felicissimus, the master of the mint, whom the Emperor himself represents as instigating them to revolt.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*
READING, some time since, one of Dr. Cheyne's publications, I met with an observation, that the hairs of the head corresponded with the fibres of the body; and consequently that, if the fibres of the body were strong, the hair would be so likewise. From this I have been induced to make remarks upon the subject; and although I cannot find one weakly constitution or nervous person with strong hair, yet I know several of strong constitutions with very weak hair. As this appears to me to contradict the Doctor's assertion, I should be thankful for an explanation from any of your medical correspondents. And, now I am upon the subject, I wish to know whether there is any foundation for the vulgar opinion, that having much hair over the body is a sign of strength.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*
THE double death of Prince Charles, complained of in your Index Indicativus, p. 159, is owing to your own Obituary for 1784 and 1788.

P. Q.
 AU-

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN,

PAPER IX.

March 8.

THE following poem was composed by *Taliesin*, to record a battle fought, about the year 550, by *Urien Reged*, in a place called *Gwenystrad*, or the *White Valley*; a spot somewhere in the Southern parts of *Scotland*, or perhaps in the North of *England*, as we may suppose; because it is not probable it should be at a great distance from *Reged*, of which *Urien* was sovereign. It is proved by *Tyffilio's Chronicle* of the *British Kings*, that *Reged* was the old name of the present county of *Murray*. The poem doth not inform who opposed *Urien* in this battle; but most likely the *Saxons*; for we find, from other pieces, that his territory was continually molested by the invaders, till at length they got the entire possession of it, on the death of *Owain*, the son of the hero of this poem.

Gwaith Gwenystrad.

Arwyre gwyr Cattraeth gan ddydd:
Am wledig gwaithfuddig gwarthegydd,
Urien, hwn anawd henefydd;
Cyfeddeily teyrnedd, ai gofyn rhyfelgar,
Rwyfsg anwar rwyf bedydd.

Gwyr Prydain, adwythain yn lluydd,
Gwenystrad ystadl cad cynnygydd;
Niddodes na maes, na choedydd—tud achles
Dyomes pan ddyfydd.
Mal tônawr toft eu gawr tros elfydd,
Gwelais wyr gwydyr yn lluydd;
A gwedi bore-gad briwgig:
Gwelais i dwrf teurflin trancedig,
Gwaed gohoyw gofaran gowlychid.
Yn amwyn Gwenystrad y gwelid—gofwr
Rhag angwyr llawr lluddedig.

Yn nrws rhyd gwelais i wyr lledruddion,
Eirf dillwng rhag blawr gofedon—
Unynt tanc, gan aethant golluddion,
Llaw ynghroes, gryd yngro granwynion;
Cyfeddwynt y' nghynrain cywyn don;
Gwaneuawr gollychyntrawn y caffon'.

Gwelais i wyr gospeithig gospyliad,
A gwyar â faglaid ar ddillad;
A dulliaw diaflym dwys wrth gad:
Cad gorthon ni bu ffo pan bwylliad
Glyw Reged—rhyfeddaf pan feiddiad!

Gwelais i rân ryoddig gan Urien,
Pau amwyth a'i alon yn llech wen Galyften:
Ei wythiant oedd llafn; aciawr gwyr
Goberthid wrth angen.

Awydd cad â ddyffo Euronwy!
Ac yn i fallwyf hen.
Ym dygn angau angen,
Ni byddwyf yn dirwen,
Na molwyf fi Urien!

The battle of Gwenystrad.

Extolled were the warriors who went to *Cattraeth* with the dawn of the morning—but the patriot, and fortunate despoiler *Urien*, he is an elder whose virtues are beyond the power of song to celebrate: the pillar of kings, eager for war, furious is the onset of the baptised chief.

The men of Britain, embattled for vengeance, came to *Gwenystrad*, in firm array prepared for war; neither the field nor the woods afforded protection against the approach of the desolating storm. Like the noise of the raging wave their shout of war piercing the elements, I saw courageous men embattled; and after the dire conflicting morn I saw the mangled flesh: I saw the fierce contending tumult, where wild destruction raged, and swift-flowing streams of blood ran amid the half-surviving ranks. In the defence of *Gwenystrad* was seen a fort where the laborious toil of warriors wearied the teeming ground.

In the ford I saw gore-bespattered heroes dropping their blunted arms in the grey-curling wave—mangled with wounds, they jointly fell with hands across to peaceful rest, most pitifully with their pale cheeks on the cold earth; they who were wont to feast amongst their kindred, and join in the voice of harmony; and whose assault on the hostile ranks was sudden as the tempest-driven dust.

I saw men whose path was desolation, with their garments entangled with clotted gore; quick and furious were their thrusts in the long-maintained conflict: the rear of the battle had no room to fly when the chief of *Reged* urged on the pursuit—I am astonished at his daringness.

I saw *Urien's* brow covered with destructive rage, when he encompassed his foes with torment at the white rock of *Galyften*: the blade was the dread avenger of his wrath; and the shields of men afforded protection in their necessity.

Mayest thou pant for conflict, oh! *Euronwy*—And, till I fail with age, and through cruel Fate must die, may I not smile with joy if I sing not the praise of *Urien*!

Yours, &c. OWAIN O FEIRION.
OBSERVA-

OBSERVATIONS on SHAKESPEAR,
continued from p. 128.

Johnson and Steevens, edit. 1785.

Troilus and Cressida, Vol. IX. p. 4.
prol.

Fulfilling bolts]

is explained, to fill till there be no room for more. I rather understand it to mean the bolts of the locks being made to fill the staples very exactly, so that the doors are fixed and fast without jarring.

Act I. scene 1. p. 10.

Patience herself, what Goddess ere she be,
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do.]

Although I confess that I do not understand the meaning of *blench*, yet I cannot agree with the explanation given, as it does not answer with the evident meaning of the writer, who certainly wishes Troilus to express that he is able to bear more with less shrinking than patience itself; but if patience lesser "shrinks, starts, or falls off" he must yield to patience. The sense as it stands requires *doth less resist sufferance*. Or if we are permitted to read *not less* instead of *lesser* Mr. Steevens's explanation will stand good.

Act II. scene 2. p. 58.

There can be no evasion
To blench from this, and to stand firm by
honour.

which confirms Mr. Steevens's explanation of the word, but strengthens the necessity for reading *not less*.

Act II. scene 2. p. 63.

I was advertised their great General slept,
Whilst *Emulation* in the army crept;]

Emulation is supposed by Dr. Johnson here to mean envy, factious contention. I do not see the necessity of a strained meaning, when a natural one answers the purpose; which is, that emulation became as it were torpid, and crept about as a thing ashamed to shew its head.

Act II. scene 3. p. 65.

If I could have remember'd a gilt counterfeit, thou would'st not have *slipp'd* out of my contemplation.]

Mr. Whalley supposes this sentence to refer to a counterfeit piece of money called a *slip*. I shall not contradict him: but suppose that it may also refer to the art of artificial memory, that is, of remembering one thing by another which may bear similitude, or as it were shelving a room round, fixing a name to each shelf, and placing various incidents on each, so by recollecting the reference to which a story is intrusted, it presently occurs to memory.

Act II. scene 3. p. 71.

Shall the proud lord;
That bastes his arrogance in his own *seam*;

Seam is explained as grease. The term is provincial, and confined to the melted fat of hogs, which is in Middlesex called lard.

Act IV. scene 1. p. 110.

We'll not commend *what* we intend to sell.]

This line has puzzled three of the commentators, but may be made easy by an alteration which I doubt not will be adopted and in future be read,

We'll not commend *'till* we intend to sell.

The Trojans had been fighting more than seven years, in order to retain Helen; and as the siege was withstood for more than three years after this period, surely the Trojans could not be supposed to intend to sell at all that which they had so long and so bravely defended.

Act IV. scene 5. p. 137.

the general state, I fear,
Can scarce intreat you to be *odd* with him.]

Mr. Steevens says, "i. e. I am aware the Greeks will not wish you to meet him singly; insinuating that it would be bad policy in them, to desire the man who had the greatest reputation for valour, to run such a hazard of being foiled." I am sorry that I cannot agree with this explanation. Great pains had been taken by the Greeks to persuade Achilles to accept the challenge given by Hector, but in vain; for this purpose Agamemnon had visited him in his tent, but was refused to see him—the chiefs, had passed him disdainfully in order to raise his choler, and Ulysses had in vain used his cunning. I therefore suppose Ajax to speak ironically, as not giving credit to the bragging expressions of Achilles, and seeming to say, notwithstanding all this boasting, it will not be in the power of either the command or entreaties of the general state to persuade you to meet Hector in the field of battle.

Cymbeline. Act I. scene 6. p. 213.

I have given him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leigers* for her sweet;]

It is necessary in explanations to consider the just meaning of the expressions rather than to accommodate the interpretation to the sense required in the sentence. I do not think it so much the business of an ambassador to "promote his master's interest" as to defend his rights. The difference of ambassador and

and leiger ambaffador I fuppofe to depend on the confequence of the ftates to which he is fent; to a great kingdom he is ftyled ambaffador, whilst to a petty ftate he is ftiled only leiger. In this fentence it is more juft to defend the rights, than to promote the intereft, of the hufband.

Act II. fcene 4. p. 242.

Search for a jewel, that too *cafually*
Hath left my arm.—————]

I cannot agree with Warburton that *cafually* means “that too many chances of lofing it had arifen from her carelefsnefs,” but receive the common meaning *accidentally*.

Ibid. p. 243.

————— And, I think,
He'll grant the tribute, fend the arrearages
Or look upon our Romans.—————]

Or has been changed by the modern Editors to *E'er*. *Ere* would be better, but I do not fee why *Or* may not be understood—*otherwise*, as threatening that in cafe the tribute was not granted an invafion by the Romans would take place. *Ere*, or before, leads us to fuppofe that the tribute would be paid out of fear of an invafion. *E'er* I cannot explain to make fenfe.

Ibid. p. 245.

————— *Not-fearing* Britain] Appears to me an uncouth expreffion, which will be much softened by reading *nought-fearing* Britain, without committing facrilege on the text.

Act III. fcene 2. p. 263.

Imogen. I fee before me man, nor here,
nor here,

Nor what enfues; but have a fog in them,
That I cannot look through.—————]

One Commentator is loft in fearch after grammar; another entirely miftakes the meaning, and to correct Warburton is a prefumption fimilar to that of teaching Cæfar the art of war, or Sir Joshua Reynolds painting. I therefore recommend that the two firft lines of Warburton be preferved, which are: “Shakespear fays, ſhe can fee before her, yet on which ever fide ſhe looks, there is a fog which ſhe cannot fee through;” (who does not underftand it by this ?) and that half a page which ferves only to perplex be canceled.

Act III. fcene 7. p. 293.

————— and to you the tribunes,
For his immediate levy, he *commands*
His abſolute commiſſion.—————]

I ſhould prefer the reading *commends*, i. e. intruſts, as Warburton had propoſed, but which Johnſon rejected.

Act V. fcene 1. p. 324.

————— Gods! if you

Should have ta'en vengeance on my faults, I
never

Had liv'd to put on this.—————]

Although to *put on* may ſometimes mean to *incite* or *inſtigate*: yet I think that in this place it is uſed to *add* this fin to my former faults; as the inſtigation to a murder is confidered as a principal, and certainly a heavy addition of fin.

Act V. fcene 1. p. 325.

————— But alack,

You ſnatch ſome hence for little faults, that's
love;

To have them fall no more; ſome you permit

To ſecond illſ with illſ, each elder worſe,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.]

Theſe fine lines, fraught at the ſame time with ſubmiſſion to Divine Providence as well as juſtification of it, and veneration to the Goſpel-diſpenſation, have employed the ingenuity of various commentators, and in general happily. I ſhall however attempt, by removing a ſemi-colon after *worſe*, and placing only a comma in its place, to render the laſt line more intelligible; and underſtand it, *and make them dread it*, i. e. every ill added to thoſe they had been already guilty of; *to the doers' thrift*, or to bring them to ſuch a ſenſe of their danger and ſincere repentance as will be their thrift or acceptance. I do not think that *elder* refers to age, but to the increaſed or greater number of illſ which had been committed.

Act V. fcene 5. p. 362.

————— As I ſlept, methought,
Great Jupiter upon his eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me, with other *ſprightly ſhews*
Of mine own kindred.—————]

As *ſprightly ſhews* is explained, and properly, to mean ghottly appearances, it ſhould be read *ſpritely ſhews*.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

MR. URBAN,

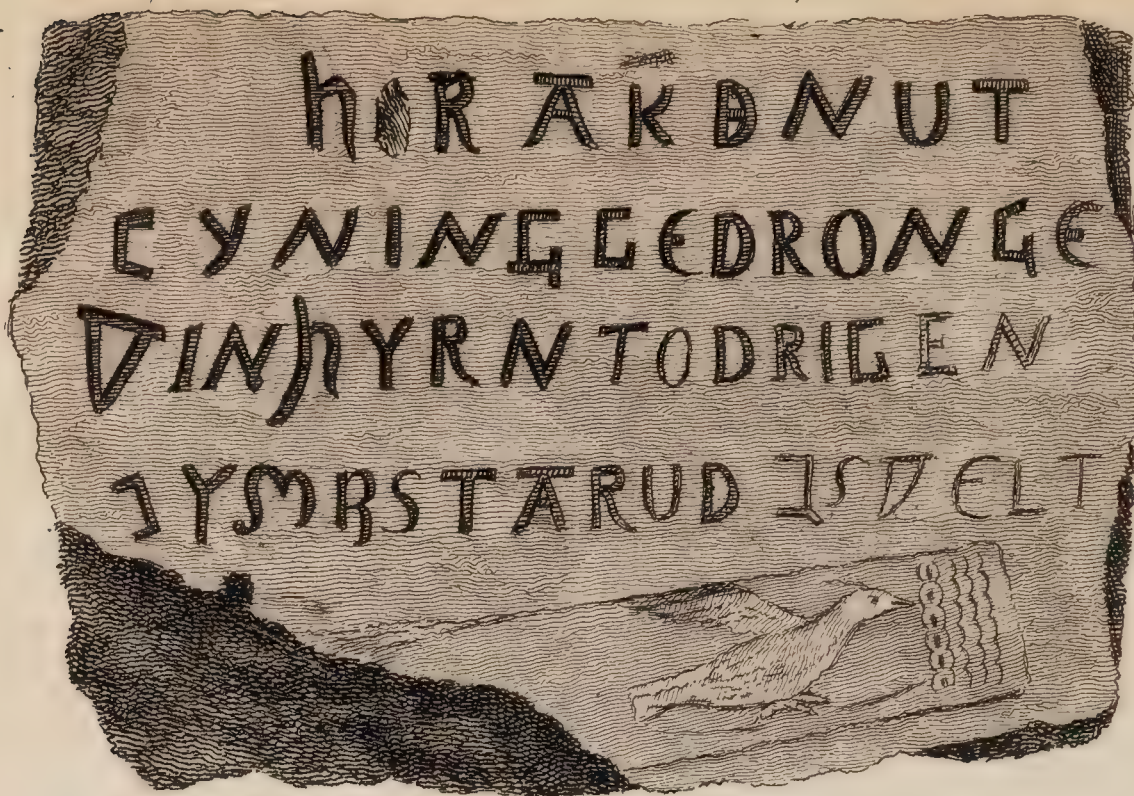
March 2.

IN Vol. LVIII. p. 564, it is mentioned, that the late Mr. Ashley Cowper was above 60 years Clerk of the Parliaments. His name muſt have been in a patent for that office before May, 1739, when a grant of it paſſed the great ſeal to W. Cowper the younger, in reverſion after the deaſh of William Cowper the elder, and of Ashley Cowper, Eſq. There was in January, 1714, a reverſionary patent to William Cowper, Eſq. (the elder) who died, Feb. 14, 1739-40.

W. and D.

Mr.

Fig. 1.
p. 217.



Shuckburgh del.

Fig. 3.
p. 218.

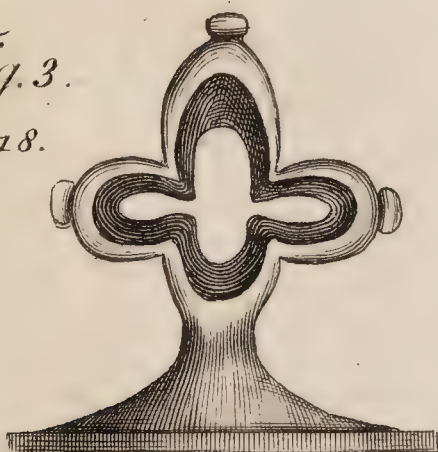


Fig. 2.
p. 218.



Fig. 7. p. 219.
orate pro aia oheru prau
qui istu fonte fecit fieri.

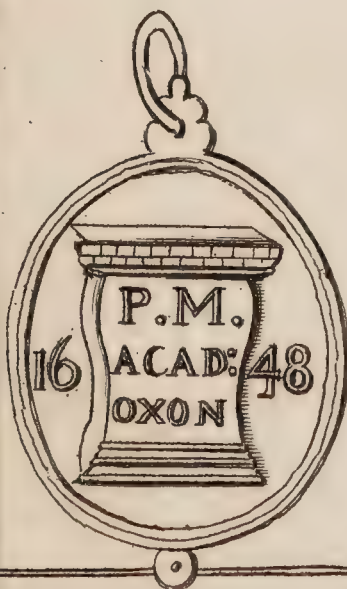


Fig. 4.
p. 218.
Silver.



Fig. 5. p. 219.

James R.



Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*
WHILE Dr. Priestley is undermining the Church of England, in order to blow it up unawares, and Dr. Price devoutly prays that the members of the Hierarchy may let it fall on their own heads; it seems by an article, p. 172, that our cathedrals are beginning to tumble about the ears of their chapters, partly through their own neglect, partly through the ill-management of the architects whom they employ. The crushing of a few old mutilated monuments might be no loss to the publick; but it is really too much to risk the lives of sixteen of his Majesty's subjects, of whom three actually fell a sacrifice to the mismanagement of the conductor of these repairs, who, instead of hanging up a scaffold to the timbers of the roof, to guard against accidents, contented himself with erecting four large heavy scaffolds, under arches and groins which he might have foreseen would yield on the removal of the first stone that bound the vault together. Five more out of the sixteen workmen employed in this melancholy business were carried to the Infirmary, and may be dead by this time. But as, if all the critical cases of health were committed to the care of a single physician, it would be impossible for him to do justice to, or to save, all; so when a single architect undertakes every parish-church and every cathedral in the kingdom, and, besides attending to the desperate cases where immediate help is required, amuses himself with hazarding adventurous criticism in the alteration and new-modeling others, which, at most, want only new furbishing up, the consequences must be, as in the present instance, a neglect of the more important matters. And such is really the case: for it does not appear that the physician has given his attendance where most wanted; and the danger is daily advancing with large strides. Increasing cracks in various parts of the building in question spread such alarms, that the service is neglected, for fear another vault should tumble on the heads of the residentiaries. One happy consequence of these serious events will be, that it will completely convince the chapter alluded to of the futility of the alterations projected in their cathedral; and it is more than probable that they will find their funds inadequate to the expences every day incurring. When this venerable edifice is reduced

to three-fourths of its antient magnificence, when its nave is dilapidated, and its fine organ damaged, all frivolous improvements must be superseded. Heaven will avenge its own cause, and not suffer the pious liberality of our forefathers to be sacrificed to the whim of modern innovation and false taste. My heart bleeds at the sacrifices already made to the caprice of our modern architects: sacrifices, compared with which the pecuniary offerings were but the overflowings of accumulated hoards: but when these are crowned with sacrifices of life and limb, such sacrifices cannot be concealed; or, if one could suppose there was the least wish to keep them from the public eye, should be brought forward in the strongest point of view. In vain does a canon of this cathedral applaud in grateful congratulations the munificence of those who undertake to raise this antient temple from its ruins*. Those ruins every day increasing may defeat the best intentions to restore the church of *HEREFORD* to her antient splendour.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*
I AM sorry to say it, but I say it on undoubted authority, that the circular letter issued by Dr. Franklin for the protection of Capt. Cook, printed in your vol. LIX. 1187, was not allowed by the Americans; and it was purely owing to the protection of Providence that that celebrated navigator did not fall into the hands of their cruizers.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*
THE inscription in *Plate III. fig. 1*, is accurately copied from a piece of stone exhibited above a twelvemonth at the window of a cutler's shop beyond Blackfriars-bridge, and pretended to have been found in Kennington-lane. From internal evidence, from the letters being eaten-in by aqua-fortis, and above all from the studied reserve affected as to all circumstances respecting the discovery, there was from the first every reason to suppose (what is now avowedly the case) that it was a *FORGERY*. The most guarded manner in which it was communicated to a Learned Society could not, however, secure them from the waggery of a news-paper correspondent, who laid the trap, and then ridi-

* See Dr. Napleton's sermon, reviewed p. 150.

culed those whom he supposed to have fallen into it.

N. B. Beware of counterfeit copies of the inscription; for such are abroad!

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

THE inclosed impression (*Plate III. fig. 2*) is taken from a brass seal, which was given to me by your late excellent correspondent, the much-lamented C. T. O.

The drawing (*fig. 3*) represents the seal viewed in profile. There were two dukes of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, who were named Alfonso; but the first of these, I apprehend, was the owner of my seal. He succeeded to the said titles in 1505, on the death of his father, duke Hercules, who was honoured with the order of the Garter by K. Edward IV. Dr. Heylyn, in the first book of his *Cosmographie* (ed. 1652, p. 80), after giving a brief history of the Ferrarese sovereigns, proceeds to blazon their arms thus: "The arms of these dukes (which, for the honour of this noble and illustrious family, and for the strangeness of the coat, I shall here put down) were, Palewise of three pieces. 1. *Partie per Fesse*, in the chief Or, an eagle displayed Sable, membred, langued, and crowned Gules; and in base Azure, three flowers de lys Or, within a border indented Or and Gules. 2. Gules, two keys in Saltier, the one Or, the other Argent, charged in Fesse with an escutcheon of pretence Azure, supporting an eagle of the third, membred and crowned of the second; over all in chief a papal crown Or, garnished with sundry gems Azure and Purple" [not in the seal]. "The third as the first, counterplaced. Which coat, upon the falling of the house of Ferrara" [by the death of Alfonso in 1595] "doth now belong to that of Modena and Reggio."

Fig. 4. is one of the silver medals struck by the loyal ejected members of the University of Oxford, in memory of their sufferings from the Parliament's visitation in 1648. It belonged to the family of Smythe of Cuddestden*. Wood

* On the death of the late Mrs. Smythe, who was the last of this family, a few years ago, vast numbers of old silver coins, &c. (mostly English) were found in the house at Cuddestden. There were half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, and other pieces, of Edw. VI. Elizabeth, James, Charles, and the Commonwealth, to the amount of many

has exhibited an engraving of one of these medals in the *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* which is somewhat different from mine. I believe they are scarce. The drawing is the size of the original.

Yours, &c. D. T.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

I SEND you, as a curiosity, an original letter, addressed, in 1749, by "the late Chevalier†," under the assumed title of Royalty, to the Lady Abbess Fleetwood, sister or aunt to the then baronet of that name at Martinlands in Cheshire. A TRAVELLER.

"For the Lady Abbess of the English Benedictin Nuns at Dunkirk‡.

"Rome, January 28th, 1749.

"I have received your letter of the 1st of this month; and thank you very kindly, and your worthy community, for the duty you express towards me, for your good wishes on the new-year, and for your good prayers for me and my family, to the continuation of which I recommend ourselves; and I desire that you and your community may be assured of my favour and protection upon all proper occasions, and yourself of the particular regard and consideration I have for you.

"JAMES R."

Mr. URBAN, March 2.

I CONSIDER the medal, p. 117, to I have been struck in Germany, in commemoration of the Reformation under Martin Luther. Both the legends are German rhymes: the literal translation of the first,

"The law of the Pope is against God;"
Of the second,

"False doctrine is valued no more."

The head is the Pope's *à la Cardinale*; but, turned upside down, will appear crowned with a fool's cap and jingling bells. Cards, executed on a similar plan, have, within these few weeks, swarmed in most of the petty stationers and pamphlet-shops in London.

The reverse exhibits the figure of a cross, formed by Martin Luther's sitting on the breech of a Roman bishop, emblematic of the *subversion* of Popery. Luther is armed with the sword of Truth, and points to the *Augsburgan Confession*; indeed, if the impression is accurately engraved, the three first letters, besides others of greater rarity. They were all sent to a shop in Oxford, and sold by weight to any one who would purchase.

† The signature and seal are accurately copied in our plate III. *fig. 5, 6.* EDIT.

‡ The direction is in his own hand. EDIT.
ters

térs of the word *Doctor* are very legible on the sheet in his lap. The date of the medal, 1543, corroborates the whole: Luther died in 1546. I. H. S.

MR. URBAN, March 12.

THE medal, p. 117, has some reference to Luther and the progress of the Reformation. The figure on the obverse, a Cardinal's head conjoined with a fool's, appears on other silver medals, with different legends, such as, SAPIENTES ALIQUANDO STULTI.

EFFIGIES CARDINUM MUNDI.

But on the reverses of these is the Pope's head, conjoined in like manner with the Devil's, and a Latin legend.

The year 1543 was remarkable only for a session of the diet of Nuremberg, wherein Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg broke through the antient established rule, that the possessors of several different principalities should have but *one* vote, by giving *two*; on which, and other accounts, the allies of Smalcald refused to be bound by its determinations.

The medal of Hus, engraved in your vol. LIX. p. 1003, may be found in Juncker's Latin Life of Luther, 1699, p. 23, 34, tab. II. fig. vi. a. b. Others, Ib. p. 40—43, tab. IV. 9; and p. 407—410, tab. XLII. 11, 12, 13. In the first of these, the legend of the reverse has ANNO A CHRISTO, whence we may presume your engraver has mistaken R in CHRISTO for B. H. D.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 4.

THE inclosed (*plate III. fig. 7*) is a copy of an inscription round the font in Quadring church, Lincolnshire.

Yours, &c. R. T.

* * A CORRESPONDENT, who has lately been refreshing his memory with the account of Elizabeth Canning's imposture, from our vols. XXIII. XXIV., expresses his surprize at not finding a life of her in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica; especially as she was of the *communion of Saints*; transported to America, where she made her fortune by marrying; and died in *odour of sanctity*; which is more than can be said of EUGENE ARAM, who, though a murderer, and a wretch of infamous principles, who murdered his associate in villainy, and, after denying the fact proved by the clearest evidence, and attempting to commit suicide, ended his life on a gallows, and probably still re-

mains suspended on a gibbet, has been admitted into the temple of British worthies, because he was a *scholar*, and had taught himself almost all the living and dead languages, and some sciences. Nay, more; *such* a character was substituted to Bishop ATHERTON, whose reputation is suspected to have been destroyed, and his catastrophe effected, more by the contrivance and malice of a party, than by the aggravated guilt with which he is charged.—And, as if it was thought the duty of an historian to record every crime that had any cleverness to recommend it, the forgeries and abandoned principles of CHATTERTON are handed down.—Perhaps the best excuse that can be offered for the above omission is, that the contrivance and art was in Miss Canning's friends, and not in the wretched silly girl herself. ***

MR. URBAN, March 13.

IF you are not already in possession of the following fact, it is very much at your service, for the use of the Gentleman's Magazine in general, and of those readers in particular, who receive points of history and biography on the bare assertions of tradition. When the Princess Elizabeth came forth from her confinement in the Tower, she went into the church of Allhallows Staining, the first church she found open, to return thanks for her deliverance from prison. As soon as this pious work was concluded, and the thanksgiving finished, the Princess and her attendants retired to the King's-head in Fenchurch-street, to take some refreshment; and here her Royal Highness was regaled with pork and pease. The memory of this visit is still preserved at the King's-head in Fenchurch-street; and on the 17th of November, her Highness's birth-day, certain people still meet to eat pork and pease in honour of the visit and the day. It must be observed, however, that as the Princess Elizabeth came from her confinement in the Tower, according to Mr. Nichols in his Progresses, some day in May, the original day has probably been lost and forgot, and the birth-day substituted in its stead. A print of the Princess Elizabeth, from a picture by Hans Holbein, is hung up in the great room of the tavern; and the dish, that appears to be of a mixed metal, in which the pork and pease were served up, still remains affixed to the dresser in the kitchen. S. W.

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS of the First Volume of
 “Asiatic Miscellanies,” continued
 from p. 116.

9. ON the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, written in 1784, and since revised by the President.

An ingenious and elaborate attempt to prove the affinity or general union between the most distinguished inhabitants of the primitive world at the time when they deviated, for they did too early deviate, from the rational adoration of the only true God, and to point out a resemblance between the popular worship of the old Greeks and Romans, and that of the Hindoos. Thus he finds among the latter the Janus, Jupiter, Plutus, Pluto, Neptune, Mars, Minerva, Cupid, Bacchus, Apollo, Mercury, Proserpine, Hecate, &c. Egypt appears to have been the grand source of knowledge for the western, and India for the more eastern part of the globe, but whether of them communicated its knowledge to the other cannot now be determined, but that all nations received it from one central place, and that the same people carried their religion to China and Japan, Mexico and Peru.—Sir William makes a somewhat probable conjecture, that a colony of Egyptians came into India. But all this affords “no shadow of a foundation for an opinion that Moses borrowed the first nine or ten chapters of Genesis from the literature of Egypt: still less can the adamantine pillars of our Christian faith be moved by the result of any debates on the comparative antiquity of the Hindoos and the Egyptians, or of any inquiries into the Indian theology.” Sir William adds, “that the name of *Christna*, and the general outline of his story, were long anterior to the birth of our Saviour, and probably to the time of Homer. We know very certainly that the celebrated poem intitled *Bhagavat*, which contains a prolix account of his life, is filled with narratives of a most extraordinary kind.—This motley story must induce an opinion that the spurious gospels which abounded in the first age of Christianity had been brought to India, and the wildest parts of them repeated to the Hindoos, who ingrafted them on the old fable of Cefava, the Apollo of Greece.” We might apply this argument to prove that the *Baghavat* and its system were not older than the Koran, and both forged from the true Gospel. For if we cannot yet settle

with precision the æras in the fabulous and earlier ages of Greece and Rome, what ground shall we fix upon with certainty in the wild poetic flights of Hindoo mythology? Sir William concludes his long revision with a just observation on the conversion of these people. “We may assure ourselves, that neither Mussulmans nor Hindoos will ever be converted by any mission from the church of Rome, or from any other church; and that the only human mode perhaps of causing so great a revolution will be to translate into Sanscrit and Persian such chapters of the prophets, and particularly of *Isaiah*, as are indisputably evangelical, together with one of the Gospels, and a plain prefatory discourse, containing full evidence of the very distant ages in which the predictions themselves, and the history of the divine person predicted, were severally made public, and then quietly to disperse the work among the well-educated natives, which, when if in due time it failed of producing very salutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more than ever the strength of prejudice, and the weakness of unassisted reason.” How much more rational this mode of propagating true religion than by the sword, or the fanatic rage of destroying every memorial of error, in which many of the noblest works of human taste and art are included! How much were it to be wished that Sir William Jones would himself undertake the desirable work, as the learned and pious Boyle dispersed Gospels among the Malays in their own language.

10. A description of a cave near *Gya*. By John Herbert Harrington, esq.

This cave is dug in a hill or rock of granite, called *Nagurjee*, fourteen miles north from the antient city of *Gya*. It is in the south declivity, about two-thirds from the top, has one narrow entrance from the south, two and a half feet broad, six feet high, leading to an oval room with a vaulted roof, forty-four feet from east to west, eighteen and a half broad, and ten and a quarter high at the centre. It is pretended that a Mahometan perfected his forty days devotion in it, before the 590th year of the Hejira. The room is now frequented by Mahometans, and there are before it remains of a mosque, and within a raised terrace, such as they use for their devotions. There are several other caves in the hills adjoining, with inscriptions,

scriptions, which Mr. H. had not time to take. Near one of them are remains of three defaced images; the entrance of a third cave is carved with elephants and other animals. The inscription in the first cave, written in the oldest character seen by Mr. Wilkins, differs from that of inscriptions 1800 years old; is in pure Shanscrit, in a long verse, of four pauses, of nineteen syllables each; and only relates to the exploits of the fabulous deities.

Of the same kind is the inscription No. 11, copied from a stone at Boodha Gaya by Mr. Wilmot, 1785.

12. An account of the sect called *Seek*, in Patna, where they had a college, by Mr. Wilkins, who visited it for two hours, being admitted into the hall, forty feet square, furnished with six or seven low desks, on which stood as many books of the law, and the walls above the arches hung with pictures of Musulmen princes and Hindoo deities, and European looking-glasses in gilt frames. At the left-hand end of the hall, in a kind of chancel, was an altar, a little raised, and declining, covered with a cloth of gold, and on it a round black shield over a long broad-sword, and on either a *chowry* of peacock's feathers in a silver handle. Before stood a small low throne, and about it several silver flower-pots and rose-water bottles, and three small copper urns with notches to receive donations. Near the altar stood on a low desk a large folio, from which some portions are daily read, covered with a blue mantle, on which were printed in silver letters several passages of their law. At noon the congregation arranged themselves on the carpets on each side of the hall, leaving a space before the altar from end to end. The great book and desk were brought with some ceremony from the altar, and placed at the opposite extremity of the hall. An old man with a reverend silver beard kneeled before the desk, with his face to the altar; and on one side of him sat a man with a small drum, and two or three with cymbals, to which the old man began to chaunt from the book a hymn in prose of about twenty verses, of the unity, omnipotence, and omnipresence of the Deity. At the close of each most of the congregation joined in a chorus in a response, with countenances exhibiting great marks of joy, in tones by no means harsh, and quick tune. The old man's countenance was expressive of infelt joy when he turned

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1790.

from one to another, as 'it were to bespeak their assent to the truths which his very soul seemed engaged in chaunting forth. The whole congregation then stood up, with their hands joined, and their faces to the altar; and a young man with a loud voice and distinct accent pronounced a long prayer, at certain periods of which the people said, *Wâ Gooroo*. They prayed against temptation, for grace to do good, for the general good of mankind, a blessing to the *Seeks*, and safety to travellers. The old man concluded with a short blessing, and general invitation to the assembly to partake of a friendly feast. The book was closed and replaced, and the congregation seated; two men brought in a large iron cauldron, and placed it on a low stool before the altar, while others supplied the company without distinction with plates made of leaves sewed together, and, filling five or six silver dishes from the cauldron, served it round to every person present. It was a kind of sweetmeat, of the consistence of brown sugar, composed of flour and sugar mixed up with clarified butter rather rancid. A few sugar-plums closed the feast and ceremonies, the religious part of which is repeated five times a day. The founder of the sect was Nâneek Shah, above 400 years ago, at Patna, whose body disappeared from under the cloth that covered it: he wrote the book before-mentioned in a character of his own invention, inculcating the unity of God, a future retribution, and the strict observance of every virtue, universal philanthropy and toleration, forbidding disputes with those of another persuasion. Another book appeared some years after the former, and is now held in almost equal reverence. The word *Seek* signifies *Learn thou*. They admit profelytes by sprinkling them over with sweetmeat diluted in pure water, and repeating their creed to them. The alphabet or sacred character differs but little from the *Devnagur*.

13. Extract of a letter from Francis Fowke, esq. describing the *Been*, a fretted instrument of the guitar kind, three feet seven inches long. A little below each end of the finger-board are large gourds, fourteen inches diameter, the first ten inches from the top, the second near three feet from the bottom, and each has a round piece cut out of the bottom, about five inches in diameter. Beyond these are the pegs and tail-piece, which hold the seven wires, two steel

very

very close together on the right side, four brass on the finger-board, and one brass on the left side. The nineteen frets are remarkably high, and fixed on with wax, by the performer's ear; they are stopped with the left-hand, principally the first and second finger; the instrument is held over the left shoulder, the upper gourd resting on the shoulder, the lower on the right knee. The strong playing causes a very jarring sound, but the soft tone is remarkably pleasing. Figures of the instrument and a performer, and a scale, are given.

14. Description of the Mahwah-tree, by Lieutenant Charles Hamilton, with a cut. It is of the class of Polyandria Monogynia, the calx monophyllous, the corolla monopetalous; the flowers rise in bunches resembling berries; the tree full-grown is of the size of the Mango-tree, about ten feet high, the trunk thick, and the wood moderately hard, fine-grained, and reddish, tough, and strong; by incision it affords a resinous gum from the bark. Its leaves fall in February, and the flowers come out from the beginning of March to the end of April, and when gathered a little after sun-rise, and exposed a few days in the sun, resemble a dried grape in taste and flavour, and are eaten; fresh leaves succeed the flowers. The fruit resembles a small walnut, and is somewhat larger and pointed, and ripens in May, and falls all June. The seeds, shaped like an olive, yield thick oil, and are used as such. Mr. H. recommends the cultivation of this tree, which Mr. Keir had begun in 1785.

15. Of the method of distilling, as practised by the natives at Chatra in Ramgur, and in other provinces, perhaps with little variation, by Archibald Keir, esq.

The body of the still is a large unglazed earthen jar with a neck, and placed in a hole in the ground of its own size, with a chimney cut at one side, and another opposite to throw in the wood. The jar is covered all round with clay, except at the two openings, to within about one-fifth of its height. To the neck are luted on with moistened clay two earthen pans with holes fourteen inches diameter in their bottoms, turned opposite to each other: the lower covered the mouth of the jar, the upper had a ledge round its perforation in the middle, forming a gutter that collected the condensed spirit, which passed into the receiver thro' a bamboo luted to a hole in the pan: the

upper pan had another hole to let off the water employed in cooling; a copper pot was luted over the mouth of this cover. The cooler was another copper pot, with a round hole in its side, with a short tube luted on, directed so as to throw a uniform stream of water over the surface of the copper pot, which falling into the upper part of the cover is conveyed through the square hole through a trough luted on into the cooler, from whence the pot was again supplied. In about three hours from lighting the fire, they drew off fifteen bottles of spirit, which is much more than could have been done by our stills of twice the dimensions. Mr. K. proposes the adoption of this method of supplying a worm and cooler, and prefers the superior excellence of metal in giving out heat from itself, as is evident from our steam-engines. He also prefers the superior excellence of condensing the vapour so speedily and effectually. The Indian spirits are superior from their skill and care in the right choice and management of the materials for fermentation, and their stock of casks, which enables them to keep the liquor till it is mellowed. He is of opinion the superior quality of the Indian oil of roses arises from the materials of the still, the less sudden degree of heat, and the shorter continuance of the oil in the vapour.

16. A method of calculating the moon's parallaxes in latitude and longitude, by Mr. R. Burrow.

Remarks on artificial horizons, by the same.

Demonstrations of a theorem concerning the intersection of curves, by the same.

17. The process of making *Attar*, or essential oil of roses. By Lieut. Col. Polier.

The whole is done by a simple distillation; forty pounds weight of roses with their calces, the stems cut close, put into sixty pounds of water, mixed together with the hand, and fire put under the still: when the water grows hot, and fumes rise, the cap is put on, and the pipe fixed, the chinks well luted with paste, and cold water poured on the refrigeratory at top. The fire is lessened till about thirty pounds of water are come over, which will be in about four or five hours. This rose-water is to be poured on a fresh forty pounds of roses, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of water, to be drawn off as before: the rose-water thus made and cohobated, will be found

found highly scented. It is poured into earthen or tinned metal pans, and left in the air all night: the *attar*, or essence floating on the surface, must be skimmed off in the morning, and poured into a vial. The water and fæces must be separated from the clear essence, which congeals with slight cold. If it be kept fluid with heat afterward, the fæces will subside, and may be separated, being as highly perfumed as the essence. The remaining water should be used for future distillation. As the roses of the country yield but little essence, it has been augmented with sandal-wood raspings, which contain an essential oil, but it will not congeal in common cold, and its smell predominates. In some parts they substitute a sweet-scented grass, which gives the essence a high clear green colour, but will not congeal in slight cold. The quantity of oil is so precarious, that, to obtain one drachm and a quarter from eighty pounds of roses, the season must be very favourable, and the operation very well pursued. In 1787 about two drachms in a hundred pounds were produced.

Mr. Macdonald describes the gold of *Limong* in Sumatra as the finest in the island, containing little or no alloy, found in a clayish red loam in two strata, at above five feet depth, either in dust or in hard stone. Sumatra is supposed to be *Ophir*, which is a Malay substantive of a compound sense, signifying *a mountain containing gold*. The gold mines are described in a map by a native as extending in latitude not much less than three degrees. It is recommended as a profitable object of traffick.

18. On the literature of Hindus, from the Sanscrit. Communicated by Goverdhan Caul; with a short commentary.

If we believe this detail, all knowledge of religion, morality, arts, or sciences, is contained in the four *Vedas* (evidently revealed by God), four *Upavedas*, six *Angas*, and four *Upangas*, in all eighteen *Vidyas*, or parts of *true knowledge*: these four last are subdivided into sixty sections or chapters, besides *Smirni*, a code of laws; *Bharatos* and *Ramayana*, two epic poems, comprising the most valuable part of ancient history; and one hundred and ninety-two parts or pieces composed by Siva for the information of the lower class in religious knowledge, fit for nightly meditations. What follow are not really divine, but contain infinite contradic-

tions, and there are six atheistic systems of philosophy. Such is the analysis of universal knowledge, practical and speculative. The commentary does not assist our comprehension of these complex and unintelligible distinctions.

19. An Indian grant of land in the year of Christ 1018, literally translated from the Sanscrit, as explained by Ramalochan Pandit. Communicated by Gen. Carnac.

It was on six copper-plates, fastened together by a ring in two parcels, each containing three, and found in digging foundations for new works at Tanna fort in the isle of Salset. From this medley of prose and rhyme, and compound words of *a hundred and fifty-two* syllables, we learn that somebody granted something, and that "a grantor of land remains in heaven sixty thousand years; a disseisor, or he who refuses to do justice, continues as many in hell." Half a dozen Greek or Roman inscriptions are worth a thousand such, which only serve to shew the rant and parade of learning, or rather of language, when uncontrolled by real science. To better purpose are Mr. Francis Wilford's remarks on the city of *Tagara* of Ptolemy, which he fixes at *Deogher*, now *Doulat-Abad*, a place of great antiquity, and famed through all India for the pagodas of *Eloura*; its rajah was reduced by Shah Jehan, about 1293. *Plathana* of Arrian's Periplus is *Pultanab*, ten days journey, or a hundred British miles, west from Tagara. Ptolemy's *Barthana* or *Parthana* is *Pattan*, half-way between both and *Salhaban* is the *Siroptolemus* or *Saripalam* of the Greeks.—Such illustrations of antient geography as bring the Greek merchants to Salset are curious and interesting.

20. On the *Pangolin* of Bahar. Sent by Matthew Leslie, esq. A variety of species described, and so named, by Buffon: a kind of scaly Ant-eater, not yet seen alive. "There are in our Indian provinces many hundred medicinal plants, which have either not been described at all, or, what is worse, ill described by the naturalists of Europe; and to procure perfect descriptions of them from actual examination, with accounts of their several uses in medicine, diet, or manufacture, appears to be one of the most important objects of the Society's institution."

21. Inscriptions on the staff of Firuz Shah, translated from the Sanscrit, as explained

explained by Radhacanta Sarman. This is a very antient monument near Delhi, of three stories, surmounted by an obelisk inscribed on the south-west side with several inscriptions in the antient Nagari character, and another as yet unknown, of all which Lieutenant Polier procured exact transcripts, and translations of the five in Sanscrit concerning kings and prime ministers of Sacambhari in the year of Christ 67, or 1174, which last is nineteen years before the conquest of Delhi by Shihabuddin.

22. A conversation with Abram, an Abyssinian, concerning the city of Gwender, and the sources of the Nile. By the President.

Gwender, which Bernier called a capital city, and Ludolf only a military station of short duration, turns out to be the capital of Abyssinia, nearly as large and populous as Cairo, situated between two broad deep rivers, Caha and Ancrib, both flowing into the Nile, at the distance of fifteen days journey; the houses of red stone, with thatched roofs; the streets like those of Calcutta, but wider to the palace, which stands in the centre of the city, like a fortress; the markets abound in pulse and grain, and plenty of cattle, but no rice. The country people and soldiers eat oxen raw, dead or alive, and drink their blood. Mead is their common inebriating liquor. The royal horse amount to 40,000, armed with muskets, &c.; and the executive part of government, under the king, is committed to a council of forty ministers. The fountains of the Nile or Abey, usually called *Alwey*, about eight days journey from Gwender, are three springs rising out of the ground with a noise to be heard five or six miles off. He read and explained with ease Gregory of Amhara's account of the Nile, printed by Ludolf in Ethiopic, subjoined to this paper. The languages of the country are six or seven at least; the king speaks the Amharic. Besides the sacred books, as the prophecy of Enoch, &c. they had histories of Abyssinia, &c. and the royal prison Wahimir contained the king's sons and daughters. He saw at Gwender, thirteen years ago, Yakub, a physician, who attended the king's brother in his last illness; yet the king, court, and people loved him, entertained him in the palace, and furnished him with every thing, particularly, to visit the sources of the Nile; that he understood the language, and wrote and collected many books, which he took away. Sir Wil-

liam supposes this means Mr. JAMES BRUCE, who assumed that name, and the dress of a Syrian physician, and is still revered on Mount Sinai, for discovering a spring, of which the monastery was in great need; was known at Jedda by one of the most intelligent Mohammedans in India; and is mentioned with great regard by an Arabian merchant at Mocea.

23. On the trial by ordeal among the Hindoos, by Ali Ibrahim Khan. Communicated by Mr. Hastings.

This kind of trial, described at large in the comment on the Dherma Sastra, consists of nine forms. The *balance*, in which the accused party, after fasting a day, is weighed twice in six minutes; and if he weighs more, or the balance breaks down, is pronounced guilty; if less, innocent; if exactly the same, he must be weighed a third time. By *fire*, walking through a hole under-ground filled with burning wood. By *water*, in which the party stands up to the navel, and diving remains under it, holding the foot of a Bramin till two arrows shot to the greatest distance can be gathered up. By swallowing *poison*, or by taking a ring out of a pot in which is the hooded snake called *naga*. By drinking *cosha*, a water in which the images of the Gods have been washed, and remaining unaffected with sickness fourteen days. By *chewing dry rice*, and spitting it out dry or stained with blood, both which are signs of guilt. By thrusting the hand into *hot oil*, or handling *hot iron*. By dipping into a pot for the figure of Justice in silver or clay, and bringing out either. Then follow crimes or cases requiring these ordeals. The author of this memoir saw a man tried at Benares by the hot iron, unhurt; but another man, tried by the hot oil, was burned and mulcted.

The President, in his second Anniversary Discourse, recommends an attention to the civil and natural history, geography, botany, physic, chemistry, legislation, poetry, music, architecture, of the Asiatics; at the same time that he admits "the superiority of the Europeans;" and that "the Asiatics, compared with our Western nations, are mere children." He proposes "circulating a short memorial in Persian and Hindi, setting forth, in a style accommodated to their own habits and prejudices, the design of the institution," and giving an annual medal, inscribed on one side in Persian, and on the other in

San-

Sanſcrit, as a prize of merit to the writer of the beſt eſſay or diſſertation.

In his third Annual Diſcourſe he finds fault with Mr. Bryant's Asiatic etymologies and *ſystematical* method of reaſoning and arrangement. He then propoſes, in five eſſays, to examine the five principal nations who have in different ages divided among themſelves the vaſt continent of Aſia, the Indians, Chineſe, Tartars, Arabians, and Perſians; and whether they had any common origin, or the ſame generally aſcribed to them. The *Indians* are the ſubject of this diſcourſe, and ſuppoſed to have been in ſome early age before the middle of the nineteenth century, “ſplendid in arts and arms, happy in government and legiſlation, and eminent in various knowledge;” now to be deduced only from their language and letters, their philoſophy and religion, their old ſculpture and architecture, and the written monuments of their ſciences and arts. *Sanſcrit* is the original language, and *Nagara* the original character. As the Indian mythology was allied to that of Greece and Rome, ſo was their architecture and ſculpture to that of Egypt. Their manufactures and commerce are of high antiquity, and they claim the merit of three admirable inventions, the method of inſtructing by *apologues*, the *decimal ſcale*, adopted now by all civil nations, and the game of *cheſs*. The concluſion, drawn from their immemorial affinity with the other antient nations, is, that as there is no reaſon for ſuppoſing them colonies from each other, they all proceeded from ſome central country, the ſubject of future discoveries.

26. Corrections of the lunar method of finding the longitude, by Mr. R. Burrow.

A meteorological journal, by Col. T. D. Pearſe, from Mar. 1, 1785, to Feb. 28, 1786.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

I OBSERVE that the *new* Lives, as they are called, in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, are diſtinguiſhed by **. If by the term *new* is meant *new-written*, this mark is applicable enough: if it means lives not written in the former edition, how is it to be applied to that of Dr. BERKELEY, Biſhop of Cloyne, which was interred in the Supplement to the firſt edition, in great part communicated by a particular friend of the Biſhop,

and ſigned P. (P. Nichols.) The new life comes from a brother of the Biſhop, now living, and a gentleman (1778) fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, ſeparately printed, but given to the Biographia Britannica, and ſigned S. and enlarged with additions by the editor Dr. K. It dates his birth five years later than the former, and contains many new and curious particulars; but it is ſurely a piece of authorſhip to call it a *new* life in the ſtricteſt of the ſenſes above given. An accurate liſt of the biſhop's writings is ſtill wanting, for no notice is taken of a piece recommended in his ſon's “Revolution ſermon,” p. 9, intituled, “The Meaſures of Submiſſion to Civil Government,” and ſaid to have been often publiſhed; a title ſo ſimilar to that of Biſhop Hoadly's ſermon, Sept. 29, 1705, “The Meaſures of Submiſſion to the Civil Magiſtrate conſidered,” that, if I could have doubted the authority of the biſhop's own ſon, I ſhould have ſuſpended my aſſent till I had procured the tract, which there is neither date nor ſize to point out.

C. C. C.

MR. URBAN,

March 2.

YOUR correſpondent *Jerry Jonquil* (p. 45) has given an entertaining account of the miſchievous effects of *form* and *ceremony* on ſociety; but he has omitted a very eſſential one,—that of bowing and curtſying, in places of worſhip, to every gentleman or lady with whom you have any intercourſe. It is not ſufficient to pay this civility to them on meeting them at the door, going in or coming out: I have been in a church where there is ſuch nodding and dotting to one another, whenever they firſt appear, be it in the moſt ſolemn part of the ſervice, as is really indecent and offensive. Is not the houſe of God exempt from ſuch frivolous ceremony! and ſhould not the mind be fixed on higher matters than bows and curtſies! It is enough to caſt a wandering eye, which neceſſarily attracts a wandering thought, after the neweſt faſhions,—without keeping eyes and thoughts awake and rambling after every one that comes in or out. But mark the odious diſtinction this ceremony makes. It is paid only to particular ranks and claſſes. For your tradespeople never bow or curtſy to you, or to one another, or you to them, during ſervice-time. Their rich employers are above ſuch condeſcenſions, and hardly

hardly return their reverences at the church or coach-door. It is therefore only such as one visits, or has once met, or seen in the stage-coach, or at the assembly, or who sit in the next seat, or have done you some favour by bringing a letter, or coming to enquire the character of a servant, or taken you up in their coach, or been indulged with your umbrella in a wet evening, or are distinguished by some particular circumstance, that are entitled to raise a disturbance in the congregation.

Yours, &c. HIEROPHILUS.

LETTERS ON WALES.

(Continued from p. 109.)

Mr. PEGGE to Dr. PHILIPPS.

Dear Sir, *Whittington, Aug. 20, 1760.*
I HOPE your friend Mr. Morris may with confidence rely upon your and my honour in respect of his letters, which, I can aver, neither you nor myself shall ever make an ill use of. I have read twenty pages in Lily's Grammar, part before and part after the 74th, and can find no such passage as that in question. In one place there is the *patrius casus*, which is the genitive; but nothing is said of *casus octavus*. I have two editions of Lily, one in the last century, and one in this. The best way will be for your friend to specify what rule the expression is under, and then I shall be sure to find it.

There is a station in Lincolnshire, which I visited last month, called *Argolicum* in one author, and *Agelocum* by another. The first I am inclined to think may be its true name.

It is a little borough close to the Trent, and has a lake on its west side. The name, no doubt, is British; and I derive it thus: *Ar-gwy-lawch,—lacus ad aquam five fluvium*,—meaning the river Trent. But as every language has its idiomisms, I should be glad to be informed, by your friends skilled in the Welsh, whether the above etymology be according to analogy, and agreeable to the genius of the British tongue. If not, I should be obliged to them if they would take it into consideration, and supply me with a better. That word *gwy* I have from Mr. Llwyd's "Adversaria," printed at the end of Baxter's Glossary, which I mention because the word does not appear in Richards's Dictionary. Penbryn, I presume, is in Cardiganshire. What

pity it is Mr. Morris cannot undertake the translation of Tyffilio; he is a most excellent scholar, and, I fear, few others are equal to the task. I can only add, that I am ever your most obliged servant,
 SAM. PEGGE,

— — —
Extract of a Letter from Dr. PHILIPPS to Mr. ED. RICHARDS, dated Oct. 24, 1760, Blaen Pont.

Dear Sir,

YOU forgot, in your last, to give me your opinion of Mr. Pegge's derivation of *Argolicum*. Here you have another letter from him, in which he has left nothing unsaid upon both subjects. He will, I am persuaded, be as clear and satisfactory in his account of the antiquities sent him by Mr. Morris, as he is in the Classics, *teste Ricardo*. I have given him Mr. Morris's address; they will be well pleased with each other's correspondence. No other answer can be made Mr. Morris's first question about the Latin tongue than yours, for either the words must have different terminations, both in flexion and conjugation, or they must be preceded by particles to settle their meaning. Now that tongue, being a dialect of the Greek, preserves a like variation in the cases; for which reason I can venture to affirm, that no Latin author ever wrote without them, &c. Mr. Morris is a self-denying man; Horace recommends a *superbia meritis quasita*. His knowledge is only equalled by his modesty. I am, &c.

JAMES PHILIPPS.

USEFUL REMEDIES.

For extreme Costiveness.

TAKE three table-spoonfuls of sweet oil, mixed in about half a pint of warm water.—I have known people relieved by this simple means, when in very great danger.

For the Cramp.

Let such as are subject to the cramp put their legs in warm water before they go to bed, taking care to rub them very well. The bed in cold weather should be warmed.

To stop the Hiccoughs.

Let those who are troubled with this complaint take a case-knife, and put it into a pot of small-beer, holding the edge towards the nose, and drinking the beer leisurely.

S U M-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, (*from p. 140.*)

AFTER describing the miserable situation of France, Mr. *Burke* entered fully into the merits of the British constitution; of its superiority over all others; of the necessity of supporting its sovereignty, its natural aristocracy, as well as the democracy of the people; that by the maintenance of a due balance among these different branches true liberty was only to be obtained, and the happiness and prosperity of the empire enjoyed. He adverted to the Revolution in this country, contrasting it with that of France, which he warmly deprecated. He sat down, protesting that, with his latest breath, he would oppose and withstand all innovations on our happy constitution, in whatever manner made, or by whom, and endeavour to transmit it as pure to posterity as he found it.

Mr. *Fox* expressed the deepest concern lest his right hon. friend should suspect that he should lend himself to any purpose whatever that should innovate upon our happy constitution, which he had learned to love and revere, more from the instructions of his right hon. friend [Mr. B.] than from all the books he had ever read, or from all the men he had ever conversed with. What he had applauded in the French on a former day was the conduct of their army, which had shewn them to be citizens, and not mere instruments of a despot's will.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, and in the strongest language reprobated the speech of the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. B.]. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, had that day proved himself a supporter of despotism, and a libeller of men exerting themselves in the cause of freedom. He considered the French Revolution as a glorious struggle for liberty, and wished them every success.

Mr. *Burke*, in reply, said, he had apprehended that the affairs of France would lead to a separation of many in that House who had generally acted together; but he had not suspected that the Hon. Gent. whom he had used to call his *honourable friend*, would, on a difference of sentiment having taken place, have treated him so invidiously, and in a manner so very unbecoming. He had charged him with being what he was not, a *supporter of despotism*, and a libeller. He wished the Hon. Gent. had

spared those epithets; his politicks were sufficient; and he declared, from that moment, the Hon. Gent. and himself were separated in politicks for ever.

Ch. of the Excheq. rose, and warmly complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Burke] for the true principles he had laid down of our truly happy constitution. However he had disagreed with the Rt. Hon. Gent. on former points, he felt for the principles he had that day advanced the utmost gratitude and reverence, and declared that, to latest posterity, the country ought gratefully to revere his name.

He was followed in the same strain of applause by Col. *Phipps*.

Sir *Geo. Howard* approved most fully of Mr. Burke's sentiments concerning our happy establishment, and wished that France might see better times.

Lord *Fielding* spoke warmly in defence of his former opinion concerning the almost unparalleled patriotism of the French army.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and agreed to; and, at One in the morning, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 10.

A petition for enlarging Warwick gaol was presented, and read.

Capt. *A. Gordon*, for Plymouth, and *Thomas Anson*, esq. for Lichfield, took their oaths and seats.

The House, in a committee, went through the malt and land-tax bills, the reports of which were ordered,

A motion was made, for "an account of the imports and exports of rum and sugar into and from Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th of December, 1789, with the duties of Customs and Excise, and drawbacks paid thereon." Ordered.

The *Secretary at War* presented the mutiny-bill, which was read the first time.

The marine mutiny-bill was reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

The committees of supply and of ways and means were, upon motion, adjourned till Friday.

Mr. *Burges* moved the second reading of the debtor and creditor bill.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* considered the bill as ineffectual for the purposes it professed to be intended, and as dangerous, in overturning the whole laws relative to debtors and creditors. He wished

gentlemen

gentlemen of the law to look narrowly into it, and he was confident they would be unanimous in opposing it.

Mr. *Burges* spoke a few words in reply.

Mr. *Wigley* condemned the bill *in toto*; and said, it was his opinion that it ought not to pass.

Mr. *Orde* also objected to the bill, not alone on its own demerits, but because it had not originated in the House of Lords, where the opinion of the Judges might have been taken.

Attorney General was no friend to the bill, because he thought many of its provisions were inexpedient.

Master of the Rolls saw many weighty objections to the bill; and agreed with Mr. *Orde*, that such bills ought ever to originate elsewhere. He proposed to have the second reading put off to that day sevensnight.

Mr. *Burges* agreed to the motion.

Mr. *Jekyll* considered the bill as adding to, instead of relieving, the oppressions of debtors, and therefore thought it inexpedient and improper throughout.

Mr. *Maynwaring* advised the Hon. Gentleman to put off the second reading of his bill to that day six months.

Mr. *Burges* could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman's proposition; he was not aware of the objections that could be made to the bill, and should, on the proper day, be glad to hear them.

The question was then put, for deferring the second reading to this day sevensnight, and agreed to; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, February 11.

The corn indemnity-bill was read a second time, and committed.

Counsel was called to the bar, to be heard on the adjourned argument of the writ of error, the King against *Amery*, relative to the right of chusing members of the corporation of Chester. Mr. *Erskine* was called upon to proceed for the plaintiff; he spoke for three hours and a half; and it was the generally-received opinion, that a more learned, ingenious, and able argument had not been delivered at the bar of that House for many years back.

The further consideration was, upon motion, put off till Monday.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Lord *Carysfort* took the oaths and his seat for East Loche.

A petition from the Debtors at Lancaster was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A bill for repairing *Dillon* roads was presented, and read a first time.

The *Burton* inclosure bill was read a third time, and passed.

The malt and land-tax bills were reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the slave trade; the same was discharged, and the committee ordered to meet on Thursday.

The Old *Buckenham* road-bill was read a third time, and passed.

Bills for repairing *Kensington* and *New Buckenham* were presented, and read a first time.

A petition for paving the town of *Glasgow* was presented, read, and referred to a committee.

A petition for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the term and powers of a bill of the last session of parliament, for building *Clerkenwell* church, was presented, read, and referred to a committee.

Friday, February 12.

The Sheriff of London attending, was called in, and presented a petition from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. against the tobacco-bill, which was, upon motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The land and malt-tax bills were read the third time, and passed.

The *Pointon* and the *Burton* inclosure bills were read the third time, and passed.

Sir *W. Young* made a second report from the select committee on the slave-trade. The same was read, and ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole House on the slave-trade.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The *Secretary at War* stated, that the bill was precisely the same as that passed last year, except in one instance. In former bills, he said, there were some words introduced for regulating trials by courts-martial in our possessions in the river *Gambia* on the coast of Africa. As we now had no settlements there, the words to which he alluded had been omitted, and a clause introduced for regulating trials by courts martial in our colony of *New South Wales*.

Sir *James Johnstone* took notice of the absurd mode of quartering troops in Scotland, scarcely any two places being subject to one uniform regulation.

Sir *J. Miller* moved, that Sir *Will. Chambers*

Chambers be directed to lay before the House a plan of the buildings erected, and now carrying on, at Somerset Place. Ordered.

Sir *J. Johnstone* moved for an account of the expence of the buildings already finished, and an estimate of the probable expence of completing the same. Ordered. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 15.

The House, in a committee, went through the corn indemnity-bill, without amendment, and made a report thereof to the House.

Counsel were called to the bar, to be further heard on the writ of error, the King against Amery. Mr. Bearcroft spoke about two hours for the defendant, and was particularly attended to by the House. The further consideration of the cause was, upon motion, adjourned till Friday.

The malt, land-tax, Pointon inclosure, Old Buckenham inclosure, and Mr. Bierham's naturalization bills, were brought from the Commons.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the marine mutiny and the Linton inclosure bills were read the third time, and passed.

A petition of the debtors confined in Maidstone gaol was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was presented, and read, praying leave to bring in a bill for the better supplying the city of Norwich with water.

A motion was made for a committee to be appointed, to prepare an estimate of the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia for the year 1790. The same was agreed to, and ordered.

A petition was presented, and read, against the Hackney-church bill, which was ordered to be referred to the committee on the bill.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that he meant to move for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

The *Chanc. of Exch.* said, on the agitation of a question of such importance, he would move that there be a call of the House.

Mr. Fox then named Tuesday fortnight for his motion; and Mr. Pitt moved, that the House be called over

GENT. MAG. *March, 1790.*

on the Monday preceding. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and the usual orders given.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, February 16.

At twelve o'clock their Lordships went, in the usual form, to the High Court of Judicature, where Mr. *Anstruther* opened the charge against Mr. Hastings, of presents.

At four o'clock their Lordships adjourned from the Court to their own House, where they resolved to proceed further in the trial on Thursday next, to which day they adjourned; and ordered a message to the Commons, to acquaint them therewith, and with their agreement to the corn indemnity-bill, without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Joseph Marubey* presented a petition from the debtors in Surrey gaol, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Copies of the report of the committee appointed to inspect Westminster-hall, and the buildings contiguous thereto, were ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 17.

Received from the Debtors in Newgate, and in the Fleet Prison, petitions for relief; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Received, and agreed to the report on the mutiny-bill, which was ordered to be ingrossed.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the debtors and creditors bill, Sir *J. Miller* rose in its support, applauded its principle, and commended its Author for bringing it in on the purest and most disinterested motives; the defects, he said, might be corrected in a committee.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* opposed the principle of the bill *in toto*. It proposed regulations that would subject creditors and debtors to ten thousand times more fraud than they were now subject to, and would produce the most injurious consequences to the morality of the people.

Sir *J. Johnstone* was strongly for the principle of the bill, but disliked the bread and water clause. He was against a bill of this kind originating with the Lords, and against waiting for the advice of the Chancellor and Judges; every

every man had a Chancellor and Judge in his own breast, and their advice he was sure must be for the bill.

Mr. *Jekyll* was against the bill; he was convinced that it would be disadvantageous to creditors, and oppressive to debtors.

Mr. *Burges* next rose in defence of his bill; and said, that it was his only wish to restore the law concerning creditors and debtors to its original purity, prior to its perversion by practice. He wished to compel creditors to find two good securities before they arrested a debtor, instead of the name of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, which was a perversion of the true law; it was such perversions he wished to do away, and to check the great abuses of the courts.

Attorney General was averse to any additional clogs being thrown on the creditor. He disapproved of several parts of the bill, but complimented its author for his good intentions and industry. He severely reprobated the abuse of the rules of a prison; and said, that the handsome country houses by *Vauxhall*, and within the other boundaries of the King's Bench, were but harbours for swindlers. He recommended it to the Hon. gentleman to withdraw the bill for the present, that an enquiry into the abuses complained of might be had before a committee of the House.

Mr. *Burges* declared his willingness to accept his Hon. and learned friend's proposition; which

The *Chan. of Exch.* approved of, and hoped no one would insist on the question for the second reading being put.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* said, he would not be so complaisant as to suffer the bill to be withdrawn; but would insist on the question being put.

The question was then put, and negatived; and the bill ordered to be read a second time that day three months.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Lords proceeded to Westminster Hall on Mr. *Hastings* trial.

In the Commons, same day, the expiring law committee was appointed.

A petition was received from the debtors in *Norwich* gaol.

The mutiny bill was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 19.

Heard counsel on the *Chester* cause.

Read the third time, and agreed to, the land and malt tax bills.

Their Lordships, in a committee of the whole House, went through the marine mutiny bill, without amendment.

In the Commons, same day, Mr. *Morton* presented an account from the East India House of the revenues of Bengal, &c. &c. made up from the latest accounts in this country.

Received a petition from the debtors in *Ludgate* prison.

The *Chan. of Exch.* moved, that a committee be appointed, to take the corn bill into consideration, and to report what further measures would be necessary to adopt, relative to the importation and exportation of corn and grain, which was agreed to.

Marquis of *Graham* moved the second reading of the bill for allowing tin to be exported duty-free, beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. *Wilbraham* wished that the plan might be enlarged, and the duties payable on tin should be taken off, or lowered, on tin exported to all parts of Europe; which would cause a considerable demand, and those who were now starving would be enabled to gain a subsistence.

Marquis of *Graham* doubted the propriety of taking off the duty for the European market. The East India Company had already engaged to export 800 tons, which was all the surplus in hand, and by which export the miners would again find employ.

Mr. *S. Smith* wished the same indulgence granted to the Turkey Company, which, he conceived, would be injured unless they had the same favour granted. And it was resolved to debate the matter more at large when the bill went into a committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 22.

After hearing counsel on the *Chester* business, the Lord Chancellor came forward from the woolstack, and proposed two questions to be put to the judges, which were agreed to.

Marine mutiny-bill read the third time, and passed.

The *Dibden* inclosure and Mr. *Campbell's* road-bills were read the first time.

In the Commons, same day, the Bristol church bill was read the third time, and passed.

A petition was read from the debtors at Ilchester, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Jennings*, from the Exchequer, delivered in an account of the sums that will be necessary for the payment of American and East Florida claims due on the 4th day of April and 10th of October, 1790."

The Watson and New Buckenham road bills were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Alcock*, from the customs in Scotland, delivered in "An account of the number of ships and vessels from Scotland, employed in the whale fishery to Davis's Straights, and the Greenland seas; at what ports discharged, and what quantity of oil, blubber, and fins, had been imported from October 10, 1788, to October, 1789." And also,

"An account of the number of hogheads of tobacco received in the King's warehouses in Scotland, and delivered out for home consumption, and exported between the 5th of January, 1788, and the 8th of January, 1789, with the weight of each hoghead, when brought in, and when delivered on board."

A bill for the relief of the poor of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, was presented by Lord William Russell, and read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

At two o'clock their Lordships went into Westminster Hall, to proceed on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

In the Commons, same day, Mr. Adam presented a petition from the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff in Glasgow, for a repeal of the tobacco excise act.

On the petition being read, the *Speaker* noticed the informality of its being drawn up, as it stated certain alterations to have been made by his Majesty's ministers, instead of stating them to have been made by the House. After a short conversation, Mr. Adam withdrew the petition, and the House agreed not to take any notice of it in the Votes.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, that the committee on the slave trade be instructed to take the evidence of Capt. Hall, Mr. Fauconbridge, and Mr.

Wilson; which was put, and agreed to.

Mr. *Jolliffe* moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better cultivation of land; which was put, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The mutiny, the Pointon and Linton inclosure bills were read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, same day, Sir W. Chambers presented plans and estimates of the buildings at Somerset Place.

The Macclesfield road bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Irving* delivered an account of the quantity of tin and pewter exported to different countries, and an account of the imports and exports of rum and sugar into and from Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th of December, 1789.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Leeds, as Lords Commissioners, gave the royal assent to the land and malt tax bills, the land and marine mutiny bills, the corn indemnity, one naturalization, and three private bills.

Lieut. *H. Fox Calcraft*, and Major *Henderson*, were ordered to attend on the 22d of April next, to give evidence on Mr. Hastings's trial.

The Duke of Leeds presented to the House a petition from Sir James Sinclair, Bart. claiming the title, honor, and dignity of Earl of Caithness; which was referred to a committee of privileges.

Their Lordships met in form on the trial of Hastings; and an objection having been made by Mr. Hastings's counsel to the reading of a document offered by Mr. Anstruther; a conversation took place, which ended in a reference to the judges, whose opinion coinciding with the prisoner's counsel, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the managers with the same; who produced other evidence, the examination of which held till past five o'clock; when it was moved, that the further proceedings on the trial be adjourned to the 22d of April next, and a message was sent to the Commons accordingly.

In

In the House of COMMONS, the same day, a petition from the Commissioners for paving the City of Westminster, against the Kensington road bill, was presented, read, and referred to the committee on the bill. Counsel to be heard for the petitioners, and also for the bill.

A bill for repairing Five roads, and a bill for repairing Stump Cross roads, were presented, and read the first time.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for repairing New Chapel roads, in the County of Surrey, which was agreed to.

A petition for leave to bring in a bill for paving and lighting the town of Peterborough was agreed to.

Mr. *Cawthorne* gave notice, that he would move the House for leave to bring in a bill for preventing vexatious and unnecessary delays at elections. He explained: By giving the returning officer a power administer the the abjuration oath, &c. to voters in a place distinct from the place of polling.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The Debden inclosure bill went through a committee, and was reported.

The Trowse and Whatton road bills, and Bristol church bill, were read the third time, and passed.

Marquis of *Graham* brought up a bill for regulating the trade between the United States of America and the West Indies, and between the West Indies and the Province of Canada, which was read the first time.

Mr. *Rushworth* moved, that the House do immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the propriety of bringing in a bill for permitting the transportation of sheep and lambs to and from the Isle of Wight, and the port of Southampton, and of all goods not liable to export duties without cockets or bonds, which was negatived.

The bill for permitting the exportation of unwrought tin, duty-free, to places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, passed the Committee; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 1.

The Dibden inclosure and Mr. Turmine's naturalization bills were read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, same day, the Uxbridge bill was read the third time, passed.

A petition was received from the tobacco and snuff manufacturers of Manchester, approving of the principle of the bill, and praying that it may *not* be repealed.

The order of the day being read for a committee of the whole House on the navy estimates, Mr. *Hopkins* moved the necessary resolutions.

Sir *Grey Cooper* wished to know the difference between the estimates of this and last year.

Mr. *Hopkins* said, they were less than the former year by 95,000*l.*

Sir *Grey Cooper* said, the navy debt had increased 105,000*l.* in the last year; and it signified little what the estimates were, when the debt went on increasing at so enormous a rate.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

At four o'clock the order of the day was loudly called for, when

The *Chan. of Exch.* rose and moved; "That the House be now called over."

Lord *Penrhyn* wished the call of the House to stand over, in order to secure a full attendance on the discussion of the slave trade.

The *Chan. of Exch.* conceived that passing over the call would be trifling with one of the most solemn measures of the House. He wished not to give gentlemen unnecessary trouble; the present call was the first he had ever moved, he had moved it on an important occasion, and should be sorry if it were passed over. A full attendance on the discussion of the slave trade might be secured, either by moving a new call, or making an order that no member should quit town without leave. The members were then called over; after which the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

A TASTE congenial with that of your correspondent *Observer*, (vol. LIX. p. 1186.) leads me to add a few observations to those communicated by him respecting yew-trees.

This subject cannot be very soon exhausted, whilst the doubt remains of whether they are or are not the spontaneous product of this country; a point I have been contemplating these two years last, without having yet satisfied myself thereon. With a view of ascertaining it, I have attentively considered the situations wherein I have seen these trees growing. In the counties of Hants, Surrey,

Surrey, Wilts, Suffex, and Devon, I have surveyed them both upon wastes and in hedgerows; I have seen them in places where I think it is highly improbable they were ever planted; and again I have remarked some of them growing at such regular distances from each other, as I think must have been marked out by art.

Only one observation can I communicate respecting this venerable species of trees that is certain and general. It is, that none of the yews growing either upon commons or in fences are equal either in size or health to those growing in church-yards or gardens; a circumstance which argues strongly against their being natives, since we see that all our trees certainly aboriginal thrive most in wild uncultivated spots, whereas the fosterlings flourish best in places protected by art, and enriched by skill or casual circumstances.

Notwithstanding my partiality to the yew renders me extremely unwilling to regard it as the produce of another land, I must confess two other remarks which rather incline me to fear that to be the case: one is, that though several millions of yew-berries must annually fall under the trees, and another large quantity must yearly be dropped about by birds; yet I never but once ever saw any young yews but what had been sowed by hand in cultivated ground. The other remark is, that I do not think (so far as I am at present able to judge) that the yew is equal to sustaining the brush of our winds, notwithstanding the toughness and hardness of its wood, and the defiance it sets our severest frosts at; and this probably is one reason of its flourishing in church-yards and gardens, which till of late years were always sheltered places. As this opinion may possibly surprize Observator and your other readers, it is proper to inform them, that it has arisen from observing that all yews upon wastes, or in hedgerows, incline their heads, or arms, in one direction, and that in a very mutilated, stiff, and unnatural manner; for, notwithstanding the erect form which the trunk and main arms of the yew assumes, and the formal shape of its foliage, no tree flings out its boughs and twiggs in a more free, graceful, and easy manner than the yew does, when in prosperous condition. The abovementioned inclination and mutilation cannot be owing to any other cause than a wind, that is particularly obnoxious to

them blowing from one quarter. Striking specimens of yews in this state may at present be seen in the neighbourhood of Winchester and Guildford.

P.S. Can any of your readers inform me, Mr. Urban, of what species that tree or shrub is which the London Gardeners sell under the vulgar name of *Mock Myrtle*?

Yours, &c. ROBINHOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

THE defence of R. Stephens, which I have promised to your correspondent *Kuster*, and which I meant to have pursued in this number of your Miscellany, must now be deferred for a season. *Peevish letters* alone would not have delayed that defence a single hour. But when *volumes* of contradiction are threatened, and *one* of them even advertised, it becomes a matter of propriety to see

Quæ veniant omnes adversa ex parte sagittæ before any farther progress shall be made in that defence. I desire, however, to inform him, as well as your other Correspondents *Vindex* and *Eblanensis*, that I despair not of being able to vindicate the memory of R. Stephens from every important charge hitherto brought against him. And you are at liberty to acquaint another correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban, (for he has put it out of *my* power to pay any personal attention to him) that he shall not have so many reasons, by one half at least, to complain of my future treatment of him, as *Thersites* had of the Greeks of old. His *railings* are despised; his arguments (such of them as appear materially to affect the questions at issue) shall not be dismissed without a reply.

T.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*

YOUR correspondent Observator is quite accurate. I have seen that very curious piece of ancient tapestry in St. Mary Hall at Coventry, which he described in vol. LIX. p. 991. of last year; and has given satisfactory reasons for what he advanced; consequently there can be no ground for the erroneous suppositions of *Nevel Porth*, Suppl. p. 1184; nor will a bad conjecture gain any weight by his "*little less than adoration*." For he must agree with me, that none but a fool could think of worshipping a woollen rag. Besides, N. P. is deficient in a proper judgment of things; since it is neither the

Ascension nor the *Assumption*. But, according to his great discernment and parity of reasoning, I should not have been surprized if he had called it the Apotheosis of V. M. However, "I hope, when he looks at the picture of his benefactor, he will not look upon it with horror."

The anonymous author of the *Latin verses*, vol. LX. p. 12, written, he says, in imitation of the Roman Rosary, should be informed that it is composed in decades, whereas he overflows in twelve; which proves a superflux of supererogation.

More notice has been taken of the Latin distich in vol. LIX. pp. 881. 1075, than will turn to account; every one must allow it a good moral reflexion; but, at the same time, it is certainly no more than a common sentence, very little attended to. Who is the composer, matters not; this I know, it may be seen abroad amongst dealers in old pictures, where it appears as the legend to various representations of Death and other emblems of mortality, such as may be met with now and then at the brokers stalls in London; where you will find many similar paintings on pannel, with the words, *Hodie mihi, eras tibi. Memento Mori. Respice finem.* &c. The only singularity attending the inscription at the Four Crosses is its being placed over the door of an inn; whereunto people seldom resort to imbibe lessons of morality.

Yours, &c. RETROSPECTOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

TRAVELLING last summer in Hampshire, and willing to see every place of antiquity worthy attention, I was requested, when in the Isle of Wight, to visit Hurst Castle, which lies near the Needles. On my arrival at the castle, my attendant conducted me to a small apartment, which was occupied by a singular character for a great number of years, and related a remarkable story of a Friar, who was there confined. I much doubted the authenticity of it, and made several enquiries in the Isle of Wight, and collected the following, which I will undertake to vouch as a fact, receiving my information from very respectable characters.

ZENO.

IN the latter part of the reign of our late King George the first, a Friar, who dwelt in a convent in the interior part of France, and was known by the name

of Father Valentio, was on some particular account under the necessity of flying that kingdom. The place he chose for his exile was a country in the North of England, where his virtues, piety, and learning, soon made him conspicuous, and drew respect and admiration from all who knew him. But Fortune, who has ever loved to persecute the good, soon altered the scene. As he was one day sitting alone in an apartment of his house, he was suddenly alarmed by the entrance of a number of armed people, who instantly seized him, and, in spite of all resistance, hurried him away, and conveyed him to Hurst Castle, on the coast of Hampshire. Here he was committed to the care of the constable, or keeper of the castle, who permitted him, at times, to walk out on the neighbouring shores. About fourteen years after his confinement, as he was one day walking out, the constable observed, from an apartment in the castle, a coach, with several persons on horseback, apparantly armed, at about a mile distant, ready, as he conceived, for the Friar to decamp. Alarmed at this extraordinary appearance, he instantly, with his attendants, went in the quest of his prisoner, whom he found and re-conducted to the castle. From that period the unfortunate Friar was debarred from the comforts, and almost the common necessities, of life; was kept a close prisoner in a wretched apartment in the inmost recesses of the castle, where he spent his solitary hours in reading and the contemplation of that Supreme Being who alone could give him comfort. From this period, to the time of his death, which happened 23 years after, he was not permitted to correspond with any person, or to see foreigners; but was allowed at times to receive the visits of such of the neighbouring people as curiosity led to see him. Various conjectures were formed as to the real cause of his confinement, but without effect. It was supposed, however, that he was a person of noble birth and family; but obliged on some particular reason to embrace a monastic life. What strengthens this opinion is, that after his death his remains were carried to France, and there interred with great splendour and pomp, much greater than is usual for *Ecclesiasticks*.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

HANING been for a considerable time past on a tour into France and

and the Netherlands, I had not till very lately an opportunity of seeing your valuable Magazine of many months back, till my return a few weeks since. It was not therefore in my power to take earlier notice of a letter inserted in your number of last April, dated Wakefield, March 30, and signed R. Amory, p. 322.

Your correspondent under that signature is pleased to accuse me of ignorance and low abuse in the remarks which I made on an account given by him of his family. I am not conscious of meriting either of those accusations. With respect to the first, having taken a good deal of pains, and employed much time, during the course of a long life, in genealogical researches, I believe I may venture without much hazard to say, R. Amory has not much the advantage of me. As to the second, having no kind of knowledge of R. Amory, but what I derive from his account of himself in your Magazine, I could not possibly be influenced by any personal motives to abuse him, which I am sure I did not; I had no intentions whatsoever of the kind, but if he persists in thinking so, I have no scruple in asking his pardon. I really took up my pen solely for the sake of truth and accuracy, which I wished to see always preserved in so useful a publication as yours.

The article which I sent to you in vol. LIX. p. 107, I have read over and over again; and I confess there does not appear to me, nor to any of my friends whom I begged to peruse it, any thing offensive or objectionable. As they are *religious antiquarians*, they declared, that if they had had the handling of R. Amory, he would not have escaped so easily, and the reason they assigned may possibly not appear a trifling one. They, as well as myself, have most carefully perused the pedigrees of the Damer family (Lord Milton's); of Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Kildare; of Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry; of Petty, Earl of Shelburne (Marquis of Lansdowne); and of Boyle, Earls of Cork and Orrery; and after a very diligent search, added to much personal enquiry, no traces are to be found, as stated and claimed by R. Amory, of his relationship to those families.

For my part, when any gentleman takes upon him positively to assert a thing, my disposition does not lead me

to a wanton contradiction of it; but if I think I see reasons for doubting, and fairly, not captiously, assign those reasons, the world has a right to expect a better answer than your correspondent R. Amory has thought fit to offer. A mere *ipse dixit*, or an assertion founded upon old papers, said to be discovered in Bunratty castle, will not establish a pedigree without better evidence. I do not indeed know what relation or connexion Bunratty castle had to Thomas Amory, Esq. Bunratty castle is situated in the County of Clare in Ireland, has been the family-seat of the O'Briens (Earls of Thomond) from the earliest ages, and is now the estate of the present earl of Egremont, to whom it devolved upon the death of his uncle, who became possessed of it by the will of the late Earl of Thomond (O'Brien), who died in 1741.

The old edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, and the new and elaborate edition of that work lately published, have been carefully consulted, and not a syllable is to be found in either to prove Mr. Amory's consanguinity to the abovementioned noble families of Milton, Leinster, Kerry, Shelburne, and Corke. If my doubts be groundless, let Mr. Amory remove them by proof, which, in the republick of letters, would be a more becoming method than by calling names, or by punning upon my subscription. Allow me to add a word or two to what Mr. Amory mentions of Rider's short History of England. It is a book of no repute or authority; but if it were, would prove nothing for Mr. Amory's purpose; and in return for the reference to that work, I beg leave to refer him to Anderson's Royal Genealogies, a book of the first authority, in which he will not find the marriage that he talks of; but if it were to be found there, (which it is not) he would not be able to deduce, by any documents whatsoever since that time, the descent of the Amory's from that original.

Mr. Amory says, that his father, who died aged 97, in the year 1788, exceeded most men in *truth, honour, and great abilities*. It may be so; but will he be offended, if I ask, whether the gentleman of *truth, honour, and great abilities*, was the author of the *History John Bunce*, a curious book which I remember to have read about five twenty or thirty years ago?

Yours, &c. LOUIS RENAS

Mr. URBAN, *Healey-Hall, Lancashire, Feb. 3.*

I TAKE the liberty of sending you copies of a letter and some verses which were written by the late Mr. Kynaston, Fellow of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, (who, if I mistake not, was an old correspondent of yours) as a compliment to *my late uncle**, Roger Holt, Esq. who commanded a company in Bragg's regiment at the battle of Fontenoy, and received a contusion on the thigh by a musquet ball in that action.

Mr. Kynaston's original *letter* and *verses*, together with the very *key*, *knife*, and *bullet*, flattened by the stroke, all now lie on the table before me.

CHARLES CHADWICK.

To Mr. Henry Holt, at Edward Holt's, Esq. Ince, near Wigan, Lancashire.

Honoured Sir, *Oxon, Feb. 5.*

I'VE great reason to ask ten thousand pardons for my remissness, and indeed seeming disrespect, in being so long about so trifling an affair as a few verses; but hope you will exert your usual kindness, and forget all my past offences on my now begging leave to present them to you such as they are. I heartily wish they were less unworthy your acceptance, and willingly submit them to Mr. Holt's† superior judgement, to be altered and corrected as he thinks proper. For the satisfaction of English readers, at your desire, I have attempted a rough version, or indeed rather a paraphrase of them. Very likely you may have a call to Wigan soon after you receive this, which makes me desire you would be the messenger of the inclosed‡; so wishing you may have a better office (as we say), I beg leave to conclude, honoured Sir, your much obliged and obedient servant,

J. KYNASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

YOUR correspondent T. C. M. (p. 33.) has, I am persuaded, the thanks of your readers for correcting the mistake relative to the Prayer Book supposed by the Abbé Mann to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and for clearly shewing by what means the monks of Bornheim became possessed

* Afterwards of Ince and Shevington in Lancashire, and an acting magistrate.

† Edward Holt, Esq. the eldest brother Ince and Shevington in Lancashire, a most polite scholar, descended from a younger branch of the Holts of Grislehurst Lancashire.

See the Verses in our Poetry, p. 257.

of it. Possibly I may not be the only reader of your miscellany who may wish to have the enquiry carried on, and to see it ascertained about what time Catherine Grey might be favoured with this token of the esteem of her royal cousin and mistress. Neither on the portrait (supposing it to be designed for Mary the first of England) nor in the inscription, is there any vestige of sovereignty. She signs *Marie* without any addition; is it not then more likely that the gift should have been made when Catherine was unmarried, and one of the domestics of the Lady Mary? The lines in which the name of Mautravers is mentioned adds some weight to this surmise. For a husband or son to remind a wife or mother in such a style to remember the writer in her devotions is not very common. But it is not extraordinary that Henry, when a suitor to Kate, should thus solicit to be "remembered in her orisons." In what year Lord Maltravers married his first wife, your intelligent correspondent of the Herald's Office is probably apprized; nor may it be new to him, though it may to several of your readers, that this Countess of Arundel died at Bath Place, afterwards called Arundel House, near Temple Bar, October 21, 1557. (Strype's Eccles. Memor. III. 385.) She survived her daughter Mary only a few weeks; for, as Strype relates, (p. 383.) the herse of the young Duchess of Norfolk, which was begun to be set up on the 28th of August, was finished on the 31st. According to Dugdale, as cited by Bishop Tanner, (Biblioth. Britann. p. 416.) the Duchess was buried in that church: but might not the obsequies be there celebrated, and the body afterwards removed? and I find by a MS memorandum, which I have reason to believe is accurate, that her Grace was interred, Sept. 1, in a chapel in Lambeth church that was then the burial-place of the Howards, and is still called by their name. In the Female Advocate, (see vol. XLIV. p. 375.) Lady Catherine Gray is mentioned in a note among the learned women, whose names are perpetuated by Miss Scott; but her daughter Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, is omitted, though recorded by Tanner to have translated, from the Greek into Latin, *Sententias quasdam acutas ex variis auctoribus collectas*, which she dedicated to her father.

Yours, &c.

W. and D.

52. Berk-

52. Berkeley's *Literary Relics*.
(Continued from p. 158.)

WITH much satisfaction we resume the pleasing task of selection from the letters of Bishop Berkeley.

"The island Inarime, where he passed three or four months," he tells Mr. Pope, "is an epitome of the whole earth, containing, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, ragged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all thrown together in a most romantic confusion. The air is, in the hottest season, constantly refreshed by cool breezes from the sea. The vales produce excellent wheat and Indian corn, but are mostly covered with vineyards, intermixed with fruit-trees. Besides the common kinds, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. they produce oranges, limes, almonds, pomegranates, figs, water-melons, and many other fruits unknown to our climates, which lie every where open to the passenger. The hills are the greater part covered to the top with vines, some with chestnut groves, and others with thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. The fields in the Northern side are divided by hedge-rows of myrtle. Several fountains and rivulets add to the beauty of this landscape, which is likewise set off by the variety of some barren spots and naked rocks. But that which crowns the scene is a large mountain rising out of the middle of the island (once a terrible volcano, by the antients called Mons Epomeus). Its lower parts are adorned with vines and other fruits; the middle affords pasture to flocks of goats and sheep; and the top is a sandy pointed rock, from which you have the finest prospect in the world. The inhabitants of this delicious isle, as they are without riches and honours, so are they without the vices and follies that attend them; and were they but as much strangers to revenge as they are to avarice and ambition, they might in fact answer the poetical notions of the golden age. But they have got, as an alloy to their happiness, an ill habit of murdering one another on slight offences. We had an instance of this the second night after our arrival, a youth of eighteen being shot dead by our door; and yet, by the sole secret of minding our own business, we found a means of living securely among those dangerous people. Would you know how we pass the time at Naples? Our chief entertainment is the devotion of our neighbours. Besides the gaiety of their churches (where folks go to see what they call *una bella dev-tione*, i. e. a sort of religious opera), they make fireworks almost every week out of devotion; the streets are often hung with arras out of devotion; and (what is still more strange) the ladies invite gentlemen to their houses, and treat them with music and sweetmeats, out of devotion: in a

GENT. MAG. March, 1750.

word, were it not for this devotion of its inhabitants, Naples would have little else to recommend it beside the air and situation. Learning is in no very thriving state here, as indeed no where else in Italy; however, among many pretenders, some men of taste are to be met with. A friend of mine told me, not long since, that, being to visit Salvini at Florence, he found him reading your Homer: he liked the notes extremely, and could find no other fault with the version but that he thought it approached too near a paraphrase; which shews him not to be sufficiently acquainted with our language. I wish you health to go on with that noble work; and when you have that, I need not wish you success."

"April 20, 1725. I have obtained reports from the Bishop of London, the Board of Trade and Plantations, and the Attorney and Solicitor General, in favour of the Bermuda scheme; and hope to have the warrant signed by his Majesty this week."

"June 3. Yesterday the charter passed the privy seal. This day the new Chancellor began his office by putting the *recepti* to it."

"June 12. The charter hath passed all the seals, and is now in my custody. It hath cost me 130l. dry fees, besides expediton-money to men in office."

In September, 1725, he mentions his "brother Robin;" who, we learn by a note, was his youngest brother, and died about three years ago, at a very advanced period of life. He was chancellor of Cloyne, &c. &c.; and married Miss Dawson, of Castle Dawson, by whom he left a numerous family.

"June 15, 1727. Yesterday we had an account of King George's death. This day King George II. was proclaimed. All the world here are in a hurry, and I as much as any body, our grant being defeated by the King's dying before the broad seal was annexed to it, in order to which it was passing through the offices. I have *la mer à boire* again."

"Sept. 5, 1728. To-morrow, with God's blessing, I set sail for Rhode Island, with my wife and a friend of hers, my Lady Hancock's daughter, who bears us company. I am married, since I saw you, to Miss Forster, daughter of the late Chief Justice, whose humour and turn of mind pleases me beyond any thing that I know in her whole sex."

"Rhode Island, March 9, 1729. I live here upon land that I have purchased, and in a farm-house that I have built in this island. It is fit for cows and sheep, and may be of good use for supplying our college at Bermuda. — Among my delays and disappointments, I thank God, I have two domestic comforts that are very agreeable, my wife and my little son; both which exceed my expectations, and fully answer all my wishes."

A good

A good description of Newport in Rhode Island is given in subsequent letters; to one of which he adds,

"I find it hath been reported in Ireland, that we propose settling here. I must desire you to discountenance any such report. The truth is, if the King's bounty were paid in, and the charter could be removed hither, I should like it better than Bermuda: but, if this were mentioned before the payment of said money, it may perhaps hinder it, and defeat all our designs."

"May 7, 1730. My wife gives her service to you. She hath been lately ill; but is now, I thank God, recovered. Our little son is great joy to us. We are such fools as to think him the most perfect thing we ever saw in its kind."

"May 1, 1732. The approaching act at Oxford is much spoken of. The entertainments of music, &c. in the theatre will be the finest that ever were known."—"Let me hear if you know any fair man, of a clear estate, that wants two or three thousand pounds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on mortgage"

"Jan. 15, 1733-4, I received two letters from Baron Wainwright: That, without my intermeddling, I might have the offer of somewhat, I am apt to think, which may make me easy in point of situation and income, though I question whether the dignity will much contribute to make me so. Those who imagine (as you write) that I may pick and choose, to be sure think that I have been making my court here all this time, and would never believe (what is most true) that I have not been at the court or at the minister's but once these seven years. The care of my health, and the love of retirement, have prevailed over whatsoever ambition might have come to my share."

"Jan. 19. Since my last, I have kissed their Majesties' hands for the bishoprick of Cloyne, having first received an account from the Duke of Newcastle's office, setting forth that his Grace had laid before the King the Duke of Dorset's recommendation, which was readily complied with by his Majesty."

Jan. 22, he adds, "I had a strong *p penchant* to be dean of Dromore, and not to take the charge of a bishoprick upon me. Those who formerly opposed my being dean of Dromore have thereby made me a bishop; which rank, how desirable soever it may seem, I had before absolutely determined to keep out of."

"Feb. 7. I have been for several days laid up with the gout. With my feet lapp'd up in flannels, and raised on a cushion, I receive the visits of my friends, who congratulate me on this occasion as much as on my preferment."

In 1736-7, we find our good Bishop engaged in works of public utility;—among others, in a Proposal for a National Bank, in "The Querist."

"I am building a workhouse for sturdy vagrants, and design to raise about two acres of hemp for employing them."

"A letter from an English Bishop tells me, a difference between the King and Prince is got into parliament; and that it seems to be big with mischief, if a speedy expedient be not found to heal the breach. It relates to the provision for his Royal Highness's family."

In 1741 he exerted his benevolence in a medical capacity, by devising a remedy for the dysentery, then fatally epidemical. The substance of his medicine was rosin.

In June, 1744, we have some humorous lines on the Tar-water; and others in September, which were originally sent by the Bishop himself to the Gentleman's Magazine, and are printed in our vol. XIV. p. 539.

"Jan. 23, 1746. I perceive the Earl of Chesterfield is, whether absent or present, a friend to Ireland; and there could not have happened a luckier incident to this poor island than the friendship of such a man, when there are so few of her own great men who either care or know how to befriend her."

"Feb. 6. In my last I mentioned my cousin's death. My brothers and I are his heirs at law. I know nothing of his circumstances. He has been captain of a man of war for about twenty years, and must have left something. It is true, he always commanded great ships, which have the fewest opportunities of getting, his very first having been a sixty-gun ship. But still, as I said, there must be something probably worth looking after."

"Feb. 9. You ask me if I had no hints from England about the Primacy. I can only say, that last week I had a letter from a person of no mean rank, who seemed to wonder that he could not find I had entertained any thoughts of the Primacy, while so many others of our bench were so earnestly contending for it. He added, that he hoped I would not take it ill if my friends wished me in that station. My answer was, that I am so far from soliciting, that I do not even wish for it; that I do not think myself the fittest man for that high post; and that therefore I neither have, nor ever will ask it.—I hear it reported that my cousin died worth above eighteen thousand pounds. He had spent the summer at the Earl of Berkeley's hunting-seat in Wiltshire. He came to town in an ill state of health, which he hoped Dr. Mead would have set right, but was mistaken. Had I known his illness, perhaps it might have been better for him."

"Feb. 10. In a letter from England, which I told you came a week ago, it was said that several of our Irish bishops were

canonically

earnestly contending for the Primacy. Pray who are they? I thought B. Stone was only talked of at present. I ask this question merely out of curiosity, and not from any interest, I assure you; for I am no man's rival or competitor in this matter. I am not in love with feasts, and crowds, and visits, and late hours, and strange faces, and a hurry of affairs often insignificant. For my own private satisfaction, I had rather be master of my time, than wear a diadem."

Bp. Berkeley's letter on earthquakes, written in 1750, has already appeared in our vol. XX. p. 166. His epitaph on Mr. T. Prior, the celebrated patriot of Ireland, concludes the worthy Prelate's part of the volume now before us:

"*Memoriæ sacrum*

THOMÆ PRIOR;

*Viri, si quis unquam alius, de patriâ
optimè meriti:*

*Qui, cum prodesse mallet quàm conspici,
nec in senatum cooptatus,*

*nec consiliorum aulæ particeps,
nec ullo publico munere insignitus,
Rempublicam mirificè auxit et ornavit,
auspiciis, consiliis, labore indefesso:*

*Vir, innocuus, probus, pius;
partium studiis minimè addictus,
de re familiari parum sollicitus,
cum utilitatem civium unicè spectaret,
Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen
vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,
quicquid ad desidiam populi vincendam
aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,
id omne pro virili excoluit*

Societatis Dubliniensis auctor et curator:

Quæ fecerit

pluribus dicere haud refert:

quorum narraret marmor

illa quæ omnes nôrunt,

illa quæ civium animis insculpta

nulla dies unquam delebit?"

From the letters of Congreve, Addison, and Steele, addressed to Jos. Keally, Esq. we shall select a few particulars.

From Mr. CONGREVE.

"Jan. 28, 1700. We have had two new plays, a tragedy called "The Ambitious Stepmother," written by Mr. Love, of the Temple, and a very good one; another called "The Lady's Visiting-day," written by Mr. Burnaby; both acted at the new house. The last is likely to have a run, and has something more in it relating to the title than the "Trip." Poor Williams the musician is dead.—Dick Steele is yours; so is Charles; so are our friends in Arundel Street."

"July 2. The King goes on Thursday to Holland. Eccles is made master of his music, which was an employment void by the death of Dr. Staggs; it is worth 30*l.* per ann."

"March 26, 1701. I wished particularly for you on Friday last, when Eccles's music for the prize was performed in Dorset Garden, and universally admired. Mr. Fan-

ger's* is to be to-morrow; and Ruffel and Weldon's follow in their turn. The latter two, I believe, will not be before Easter. After all have been heard severally, they are all to be heard in one day, in order to a decision †; and, if you come at all this spring, you may come time enough to hear that. Indeed, I don't think any one place in the world can shew such an assembly. The number of performers, besides the verse-fingers, was 85. The front of the stage was all built into a concave with deal-boards; all which was faced with tin, to increase and throw forwards the sound. It was all hung with sconces of wax-candles, besides the common branches of lights usual in the play-houses. The boxes and pit were all thrown into one; so that all sat in common: and the whole was crammed with beauties and beaux, not one scrub being admitted. The place where formerly the music used to play, between the pit and stage, was turned into White's chocolate-house; the whole family being transplanted thither, with chocolate, cool'd drinks, ratafia, portico, &c. which every body that would called for, the whole expence of every thing being defrayed by the subscribers. I think truly the whole thing better worth coming to see than the Jubilee.—Our friend Venus performed to a miracle; so did Mrs. Hodgson Juno. Mrs. Roman was not quite so well approved in Pallas."

"June 7. You desire me to send you news and particulars concerning the impeached Lords, and say 'tis a banter to you; and truly 'tis just so to me: for though they are impeached, I believe they will never be tried; for there is neither matter nor proof against them. Scaffolds are building in Westminster Hall; but, however, I should be sorry you should not come sooner than you need to take notes there at their trial."

"Nich. Bolton lives at Peckham, somewhere beyond Camberwell, in a farmer's house, and follows the plough, and reads Homer at the same time; as Baker the actor and paviour used to pave with his part pinn'd upon his sleeve, and hem and rehearse alternately."

"Nov. 30. I write again, to put you in mind of your old friends, every one of whom has very narrowly escaped the hurricane of Friday night last. The public papers will be full of particulars. 'Tis certain, in the memory of man, never was any thing like it. Most of the tall trees in the Park are blown

* See Hawkins, vol. IV. p. 381, n.

† The subject of this prize was Congreve's "Judgment of Paris," for which rewards of 200 guineas, advanced by sundry persons of quality, and to be adjudged to such masters as should be adjudged to compose the best, were advertised in the Gazette, March 21, 1699. The largest prize was adjudged to Weldon, the next to Eccles. See Hawkins's "History of Music," IV. 540; V. 60. Edit. down.

down; and the four trees that stood distinct before St. James's, between the Mall and the Canal. The garden-wall of the Priory, and the Queen's garden there, are both laid flat. Some great sash-windows of the Banqueting-house have been torn from the frames, and blown so as they have never been found nor heard of. The leads of churches have some of them been rolled up as they were before they were laid on: others have been skimmed clever off, and transported cross the street, where they have been laid on other houses, breaking the roofs. The news out of the country is equally terrible; the roads being obstructed by the trees which lie cross. Alnwick, Coventry, and most of the towns that my acquaintance have heard of, are in great measure destroyed, as Bristol, where they say a church was blown down. It is endless to tell you all. Our neighbour in Howard's Street 'scaped well, though frightened, only the ridge of the house being stripped; and a stack of chimnies in the next house fell luckily into the street. I lost nothing but a casement in my man's chamber, though the chimnies of the Blue Ball continued tumbling by piecemeal most part of the night at Mr. Porter's. The wind came down the little court behind the back-parlour, and burst open that door, bolts and all, whirled round the room, and scattered all the prints; of which, together with the table and chairs, it mustered into one heap, and made a battery of them to break down the other door into the entry, whither it swept them; yet broke not one pane of the window which joined to the back-court door. It took off the sky-light of the stairs, and did no more damage there. Many people have been killed. But the loss at sea is inconceivable, though the particulars are not many yet confirmed; and I am afraid poor Beaumont is lost. Shovel, they say, and Fairholm, are heard of. I hope you have been less sufferers. One should be glad to hear so from your own hands. The King's-bench-walk-buildings are just as before their roofs were covered."

"May 20, 1704. The translation you speak of is not altogether mine; for Vanbrugh and Walsb had a part in it. Each did an act of a French farce. Mine, and I believe theirs, was done in two mornings; so there can be no great matter in it. It was a compliment made to the people of quality at their subscription music, without any design to have it acted or printed farther. It made people laugh; and somebody thought it worth his while to translate it again, and print it as it was acted: but if you meet such a thing, I assure you it was none of ours; which I don't think will appear again after next week, when our Neighbour is to have it acted for her benefit."

"Oct. 28. "I am of your mind as to the 'Tale of a Tub.' I am not alone in the opinion, as you are there; but I am pretty near

it, having but very few on my side; but those few are worth a million. However, I have never spoke my sentiments, not caring to contradict a multitude. Bottom admires it, and cannot bear my saying, 'I confess I was diverted with several passages when I read it, but I should not care to read it again.' That he thinks not commendation enough."

"Dec. 9. Rowe writ a foolish farce called "The Biter," which was damned. Cibber has produced a play, consisting of fine gentlemen and fine conversation altogether*; which the ridiculous Town, for the most part, likes; but there are some that know better."

"April 30, 1706. I have neither too much nor too little business; and if I have the spleen, it is because this town affords not one drop of wine out of a private house.—— I believe the playhouse cannot go on another winter. I have learned there is to be a union of the two houses as well as kingdoms."

"Sept 10. The playhouses have undergone another revolution; and Swinney, with Wilks, Mrs. Oldfield, Pinkethman, Bullock, and Dicky, are come over to the Hay-Market. Vanbrugh resigns his authority to Swinney, which occasioned the revolt. Mr. Rich complains and rails like Volpone when counterplotted by Mosca. My Lord Chamberlain approves and ratifies the desertion; and the design is, to have plays only at the Hay-Market, and operas only at Covent Garden. I think the design right to restore acting; but the houses are misapplied, which time may change. I have written an Ode, which I presented to the Queen, who received it very graciously."

"Nov. 29, 1708. Ease and quiet is what I hunt after. If I have not ambition, I have other passions more easily gratified."

"Dec. 15. I have quitted the affair of the Hay-Market. You may imagine I got nothing by it: but when I was dipt, and asked myself, *Quid agam?* replies Terence,

*Quid, nisi ut te redimam captum quam queas
Minime? si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas.*

"I think I cannot end a letter better than with a smart quotation. I am, dear Recorder and Judge *in futuro*, already in wisdom, gravity, and understanding, yours."

From Mr. ADDISON.

"April 13, 1710. We are here in a great puzzle of politics. Little Ben† winks, speaks half sentences, and grows more mysterious than ever. Dick Steele is entirely yours, Lord Halifax, after having talked of you in a very friendly manner, desired me to give you his humble service when I writ to you."

"Aug. 5. The Bank have represented that they must shut up upon the first issuing out of new writs; and Sir Francis Child, with the rest of the monied citizens on the Tories' side, have declared to the Duke of Shrewsbury,

* "The Careless Husband." EDIT.

† Probably Mr. Hoagly. EDIT.

bury, that they shall be ruined if so great a blow be given to the public credit as would inevitably follow upon a dissolution. We hear from all parts of England that the people daily recover their senses, and that the tide begins to turn so strongly, that it is hoped the next parliament will be of the same stamp with this in case of a dissolution."

From Mr.* STEELE.

"Oct. 7, 1708. I thank you for the kind part you take in my affairs, and understand I am to wish you joy upon the happiness of being an husband; which is at least a snag, if not a rapturous, condition. Harry † lives still a knight-errant; by what means it is impossible to tell you. But I now and then meet him, and give him the proper compliment, that I am glad to see him alive. The paragraph you mention ‡ was very much censured in the town; but I acted so as to answer it where I am accountable. As to the rest, I take my employment in its very nature to be what is the object of censure, since so many interests are concerned in the matters that I am to relate twice a week: but I am armed cap-à-pée with old sentences; among which I prefer that of Horace with 30 l. per annum salary.

"*Populus me sibilat ut mihi p'audio*

"*Ipse domis simulac nummos contempletur,*" &c.

"The taste for plays is expired. We are all for operas, performed by eunuchs every way impotent to please. Lord Manchester is returning from Venice with a finger of great expectation. My way of life should make me capable of entertaining with much politics; but I am not a bit wiser than you knew me."

"Jan. 20, 1708-9. I have communicated your friendly design to the secretary, relating to his being chosen a member. He gives you his hearty thanks; and desired me to tell you he believed that matter already provided for.—Since he had the honour to be named himself for this post in Ireland, a brother of his has been chosen, by the Directors of the East India Company, governor of Fort St. George, in the room of Mr. Pitt. I had hopes of succeeding him in this office; but things are ordered otherwise in favour of the North Britons, one of whom is to come into that employment very suddenly. In the mean time, something additional will be given to, dear Sir, your most affectionate friend and humble servant, RICH. STEELE."

"April 2, 1711. The bearer hereof, Mr. John Bateman, is the nearest of blood to my uncle Gascoigne ||; to whose bounty I owe

a liberal education. He has a demand upon my Lord Longford, as administrator to my said uncle, together with some other debts which lie out in Ireland. I earnestly recommend his affairs to your favour and patronage; and desire you would stand by him and appear for him, in order to his obtaining speedy justice. He is of himself an helpless; and your goodness herein will be the highest obligation to, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant."

"July 26, 1711. Happening to be now at Mr. Addison's lodgings, and talking of you (which we often do with great affection), I recollected that I had not yet thanked you for your great kindness to Mr. Bateman. The poor man acknowledges he should have made nothing of his journey without your assistance; for which you will ever have the blessings of his numerous family. You have laid an infinite obligation upon me in it.—My most humble service to Mr. Thomas Vesey, who, I am sorry to hear, mistakes me."

53. *An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England, in Answer to a Pamphlet, intitled, 'Hints, &c. submitted to the Attention of the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry, now associated. By a Layman.' In a Letter to the Author, by a Clergyman.*

THE apologist introduces this candid and able defence with expressing his concurrence with his antagonist in his complaint that the intended plan of reformation is not laid deep enough; the guilty great, who are the corruptors, escaping from its views, while the little fry of corrupted are punished for following the example of their betters. As we do not wish to lay any stumbling-blocks in the way of proper reformation, we should proceed to the exceptionable reform here obviated; but, having expressed ourselves pretty fully on the subject in our review of the *Hints**, vol. LVIII. p. 893, we shall only observe, with pleasure, that the Apologist has adopted our ideas, and properly enlarged them by detecting the writer's errors concerning the Athanasian Creed.

* To the fourth edition of this work, now just published, is prefixed a preface in defence of it, and professing the writer's dissatisfaction with the two Answers to his pamphlet; and there is added a letter supposed to have been written by the late David Hughes, senior fellow of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, 1733, containing "Observations on the Church Liturgy; or the Scruples of a Country Curate" at the *Hiring* of Sponsors by inferior people [a custom we never heard of before], certain Prayers in the Burial Service, and the blending Services in that for the Morning on Sundays and Holidays.

and

* He was not a KNIGHT till 1715. EDIT.

† Harry Kelly. ‡ In the Gazette.

|| It appears then that the maiden name of Sir R. Steele's mother was Gascoigne; and probably his father married this lady in Ireland, when he went over with the Duke of Ormond, as the property of her family seems to have been there. EDIT.

and its author; the opinions of certain eminent Divines of the Church of England, which are mistakenly pressed into the service of Heterodoxy; the subscriptions *now* required at one of our Universities; the number of reforms in the Liturgy, which is here reduced from *eight to three*, in none of which its DOCTRINES were aimed at, as at present, and made the palmary argument to justify the clamour for reformation in the Liturgy and Articles, by a false parallel between the fates and fortunes of sacred and profane literature, which cannot possibly hold; the absurdity of a progressive religion being too apparent; the plans for a new translation of the Bible, and the present being the properest season for bringing about all these designs, and “reducing the worship of our national church to purity and perfection;” the inestimable mercy received by the nation in the recovery of his Majesty, who will not easily be persuaded “that the system of faith and worship which the advocates have long been labouring to erect can be maintained without giving up the credit and sound principles on which not only the Church of England, but the Church of Christ, must stand, in order to be entitled to the promise, that the gates of hell shall never prevail against it.”—“Let but these principles be adhered to in their full force, and our monarchy and aristocracy, as well as hierarchy, are safe; which I can’t think any of them would long be under the management of a set of men with whom the word *Revolution* has been employed as a symbol of faction, or rather as a cloak to cover republican notions of their own, which the constitution of this kingdom knows not, and I hope never will know. That these principles lead to an extensive toleration to religion as well as civil liberty, I readily allow; at the same time I assert, that, by an act of the legislature, in 1772, this religious liberty has been effectually secured from invasion, and the toleration granted to Dissenters by law has been made complete. You say that the same principles will never suffer our faith or worship to be bound down by the fallacious decisions of men; but I am sure you will not say that either the principles of the Revolution, or any other set of principles, ought to prevail against the infallible decisions of

“Scripture.”—As to the state of parties, the Apologist shews, that “persons may agree in opinions on political subjects, yet differ widely from each other on religious matters; and, on the other hand, be very adverse in politics yet hold the same notions in things which concern religion. Of the latter of these cases I have an eminent instance now before me:—two persons of the first consideration in this country, but of opposite sentiments on government, I mean the present ministers of his Majesty and the late ministers in the American war, one the representative in parliament for the University of Cambridge, the other the chancellor of the University of Oxford, joining, with the greatest unanimity, in supporting the ecclesiastical establishment, when attacked in the House of Commons by the Dissenters, and in their arguments on that memorable occasion defending it on such solid principles, both of reason and law, as, it is hoped, will long be had in grateful remembrance by the true friends of the constitution in church and state.”—Our limits do not permit us to transcribe the concluding fifteen pages, stating the difficulty as well as impropriety and unreasonableness of such reformation, and vindicating the rulers of the church, as well as those of the state, from the charge of unwarrantable opposition thereto. One reflexion arises to us from the pretended reformation of the service of the church, that those who disquiet the minds of such as have subscribed to her articles to eat her bread, are guilty both of unkindness and injustice, by distressing weak minds, who have not spirit or power to throw off the yoke; they concur in corrupting it, but tacitly say, like sturdy beggars, “I must have bread; I cannot get it in your way: I insist, therefore, on having it in my own. Bread I must and will have.”

54. *The History of the Test Act; in which the Mistakes of some late Writers against it are rectified, and the Importance of it to the Church explained.*

THE mistake into which the Dissenters of the present day have fallen is, that the bills brought into parliament for the repeal of the Test Act failed in 1673 and 1680, by the intrigues of the court; whereas the fact is, that these bills provided only an exemption

emption from the penalties of the laws which remained on the Dissenters, in common with the Papists, the penalties for not coming to church, and conforming with the public worship; and that "both Houses of Parliament put a just distinction between the relieving of conscience and the entitling to power, the same distinction that was afterwards made in framing the Act of Toleration, which gives relief to conscience but expressly debars from temporal power."—The bill said to be *withdrawn*, or *practised away*, in 1660, is now in the proper office, and is no more than a repeal of the statute 35 Elizabeth, requiring sectarists to attend the established worship and not conventicles. The whole aim of both Houses, from the time of passing the Test Act, and through the remainder of Charles the Second's reign, seems to have been to ease the Dissenters of the penalties of nonconformity. "It seems, in those days the arguments of *natural right* and the grievance of *negative dispensagement* were not understood; and it is happy for this nation they were not;" for had James II. succeeded in his only wish to repeal the Test Act, all the departments of government might have been filled with Papists. But none of the writers of that period speak of any bill to repeal the *Test Act*. Nor did the attempts for that purpose succeed better in the reign of William III.—How little the Dutch were disposed to favour a repeal appears from their answer to James II. desiring their concurrence with him in it. In the interval between the Test Act and the Revolution, a bill was framed, 1673, and again 1680, for composing differences in religion, and inviting sober-minded and peaceable Dissenters into the service of the church. But now the Dissenters themselves have raised new obstructions, or rather rendered all such designs impracticable: "heretofore the only difficulties were in point of government and worship; but now we are given to understand, by many of them, that, unless they are gratified in some *doctrinal* points also, they must remain at a greater distance from us than ever. And if there were no difficulty about doctrines, or subscription to them, their falling in to the new notion, that the establishment of a national church by civil authority is destructive of liberty, and greatly injurious to religion, would

"of itself put an end to all expectation of their uniting with the established church." The strongest proof that the Bishops, after the Revolution, were sincere in their profession to King James of readiness to *come to a temper* with the Dissenters is, that the suspension of penal laws, and empowering them to open *public meeting-houses*, were both made good to them by the Act of Toleration. What the Bishops meant, and was afterwards done, was, a relief to tender consciences in point of religious worship: and as to *civil offices*, no way was thought of by the Bishops to bring Dissenters into those but by first bringing them into the established church." As to the *sacramental* test, that is much older than Charles I.'s reign. By 3 James I. every recusant to be exempted from the penalties of recusancy is bound to receive the Sacrament in his parish church once a year, besides conforming and coming to church; and the Sacrament is required to be received within one month before naturalization, 7 James I. The same obligation, and on the same account, is repeated in the Corporation and Test Acts, and was virtually approved by Parliament in the reign of James II. by their refusal to repeal it, and expressly reinforced by the Toleration Act of William III.; continued by that of Anne against occasional conformity, and left upon the antient footing by the repeal of that act by George I. That the Dissenters themselves acquiesced in the reasonableness of a sacramental test is clear from their endeavours, in the reigns of King William and George I, to make the *receiving the Sacrament* in their *own* congregations a qualification for places and naturalization, and the uneasiness of the whole body at being debarred the benefit of *occasional conformity*, and their zeal to get the act repealed, and actually *qualifying themselves in such numbers*, by *receiving the Sacrament on account of places*. "If others who now inveigh so loudly against the sacramental test were *solely* or *chiefly* governed by a concern for the honour of the ordinance, they would, long ere this, have proposed some other pledge and security of equal force." All their professions out of power are no proof what they would do in power against the experience of Old England in the reign of Charles I. from the *Presbyterians*, and from the *Independents* of New England in the same reign,

reign, not to mention latter discontents and claims.

The revolt of our colonies, fomented by the present Dissenters, should not be forgotten. When we advert to the numbers of men, of different descriptions, ready to join the Dissenters for motives of mischief, "these, united, are evidently a force too formidable to be despised or neglected; and the Dissenters must think the friends of the Church of England the weakest people on earth, if they can suppose they will be easy and unconcerned at seeing that force further strengthened, and rendered yet more formidable, by new additions of power and influence."—We recommend this little tract for its concise and clear arguments, supported by historical deductions.

55. *The Dissenters' present Claims considered, in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Warrington, Jan. 30, 1790. By Edward Owen, M. A. Rector.*

MR. O. having been solicited and braved into publication, candidly professes his good-will to the Dissenters, as far as consistent with the safety of the establishment. If we call him a true patriot, we must agree with him that the zeal of those who push patriotism beyond the bounds assigned it at the Revolution is *intemperate*. We are sorry to be obliged to concur with him in this sentiment, and to apply it to any set of men. But the *claims* of that set of men have spoke their sentiments too freely; and their professions of being the best subjects of the present government but ill comport with the spirit that urged them in their late application to the legislature and to the community at large. Mr. O. expresses himself with a warmth that might, on any other occasion, be perhaps deemed too great. Large notes are added to the Sermon.

56. *Observations on the Rev. M. Owen's Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Warrington, Jan. 30, 1790. By the Rev. Joseph Bealy.*

Contains nothing new, any more than the poor fiction following it, intitled,

57. *Toleration and Charity peculiar to the Christian Religion; written originally in French (but never published), by A. B. Bishop of — in Languedoc, to his Friend, a Bishop Normandy. Translated by a Friend to the Author, and dedicated to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.*

58. *A Vindication of the modern Dissenters*

against the Aspersions of the Rev. William Hawkins, M. A. in his Bampton Lecture Sermons, and the Right Reverend Author of a Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters with Respect to the Corporation and Test Acts; intended as a Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts: with Notes. By Samuel Palmer.

MR. P. avowing himself the republisher of Dr. Johnson's *Life of Dr. Watts*, with notes *variorum*, which we reviewed in vol. LV. p. 903, we must apply what we said there of his motives to the present publication. Dr. Watts owes no obligation to those friends who expose his affectation to appear orthodox, or rather his excessive fear of being thought heterodox by the orthodox party.—If Mr. P. is right in any of his assertions, it is that in p. 22, that "it would be an absolute impossibility that so many and such heterogeneous bodies of men as compose the present Dissenters should ever be united in one church establishment." Like a true Proteus, he will not permit the assertions and opinions of the Harlow synod, or any other part of the mass, to be fixed upon the whole. pp. 29, 30, note. All the rest is repetition *decies repetita*.

59. *A short Examination of the principal Reasons for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, as contained in the Resolutions of a Meeting of Delegates of the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters in the Eastern Division of the County of Somerset. By a Clergyman of the Church of England.*

AN excellent summary of arguments against the repeal.

60. *An Essay on the Origin, Character, and Views of the Protestant Dissenters.*

IF the picture here presented to view appears unpleasant, and even disgusting, it is not coarsely drawn, nor overcharged in the colouring. Though the traits are many of them borrowed from Hume, they are not the less impartial or true. "The faithful statement of events, it is apprehended, must, in some passages, amount to a severe invective; but the reader will not thence suppose that it is our design, by a representation which conveys a censure on the Dissenters, with respect to their civil or political conduct, either to deny or depreciate the virtues of those particular characters of this sect whose piety and learning have done honour to human nature." Elizabeth, in whose reign the Dissenters first attained consideration in this kingdom, repressed their

their efforts by her resolute spirit, and by the wisdom of her administration; but the want of her political genius in James I. and the rash and unjustifiable measures which disgraced the public proceedings of Charles I. could not prevent their seizing the opportunity which, in the latter reign, offered itself to the prosecution of their violent designs with unrelenting fury, to the ruin of the church and constitution. "It was but a slight remove from the violence of the Puritans to the licentiousness of the Independents; a disavowal of the *beggarly elements of justice and humanity* was a natural consequence of the violation of divine and human laws. Independency, therefore, was an extreme of Puritanism, consisting of the same hypocrisy refined, and of the same intemperance unrestrained; the great examples of it united consummate policy with unlimited boldness: and, by these qualifications, the Independents obtained and exercised an excess of power, which overcame the original Dissenters, and converted disorder into tyranny."—The origin of the principles of the Dissenters is deduced from the effect which the glorious benefits of the Reformation had "in overcoming the weak and unsettled followers of the Protestant faith, and hurrying them into enthusiasm; an inveteracy against the Catholics united with the fervour of religious zeal, produced the extravagant and pernicious effects of fanaticism. The Established Church became obnoxious because its discipline, in some inessential particulars, was similar to that professed by the Roman ritual, but especially because its government enjoined a conformity to which their intolerant temper could not bend itself. Their objections, for obvious reasons, were first to the discipline; they have since questioned the authorities of the English Church. A zealot, or an impostor, could revile an ecclesiastical institution, which repressed his ambition and quelled his turbulence; but a scholar and a disputant still find it an arduous task to pervert its excellence and arraign its authorities."—"Their zeal for privilege rendered them firm opposers of the encroachments of prerogative; and if they had stopped there, patriotism would have idolised their memory. Their earnestness in the support of the Protestant faith

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1790.

"made them vigilant guardians against the insidiousness and power of the Catholics; and if they had closed their career with these exertions, Christianity would have classed them among her useful advocates. But, under the pretext of maintaining the Protestant cause, they were actuated by an impatience of legal restraint, an insatiable desire of power, and an antipathy to a form of government which protected the Established Church. In proceedings which resulted from these principles and pursuits, the Dissenters *confounded religion with human policy*, and employed it as a veil for their licentiousness and outrages. It was impiously alledged that the cause of Christianity demanded and sanctioned the most unmanly and merciless measures; that the enormities of an usurper were suggested by divine inspiration; and that the hand of the assassin was lifted at the command of Revelation. Nay, the very language of our holy Scriptures was prostituted to the purposes of a cruel malignity; appointed to exalt the virtues and establish the happiness of man, it was perverted, in order to brand him with infamy, and destroy him by anathemas. We recur with horror to the dreadful denunciations and the bitter 'Curse ye Meroz,' which were then applied to the members of the Established Church." We are sorry to join issue with this writer in his assertions, having often with horror read the proceedings of the government established on the ruins of our civil and religious polity after the king's *murder*; and these perversions of Scripture appear but too strong from the biographical writings of Dr. Harris. "At this retrospect of a nation destroyed by intestine tumults, and bathed in the blood of her best and bravest sons, Humanity shrinks with horror; but the Briton, who feels for all that is dear to him upon earth, must be affected by the complicated ascendancy of regret for the past calamities, and of anxiety for the future prosperity, of his country. While the particular advantages of its institutions fill his own mind with exultation, and while the general excellence and beauty of its constitution excite the admiration of mankind, he will undergo an accumulated solicitude for their safety and permanence; and his emotions, though of a more powerful

“powerful tendency, will resemble those
 “of the lover of elegant art, who, while
 “he recurs to the ruins of the Capitol,
 “trembles for the fate of St. Peter’s.”—
 “The unremitting assiduity with which
 “the Dissenters disseminate invectives
 “against the church establishment, and
 “the industry with which they excite
 “each other to an opposition to the ne-
 “cessary laws of this realm, argue a
 “temper inimical to all order, and par-
 “ticularly hostile to religious subordi-
 “nation; consequently, when the Pres-
 “byterian form of church government
 “was established in this kingdom, it
 “proved itself ineffectual. It was dis-
 “graced by internal clamours and dis-
 “sentions, and sunk by the conduct of
 “its own advocates. Principles incon-
 “sistent with good government in eccle-
 “siastical departments can scarcely be
 “expected to coincide with just princi-
 “ples of civil and political institution.
 “No system of government is calculated
 “to rule and satisfy the Dissenters.
 “The turbulence of their principles
 “would embroil a democracy, and con-
 “vert it into anarchy. They are too
 “bold in the assertion of right, to bear
 “the extended tyranny of aristocracy;
 “and in their present attempts to obtain
 “a participation of official power and
 “emoluments, they prefer their own
 “particular views to a warm attachment
 “to the constitution; they substitute an
 “unfounded claim to unconditional ad-
 “vantages, for a manly defence of pri-
 “vilege; and their public conduct does
 “not indicate that affectionate gratitude
 “which is due to the Prince who fills with
 “integrity the throne of a free people.”

The writer proceeds to shew, that, as it is incontestably proved, by writers of strong penetration and consummate learning, that their demand on the legislature is not founded on right, so their pretensions are inconsistent and futile, and the manner in which they are enforced reflects no credit on them. To extort from the interests of a representative that vote which ought to be the result of his judgement, reflects the dishonour of conscious demerit on the constituent who is the author, and of humiliating distrust on the member who is the object, of such a transaction. The love of our country is expatiated on by a popular preacher of their persuasion, in a manner which accommodates it to the promotion of sinister views, and misrepresents.

The writer proceeds to vindicate tests,

and the acts enacting them, and particularly from the charge of profanation, which, he ably shews, is the fault, not of the imposer, but of the man who complies with the test against his conscience. Should the Dissenters prevail for a repeal, “they will be able to effect for themselves what they now supplicate from the legislature; and let the minister who shall hope, in such a crisis of affairs, by his virtue and wisdom, wisdom to defend his country, remember the fate of Strafford!” From their verbal and printed declarations it appears, that the Dissenters look forward with eagerness to the abolition of episcopacy and the several ecclesiastical dignities, and of the Liturgy, which is the rule and guardian of our religious duties. True toleration is in danger of being contracted. The spirit of persecution which accompanies the principles of the Dissenters produces an intolerance of religious opinions.—“To allay the just apprehension awakened by this anticipation of evils, the history of a calamitous period in the last century must be annihilated; and we must deny a general fact established by science and philosophy, that the same destructive causes, in the same situation and circumstances, are likely to produce the same effects. Many momentous transactions have originated in slight circumstances. The dissatisfactions which prevailed in the reign of Edward VI. were a prelude to the storm of misery which burst on the head of Charles. The nation, in her solicitude, looks up to the parliament, to that high and solemn tribunal, on whose decisions depend all momentous circumstances of public concern, and under whose protection Britons have placed all their rights, with an unlimited confidence. It is hence the promoter of their interests in the time of prosperity, and the defender of their liberties in the hour of peril. And never was there more need of its power and precaution than in the present conjuncture. Every good subject, therefore, must be warmly excited to add his efforts to the vigilance and wisdom of parliament, and may be allowed to express his anxious wishes for the success of its endeavours to advance his country in prosperity, and preserve it in peace.”

We are happy to add, that Parliament has decided the question by a great and unbiassed majority.

61. *The Test of Truth, Piety, and Allegiance : a Sermon, delivered on the Day of the Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the City of London, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. By C. E. de Coetlegon, M.A. Chaplain to the Mayoralty.*

THE preacher, from Isaiah viii. 20, after painting the superior advantages of Revelation, defines the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be a public avowal of our attachment to the doctrines respecting Christ as our Redeemer, and, "in a secondary and inferior point of view, a solemn testimonial, in the sight of GOD and man, of our conscientious attachment to the civil and religious constitution of that state whose privileges we enjoy, whose honours we receive, and whose rights we are, on that very account, more especially obliged to maintain and defend. It may therefore be deemed a *sacramental oath*." To this secondary sense the 28th article of our church refers.—An Appendix to this Sermon contains the opposite opinions of the dissenting ministers on this controversy; and of these no notice is taken by the writer of the letter reviewed in the following article.

62. *A Letter to the Lord Mayor, on the Sacramental Qualification; with some Observations on the Sermon preached before his Lordship on the 10th of January, 1790.*

A quibbling squib from the Priestleian school, addressed to a person on whom it will probably make no impression, any more than it will alter the preacher's opinions: "a Calvinistic magistrate and his Calvinistic chaplain." For what does the whole of the argument amount to but this, that the most solemn institutions are made, by men of ambitious, unthinking minds, a snare and a trap to themselves, just as they treat oaths as things of course? In the midst of all this bustle about religious ordination, has nobody thought of the *damned soul* at the Custom-house, who swears for himself, and every one else that will pay him for it? Why not bring in a bill for his relief? Do the dissenting ministers take upon them to refuse the Sacrament to bad livers? or would they hazard such a refusal on suspicions amounting almost to proof? Have they not refused to communicate with one another in their divisions and feuds, and thus violated "the love that Christians ought to have among themselves?" and do none of them administer the Sacrament as a passport to heaven and eternity, though

they shudder at it as a passport for temporal and earthly honour and emolument? We are ignorant of this writer's meaning in saying, p. 14, that "the ordinance has been *privately administered* by a "recommendatory letter." It is curious to hear him advance, p. 20, that "many Dissenters, of the best moral characters, communicate with the Establishment, from *motives of cordiality and esteem*; many members of the Establishment, who *totally disapprove of the doctrine and articles*, continue to partake of its communion: in short, sacramental qualification seems a barrier to the Church so light and insignificant that it scarcely deserves a tithe of the zeal and animosity that is used to defend it." Why then does it deserve so much zeal and animosity to attack it? Do the persons here alluded to profane the ordinance, or do they not? or is their *complaisance* or *indifference* a profanation?—The remainder of the letter is taken up with a new candidate for the city, who has declared he shall vote against the repeal, and therefore has lost the letter-writer's good opinion and support. Let the candidate and the elector retain their respective opinions. The corporation of London, in common-council assembled, notwithstanding the writer represents it as "sunk in the dissipation of the day, or hurried in the vortex of business, or led by the genius of party," gave, on the 25th of last month, after a debate conducted with the greatest solemnity, a decided opinion on the business, which, we doubt not, this liveryman must have heard.

63. *A Letter to the Parliament of Great Britain, on the intended Application of the Protestant Dissenters for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. By a Member of the University of Cambridge. To which is added, A genuine Extract of a Letter from King Charles the First to his Son, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King of England. 4to.*

WE are glad to see the members of the other University step forward in the cause of the Church of England. which the unfortunate Charles, "after having tried it, and after much search and many disputes, concluded to be the best in the world, not only in the community as Christians, but also in the special notion as Reformed, keeping the middle way between the pomp of superstitious tyranny and the meanness of fantastic anarchy." The writer

ter of this address to the British Senate is brief but cogent in his arguments, and draws too true a picture of the applicants, compared with their ancestors in Cromwell's time.

64. *Episcopal Opinions on the Test and Corporation Acts; delivered in the House of Peers, in December 1718, by Archbishops Wake and Dawes, Bishops Hoadly, Smalridge, Willis, Gibson, Robinson, Atterbury, Kennet, and Gastrell. With Arguments, on the same Occasion, by the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Stanhope, the Earls of Nottingham, Sunderland, Jersey, and Illy, Lord Viscount Townshend, Lords North and Grey, Coningsby, and Lansdowne.* 8vo.

AN impartial statement of the debates on both sides, Dec. 13, 1718, when Earl Stanhope, supported by the then Ruling Powers, moved for the repeal of the acts against occasional conformity, schism, &c. &c. printed from the original MS. of the reporter; and the speech of Lord Lansdowne, in answer to Bp. Gibson, from the hand-writing of Bp. Atterbury himself.

65. *Cursory Reflections on the Policy, Justice, and Expediency of repealing the Test and Corporation Acts; addressed to the Nation.* By W. Bristow, Esq.

THE author of this desultory composition, or, as he calls it himself, p. 39, "very superficial and irregular essay," professes himself of the Established Church, and tells us, in favour of the Dissenters, that the Presbyterians when in power deposed Richard Cromwell, restored the Stuarts, and supported the Uniformity-bill, 1662; that the only distinction between the Dissenters and Churchmen, capable of exciting jealousy in the most suspicious government, is the difference of opinion on episcopal jurisdiction. The repeal of the obnoxious acts would be the best means of converting the Dissenters, and shutting-up the meeting-houses.—Mr. B. adopts the *claim of right* to a share in the advantages annexed to the government under which the Dissenters live; and though he admits, p. 25, that Governments have the right, because they have the power, of binding their servants in what manner they please, he adds, that "justice, policy, and, in this "free country, concordance of party, "and the general spirit of liberty transfused through the constitution, are directly against all superficial restrictions." But if it is a fundamental of the English constitution, that all who hold places of power and trust should be

of the public religion, it would surely be an absolute change in that constitution to admit Dissenters to such offices, and consequently an innovation; and there cannot be an unjust breach of compact on the part of Government to the Dissenters. The exaction of promises from candidates by the Dissenters can on no ground whatever be vindicated. In drawing a picture of the present Dissenters, Mr. B. places Mr. Howard on the fore-ground; but in what he says of that benevolent man, that, "impelled by the sense of civil "duty, which braves all dangers, he "served as high-sheriff for Bedfordshire, at the risk of penalties little "short of outlawry," he pays as high a compliment to the tolerating lenity of the British Government; and when he supposes, "if the test laws were repealed, Dissenters would most likely, in "half a century, be melted into the general mass," he pays the Dissenters no compliment at all.—Mr. B's seven concluding propositions, which he presumes his readers will join with him in thinking established, are truly what he calls, immediately after, "the suggestions of a "mind unpractised in the habits of "thinking, or powers of combination." It is generally believed, he says, p. 19, that the petition will either *pass the House of Commons*, or be thrown out by a *small majority*. The event has proved otherwise; the majority against the repeal being 189.

66. *A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts; in which the Reasons alledged by the Nonconformists for the Repeal of those Laws are examined, under the Three Heads to which they are reducible, of Grounds of Claim, Religious Motives, and Political Considerations, and shewn to fail in each Branch.*

GOVERNMENT, civil and religious, cannot have an abler advocate than the writer of this Review, who needs not our fescue to point him out. The advertisement prefixed sets forth, that it was written in 1787, on the first circulation of the Dissenters' Case; but not being printed in time, before the debate took place in the House of Commons on Mr. Beaufoy's motion, it was at that time suppressed. As the real case of the Dissenters is not altered, however the words of it may have been varied yearly, the tract is published as originally written, with particular reference to the Case of 1787, here prefixed. "The "author conceives that his argument is "confi-

“ considerably strengthened by the new
 “ marks which the Dissenters gave of
 “ their love of peace and quiet, by ap-
 “ pearing, for the third time, before the
 “ same Parliament with a petition twice
 “ debated and twice disapproved. They
 “ trust, as is evident, for success, not to
 “ the merits of their cause, but to the
 “ near approach of a general election,
 “ to the efficacy, at that particular sea-
 “ son, of the loud threats of the exer-
 “ tions which they, ‘the most quiet and
 “ peaceable subjects in the realm, or-
 “ derly themselves, and promoters of
 “ good order wherever they reside,’
 “ will make for the service of their own
 “ party; and they trust, perhaps, still
 “ more to the ill-founded apprehension
 “ which they think possesses the minds
 “ of those who are likely to be candi-
 “ dates for popular favour; of a *crimi-
 “ nal* supineness and inactivity in the
 “ clergy and other members of the Es-
 “ tablished Church in the support of
 “ their own friends, in opposition to the
 “ vigorous and united efforts of their
 “ adversaries ”

P. 9. “ The end of the Corporation and Test Acts is, to exclude persons of a far inferior condition from far inferior situations [than what Catholics are excluded from], and persons of all conditions from situations to which neither birth nor the choice of the people, but the favour of the court, gives admission. It was the purpose of these acts to exclude persons upon whom the generosity of inbred sentiment might lay no restraint, persons whose attachments and persuasions might be more easily concealed, from offices in corporations; in which the share which those who are placed in them acquire in the management of elections, in the patronage of livings, in the superintendence of religious, literary, and charitable foundations, would, in the hands of those who should not be friends to the establishment in church and state, to which it was supposed no one of the Romish Church at that time could be a friend, be a means of slowly and secretly undermining the constitution; and to exclude unfit persons of all ranks from places conferred by the favour of the Crown, that the Crown might not be at liberty, if at any time, ill-advised, it should have the inclination, to exert its influence for the re-establishment of the papal tyranny. These were the views with which the Corporation and Test Acts were introduced.”

P. 14. “ That a Dissenter, whatever may be his integrity and piety, whatever may be the grounds of his dissent, is an unfit person to be entrusted with command, authority, and influence, in any state in which the civil magistrate takes a particular church under his protection, is an axiom in politics of

which, it is hoped, a regular proof is not at this time wanting. Ill-will to the establishment must, in all governments, belong to the character of a Dissenter, if he be an honest man. Ill-will may indeed be divested of its rancour by the natural good temper of the man, and the gentle spirit of our common Christianity. And the energies even of rancorous ill-will may be restrained by political sagacity. A Dissenter may occasionally contribute to the support of an establishment which he hates, if he foresees that its ruin would be the means of setting-up another, from which his party would meet with less indulgence. But a preference cannot but be given by every man to the sect to which he himself belongs; and from no worse principle than this, which indeed is itself a virtuous principle, every Dissenter from an established church will be inclined to use any influence or authority, with which an impolitic Government may entrust him, to advance his own sect in the popular esteem, and to increase its numbers; and, as means to this end, he will use all means that seem to himself fair and justifiable, to undermine the church establishment, if there be any hope that its fall may facilitate the establishment of his own, or some other, more congenial to his own. And in all this the crime is not in the man, but in the government which trusts him with a power which he cannot but misuse. The man himself, all the while, believes he is doing God and his country service; and the harm that he may do under the notion of doing good will be only so much the more, the greater we suppose his virtues and abilities. Upon these undeniable principles the policy of a test is founded. The removal, therefore, of the particular dangers which once threatened the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of this country from Popery, was a just and sufficient reason for the repeal of the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics; but would by no means justify the removal of those restraints to which the peace and safety of the state require that Dissenters of all denominations should be subject.”

P. 17. “ In the very same sense in which an establishment is itself the cause of the dangers from Dissenters, civil government is itself the cause of all the mischiefs which arise from factions, conspiracies, and treasons. But the truth is, that as factions are not evils introduced by governments, but the remains of evils which government hath not yet been able to expel, symptoms of *original sin* in a particular instance; so religious feuds are other remains of the same evils, which the conjoined powers of Government and Religion have not been able to expel, symptoms of *original sin* in another instance. The first are disorders for which the present state of mankind admits no perfect cure, but government is the best palliative; and the latter are disorders for which the present state of mankind admits no perfect cure, but establishments

ishments are the best palliatives. The disorder, in both cases, would be more intolerable, and more dangerous, if the palliatives were refused. The question, however, is of little moment, what might be the best policy of a lawgiver with respect to religious sects. The fact is, that civil societies are already formed. The wise man makes the best of the constitution of his country as he finds it. He never ventures upon the dangerous experiment of unmaking it, in order to make it up better in another form. In this country the statesman finds an established church amidst a variety of brawling sects, all enjoying the utmost liberty of conscience, yet all clamorous against the persecuting spirit of the hierarchy, to whose candour and liberality they are in great part indebted for the blessings of a general toleration. In this state of things, the abstract question, 'Had it not been better that an establishment had never been,' is of no import to the statesman, whose sole concern is the public good. An establishment is; and leaves him only to decide on this alternative: 'Is it for the peace and safety of Government that the Church, long since established, be maintained in the rights which she has long enjoyed, or that she be given up to the malice of her enemies?' It is believed that they with whom the choice at this time rests are little likely to exclude justice from a principal share in their deliberations. Their choice, however, must be guided, in some measure, by a comparison of the numbers and strength of the friends and foes to the establishment. If the latter make a great majority of the whole people, it may be policy of Government to court the friendship of the strongest, and to abandon a weak ally, however faithful: not that the principle is universally true, that the chief magistrate is to be determined in the choice of his religion by the voice of the majority of the people; a circumstance, perhaps, of far more import is the fitness of one church rather than another, by its internal form, to suit with the civil constitution."

Having obviated the objections to establishments and tests, the writer proceeds to expose the futility of claims on the gratitude and justice of the nation, which he shews to be completely done away by the opinions avowed in the writings of some of the most eminent Nonconformists of the present day. Nor can they with propriety bring Scotland or Ireland into the question. The former can complain of no injustice while her sons enjoy all the rights which she stipulated for at the Union; the latter must judge for herself: but, waving the question, whether that church or kingdom are benefited by a repeal of the Test Act, 1779, let Great Britain beware.

Proceed we now to the religious objections of the Dissenters. That drawn by Bp. Hoadly, from the profanation of the Sacrament, was ably answered by Bp. Sherlock: "That this interpretation of a citizen's religious acts should be a profanation of those acts on the part of the community, or in any way improper or indecent, is a position which needs explanation."

Under the head of political expedience, the Reviewer examines the argument, that the Test Act was made wholly against Papists, and shews that Dissenters are as much included in it as Papists in the Corporation Act. "But, whatever was the original purpose of the Test Act, the Toleration Act, enumerating former laws which shall not be construed to extend to those Dissenters who shall comply with certain specified conditions, expressly reserves the Test Act as a statute which shall still extend to them. It now stands in the Statute-book a declared provision for the church by law established, against Dissenters of all denominations. It is to be considered, indeed, as a clause of the Toleration Act, copied into it from the older statutes." The distinction made by the protesting Peers at the rejection of the repeal of the Test Act after the Revolution is shewn to be more specious than sound; for the Corporation Act operates to the preventing of Dissenters from becoming numerous in the House of Commons; and the prerogative of the crown keeps the peerage pure.—As to the third argument, if the Test Act is not sufficient to its end, it ought to be made stronger. The repeal of it cannot be said not to be injurious to any of his Majesty's subjects, or no way to affect the Established Church. "That relation which the laws against violence and fraud bear to laws of property, the Corporation and Test Acts bear to the laws by which the church is established. The Establishment is not made but it is guarded by them." In short, the whole weight of argument, from political experience, is on the contrary side from the Dissenters.

"The members of the legislative council will not forget that these acts lay no restraint on the subject which is not equally laid on the Crown itself; that the Test Act is one of the laws which are declared perpetual by the Act of Union; that one great end of the Revolution was to preserve the Established Church; and that, to 'maintain and preserve inviolably' the

“the settlement of the Church of England” is a part of the coronation oath.—With what decency subjects may solicit a liberty, which the constitution has denied to Royalty itself, urge the repeal of laws interwoven with the treaty which unites the kingdoms, attempt a measure which would commit the Majesty of Britain with engagements of which Heaven is the witness and guarantee, our Nonconformists had done well to consider.” Public promises were made in the name of the body, in the strongest words which language could supply, that the Dissenting Clergy, if they might be gratified in the relief from the subscription required by 1 William and Mary, would esteem their toleration perfect, nor ever extend their wishes to any further indulgence*. They now solicit a repeal of the Test laws; and, it is said, will give equally strong assurances. The promise is in itself suspicious. Their views may extend yet further. The publick has been told, that it would be but equitable that one church at least in every considerable town should be set apart for the Dissenters, and such a portion of tithes, *et cætera*, of that district should be allotted to the minister as should be proportioned to the number of his followers†. It has even been suggested, that a time may come, and may be at no great distance, when a *portion* of tithes, &c. &c. will not suffice. When under the authority of an Arian or Socinian parliament (which nothing would so soon produce as the repeal of the Corporation Act), the rash defenders of the present system, deposed from their dignities, and plundered of their emoluments, may be thankful if they escape the horrors of a jail‡. Since then things may come within Ambition’s view, far beyond what is now demanded, what security can the Nonconformists give, that, some ten years hence, they will feel themselves more firmly bound by the promises of 1787, than now by those of 1772. The contrariety of their present conduct and their late engagements casts no imputation of insincerity on those who ventured to pass their word. It only shews, that all such promises in the name of a party are, in truth, symptoms of certain forebodings in their own minds, that the very next step, in the natural course of things, to their present pursuit, is to attempt what they would engage shall never be attempted; and it shews besides, that the fairest intentions of individuals cannot govern the conduct of a party, or avert the natural consequences of any public measure. Though the Test-laws be now repealed, Dissenters will be Dissenters still:

* Kippis’s Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers Application to Parliament, 1772.

† Priestley’s Importance of free Enquiry, p. 44—48.

‡ Priestley’s Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Albans, p. 58.

their influence will be increased, while their prejudices will remain entire. Their prejudices will incite them to use their increased influence first for the reformation of Religion, and then, since their politics are for the most part singular, for the bettering of the State. Government will have thrown down the best barrier it had to oppose to innovation; and the work of reformation will go on without obstruction, till one stone will not be left standing upon another of the admired fabric of the *British constitution*.”

We have been thus long in our review of this excellent pamphlet, as it may serve as an antidote to the incendiary tract which will next pass in review.

67. *The Spirit of the Constitution and that of the Church of England compared: to which are added, by another Hand, Remarks on Two Letters addressed to the Delegates of the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters who met at Devizes, Sept. 14, 1789*.*

THE anonymous writer declares his party mean to “stop no where short of “their *just right*, and the termination of “their enemies’ injustice towards them; “and that they shall think themselves “aggrieved, and have cause for complaint, till the government under “which we live shall look with an “equal eye on all who are equally *good subjects*, and till the same laws shall “afford equal protection to every man “who is equally peaceable and well-behaved, whatever be his opinion and “practice in matters of religion as well “as of philosophy.”

The ground is ill-managed in the present attack; the government of the church is contrasted with that of the state, and found to want the *laity*, as a third part, and to possess no legislative power in itself, and an executive power absolutely incompatible in its principles with those of our civil jurisprudence.—One heavy charge against the doctrine of the Church of England is, that it inculcates absolute and unconditional submission to the ruling powers, or rather to the King more than to the others; and the language of the Church, in its public offices, is not of our *mixed constitution*, but of a *pure monarchy*. The influence of the crown on the members of the church, from the 26 spiritual lords to the parochial incumbents, is also objected to, and the hierarchy combined with the standing army. “After a majority of the representatives of the

* See p. 50; and vol. LIX. p. 1022.

“nation have declared the power of the crown too great, it can surely be no imputation on any individuals to profess the same opinion.”—The church is next charged with opposition and contradiction to the state, from the Restoration to the Rebellion in 1745. “Such was the prevalence of disaffection among the Established Clergy, that I hesitate not to assert, that at least two-thirds of the whole, till after the period of the Rebellion, 1745, regarded as usurpers those sovereigns for whom they bound themselves to offer up a nation’s prayers. The Church again resisted the Crown, but it was only for the purpose of preserving all its prerogatives in the full extent for the hereditary monarch when the popular one should be removed.”

“The Established Church probably comprises nine-tenths of the people of England; but it is to be presumed there are many indifferent to every thing in an ecclesiastical establishment but what conduces to the advancement of religion and morality, and who will rejoice that there exists another body, characterised by a resistance to the claim of church authority; and knowing them for the firm friends of freedom, without any interests separate from those of their country*, will not be displeased to see them in such situations as their rank and abilities may fairly entitle them to, standing forth as the steady opposers of all encroachments of the nation’s rights.”

Such are the principles of this tract, which abounds with fallacious and specious reasoning, and abuse on Lord North, as the vigorous opposer of the Dissenters’ claims.

The remarker on the Two Letters, &c. boasts himself with turning their author, whom he supposes to be the Bishop of Salisbury, round his thumb. But, as we conceive the substance of his eight sections have received, already, more than one able answer, we shall not detain our readers with a repetition of his flimsy argument, abusive language, or mischievous aims, which must defeat his views with dispassionate readers.—The whole concludes with a threat to copy the Protestant Dissenters in Ireland, boldly demanding *all their rights as men and Englishmen*; “and, if they are refused now, to rise in their demands on a future occasion.”

plication made by the Dissenters to Parliament for an Enlargement of their Religious Liberties. By Joseph Fownes. The Third Edition, with considerable Additions.

THE result of this Inquiry is, that liberty in matters of religion is the right of all; that a right to protection from the magistrate is the first consequence of their claim to this liberty; and that no difference of opinion respecting modes of worship, or, in a word, any thing which does not interfere with the rights of others, can possibly justify his laying any restraints upon it.

There may be truth in the two first positions, so far as they regard the right of holding religious opinions, or liberty of thinking for one’s self; and in that degree of protection which restrains persecution: but if exclusion from places of power or trust be deemed a restraint on difference of opinion, this can no more be inconsistent with the rules of a particular state or society, than it can be contrary to national right that the master of a family should give a preference to servants of his own religious persuasion.

The writer has treated his subject with a degree of calm and sober reasoning not often to be found in controversial writings. We cannot, however, pronounce his reasoning to be convincing, or to the present point, the question and the ground being totally changed since that application of the Dissenters, as appears from their own writings; not to mention that Dr. K. even then held out a language of menace unworthy his office and prejudicial to his cause. (Vindication of the Dissenting Ministers, 1772.)

The author of this Inquiry was a dissenting minister at Shrewsbury, where he died, Nov. 7, 1789, aged 75. The second edition is dated 1773, when the Dissenters applied to Parliament and were relieved. To this third edition is prefixed an introductory preface, containing some account of the author, by Dr. Kippis; but so little variation is made in the work itself, that Bishop Law is still spoken of as the present Bishop of Salisbury; and we are apt to suspect this is only an unfold surplus of the pamphlet.

68. *An Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration, the Degree in which they are admitted by our Laws, and the Reasonableness of the late Ap-*

* It is well Dr. Price does not hear this.

69. *A Dialogue between Bishop Hoadly and Bishop Sherlock, on the Corporation and Test Acts.*

THE advertisement sets forth, that it is “collected from the writings of these
“two

“two eminent prelates of our church
 “on the subject, and thrown into this
 “form, in order to render the contro-
 “versy more familiar, and to bring in-
 “to one point of view what may be ga-
 “thered from the writings themselves,
 “wherein the substance of it may be
 “found. The controversy itself is up-
 “wards of seventy years standing, and
 “yet it contains all that has been re-
 “cently advanced on this interesting
 “topic. The editor endeavouring only
 “to make each party speak his own
 “language, if it should answer the pur-
 “pose of supplying any one, upon the
 “discussion of this important question,
 “with an easy answer to what may be
 “urged by the appellants in favour of a
 “repeal of the act, his end will be an-
 “swered. Nothing better, he is verily
 “persuaded, can be said than has al-
 “ready been said on the subject by that
 “able advocate for the Established
 “Church, and one of its brightest or-
 “naments, Bishop Sherlock.”

The following argument, urged by
 his Lordship, applies very forcibly to
 the present case: “If peace and security
 “of conscience will not satisfy, without
 “power and authority in the state, it
 “ought to be no offence to them to be
 “told that we owe a regard to our own
 “consciences as well as theirs, and that,
 “though we rejoice in their liberty, we
 “see no reason to part with our own
 “security.”

70. *A Letter to the People called Quakers, on
 the probable Consequences to them of a Repeal
 the Corporation and Test Acts.*

Endeavours to engage these peaceful
 people on the side of the Establishment,
 by alarming them with an idea that,
 should the Dissenters get into places of
 power and trust, the Quakers, who are,
 and still wish to be, exempted from such
 offices, may be compelled to commute
 by pecuniary fines.

71. *A Scourge for the Dissenters; or, Noncon-
 formity unmasked: occasioned by the Applica-
 tion intended to be made, this Session of Par-
 liament, for the Repeal of the Corporation and
 Test Acts; with Animadversions on Dr.
 Price's Sermon preached at the Old Jewry
 Meeting-house, Nov. 4, 1789, in an Ad-
 dress to both Houses of Parliament. By an
 Ecclesiastic.*

A striking picture of Nonconformity
 is here drawn in its proper colours, and
 just strictures made on the sermon re-
 ferred to. The writer observes, that

GENT. MAG. March, 1790.

the doctrines, more than the ceremo-
 nies, of the church are now objected to.
 In proof of this, we have good autho-
 rity to say, that an ecclesiastic of the Es-
 tablished Church has been admitted into
 a Nonconformist's pulpit, in the full pon-
 tifical garb. It is further well observed
 in this Scourge, that the Dissenters are
 forced to go back to the years 1715 and
 1745, for proofs of their loyalty; they
 cannot bring them of later date, and in
 times within memory, when they fo-
 mented the American rebellion.—A-
 gainst the complaint of unequal provi-
 sion in the Church, the writer asks, how
 come so many applications to be made
 continually to the Bishops for ordination,
 and many more by hundreds than can
 be admitted? He answers, that the real
 cause of the want of employment among
 the inferior clergy arises from the num-
 ber ordained on false titles, who, conse-
 quently, must be destitute very soon af-
 ter the ordination is over. As a re-
 medy, he proposes a cessation of ordina-
 tion till those already ordained are em-
 ployed, unless the candidate bring a
 presentation to a living; or that none be
 in future ordained who had not either
 immediately a presentation to a living,
 or remotely, after the death of the pre-
 sent incumbent.

72. *The Test Laws defended. A Sermon, preached
 in St. Philip's Church at Birmingham, on
 Sunday, January 3, 1790; with a Preface,
 containing Remarks on Dr. Price's Revolution
 Sermon, and other Publications. By George
 Croft, D.D. late Fellow of University Col-
 lege, Vicar of Arncliffe, Master of the Gram-
 mar-school in Breeewood, and Chaplain to the
 Earl of Elgin.*

DR. C. is author of “*Cursory Obser-
 vations chiefly respecting Dr. Priestley,*”
 and a set of Bampton Lectures. In this
 preface he brings proofs of vulgarity,
 virulence, and malignity in Dr. Price's
 Sermon, detects the wavering politics of
 certain patriot members of parliament,
 and concludes with a good observation
 from Pindar, that “it is more easy for
 “the weak to shake the state; but to re-
 “fettle it, requires an interposition no-
 “thing less than divine.” The text is
 from 2 Tim. ii. 21; and the Sermon
 contains severe, but not less true, stric-
 tures on the modern Nonconformists,
 and that *laxative bigotry*, as it is called
 (p. 29), which they have substituted to
 the antient puritanical severity. “This
 “bigotry, by annexing no guilt to reli-
 “gious opinions, has given a sanction
 “to

“to such an inundation of licentious
 “comment on the word of GOD, that
 “it is a shame to recite what is daily
 “delivered in public.”—P. 33. “The
 “sarcastms which are daily re-echoed
 “from the Dissenters against human
 “authority and human inventions have
 “a tendency to unhinge the mind, to
 “introduce that general uncertainty,
 “instability, and absurdity of opinion,
 “which preclude, in civil concerns, a
 “steady enquiry after truth, and would
 “introduce new principles, such as nei-
 “ther we nor our fathers ever admit-
 “ted.”—Dr. C. calls on “the wise and
 “honest Churchmen to declare, with-
 “out rancour, what is to be known of
 “the Dissenters in the several places
 “where they abound, as an antidote to
 “the poison they are continually deal-
 “ing out, or a refutation of those bold
 “assertions and resolutions which they
 “circulate through the kingdom.”

72. *Observations on the Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters, N^o II. by the Author of the First Number. Dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*

THIS writer, whom we have before reviewed (see last month, p. 148), begins his Second Observations with drawing the portraits of the great leaders of the Dissenters, one of whom labours as hard to throw down the fences of civil government as the other those of Christianity. He then proceeds to state the weakness of their pretensions, grounded on no better foundation than *avarice* and *ambition*; the inconsistency of their conduct in different parts of the kingdom; their perverse zeal in celebrating the *Revolution*, which *established the Test*; their appointment of *delegates* to be assembled in the metropolis, &c. This plain statement of facts, worth a thousand arguments, concludes with a comparison between our happy establishments, in church and state, and those of other nations of Europe.

73. *Test against Test; or, A View of the Measures proposed in the Resolutions of the Dissenters to remove all Tests by imposing one of their own upon every Candidate for a Seat in the House of Commons at the next General Election.*

“OUT of thine own mouth will I
 “judge thee,” is the language of this collection of quotations from the resolutions of the Dissenters of Devonshire, Devizes, Manchester, Suffolk, Cambridge, London, Warrington, Lanca-

shire and Cheshire, Somerset, and Bolton.

74. *Public Documents declaratory of the Principles of the Protestant Dissenters, and proving that the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts was earnestly desired by King William the Third and King George the First, and also by many respectable Members of the Church of England, of high Rank and Situation, both in Church and State, during their Reigns.*

THE preface to this collection contains nothing but what has been said and answered an hundred times already; and the collection consists of King William's speech, 1688, and the two protests of the Lords on the rejection of the bill brought in that session; the petition from the city of London, 1689; Archbp. Tenison's speech on the bill against occasional conformity, 1704; the Lords protest against the Schism-bill, 1714; the address of the House of Commons, and the King's answer, as also to the address of the Dissenters, 1715 and 1717, which merely imply protection and indemnification for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1715; the addresses from Wycomb and Aylesbury, 1717, expressing their wish to unite the Protestants of these kingdoms against the rebels; the Duke of Bolton's speech, as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to the Parliament, 1719, in consequence of which was passed an act for rendering Protestant Dissenters more useful and capable of supporting the Protestant interest in that kingdom, and exempting them from certain penalties; the address of the Protestant Dissenting-ministres, 1722 and 1727, and the King's answer, promising protection. This abstract of these *Documents* shews what is pressed-in to the service of a present interest.

To these *Documents* may be opposed *Episcopal Opinions*, &c. reviewed before, p. 248.

75. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops of England, pointing out the only sure Means of preserving the Church from all Dangers that now threaten it. By an Upper-Graduate.*

IF, as this upper-graduate (we suppose of the new academical institution at Hackney) affirms, the kingdom of Christ be not of this world, how came Dr. P., in a late celebrated essay on the love of our country, to assert so roundly the contrary, or that it is not the religion of the King, Lords, and Commons, that forms our constitution, when the Act of Settlement expressly declares the contrary? But these people are above
 reading

reading Blackstone, or any writers on statute-law, or admitting the champions of Christianity of the last century among members of an Established Church. And yet where are they to be found among the Dissenters? We might answer the Upper-graduate's upbraidings, that the Church of England treats *his* party too much like a step-mother, and as Sarah treated Ishmael and his mother, for which, by the way, she had divine and special authority; we might, we say, answer, that the Church of England does not want to be taught that she is to embrace undutiful and rebellious children with that tenderness which she shews to her natural and dutiful children.—But the Legislature, without the Bishops, Deans, or Chapters, has already determined the question, and refused to trust its authority in any other hands than those it is already lodged in.

*** Thus have we, at last, gone through the very numerous publications which the important question has produced; a very few of which can outlive the present hour, and that only by being bound-up, to keep the jarring atoms of the heterogeneous mass together. If it were possible for us, as members of our excellent constitution, to admit the claim of RIGHT to enjoy places of trust and authority, from which the Legislature of this kingdom has the right, which it exercises, to exclude persons under certain disqualifications, the *time* for bringing the question forward, and the *intemperate warmth* discovered in the discussion, betray *views* which we cannot help thinking worthy the attention of Government. The Great Senate of the Nation, unawed by any considerations held out to them, have asserted that independence worthy the representatives of a free people. The question has been decided by laymen in the House of Commons, where ecclesiastical influence cannot be supposed to have added the weight of a feather to the preponderating scale. It has been decided by a majority composed of all parties, consequently not at the mandamus of a Minister; and the *call* was too well attended to be deemed the call of any other influence than that of right reason and sound policy. In this decision we sincerely hope all the different classes of Dissenters will acquiesce, and dismiss the controversy; and, as we hold ourselves bound to pray for the peace of our Jerusalem, we will indulge the pleasing hope, that she “will

“long be builded as a city that is compact together,” and that “Peace shall be long within, as well as without, her walls, and prosperity within her palaces.”

76. *The essential Deity of the Messiah, and the great Importance of that Article of the Christian Faith to every conscientious Member of the Church of England considered, in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, January 24, 1790, being the first Sunday in Hilary Term. By C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

THE writer of the Letter reviewed in p. 247, would call this the quintessence of Calvinism. See a different opinion of the text (1 Tim. iii. 16) in Dr. Woide's Preface to his edition of the Alexandrian New Testament, reviewed by us in vol. LVI. p. 486.—Mr. de C. concludes with some pointed strictures on the reformers of our day, and an apostrophe to the members of the Established Church.

77. *Religion and Loyalty the grand Support of the British Empire: A Sermon delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, January 30, 1790, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, &c. By C. E. de Coetlogon, M.A. Chaplain to the Mayoralty.*

FROM Acts xvii. 7. the preacher takes occasion to describe the spiritual kingdom of Christ, and then defines the British government, and the duty of its subjects.—For this, and his two preceding discourses, Mr. de C. has been handsomely complimented with a purse of 50 guineas from the Corporation.

78. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-Church of Westminster, on Saturday, January 30, 1790, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom. By John Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*

TEXT, 1 Chron. xxix. 11. An excellent discourse, and calculated to answer the best of principles, by a review of the horrors of the last age, and their motives, and concluding with a proper improvement of those events, and exhortations to a contrary conduct. When his Lordship complimented the Protestant Dissenters of the present day with observing, p. 14, that, “while they are made easy by the free exercise of their respective modes of worship, may we not reasonably expect, whatever further claims are sometimes urged by individuals, that the body in general are well inclined to return due obedience ‘for protection’ the resolutions of the London Convention passed.

79. *Complete Refutation of Dr. Price, in answer to the Observations, &c. on his Revolution sermon, by Anti-Price.*

All that we possibly comprehend in this strange pamphlet, is that by a list of 30 shires and boroughs that send representatives to parliament, and at which 52850 persons voted; “thirty elections were determined by a major-

“rity of 1644, or nearly by 3 in 100 votes, and even these elections were “not uniformly decided in favour of “the same political party.”

* * * P. 59. Dr. Price, in the third edition of his Sermon, has *omitted* the obnoxious epithets on Methodism, and *softened* the whole.

N. B. Mr. Franklin's “Travels” next month.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent says, “Surely the subscription for the family of Major Cairnes, vol. LIX. p. 1209, could never be 20,000 Pounds, even in the East-Indies. Was it not Rupees?—The title of *ESQUIRE*, he adds, so indiscriminately applied, that people do not know their friends under the description; Mr. Ford (p. 1200) was a Hatter; Mr. Lane (p. 1202) an Attorney, and a very respectable one.

UCALEGON must be sensible that it is not in our power to determine whether the English Sermon which Mr. L. printed be exactly conformable to what he preached in French; nor is it of much consequence, as from the printed sermon alone the publick at large can judge. We shall dismiss the subject, hinting only to UCALEGON that it would have been but CIVIL in him to have paid the postage.

Our best thanks are certainly due to our old acquaintance and friend COMMON SENSE, for his very favourable opinion of our REVIEWERS; but, upon the most mature consideration of what he objects to in an article that has past under their notice, p. 49, we cannot help being of opinion that what they say of the general TENOR of the piece was meant as a compliment, whatever becomes of the STYLE.—We respect the liberal motives on which the Sermon was preached and published; and wish success to the institution.

A Correspondent, in answer to W. C. understands that no method has yet been hit upon to preserve the plumage of birds after death. The quills become corroded by insects, and the plumage drops off without the quill losing its hold of the skin.

SCRUTATOR says, “The Editors of the late edition of Chambers's “Dictionary” would do well to consider, whether about every two years it would not be of service to the publick, and of use to themselves, to publish addenda of new improvements.”

Prefixed to many pictured genealogies of most of the Old Bibles in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, two Owls are represented holding burning torches.—By this it was designed that Mr. Broughton, the principal author of them, had given the greatest light in that business.—Owls are the supporters of the arms of his family. W. H. R.

W. H. REID observes, that the following couplet in Creech's “*Lucretius*” seems to have escaped the notice of nearly a century

of criticism!—As a consolation against the fears of death, towards the conclusion of the third book, after mentioning that even Epicurus died; he adds, as an Apotheosis, That man of wit whom other men outshone As far as *meaner stars* the mid-day sun. How do meaner stars outshine the Sun?

ANTIQUARIUS asks, “Whence originated the custom at Westminster school, of the under-clerk of the college entering on Shrove Tuesday into the school, and, preceded by the Beadle and the other officers, of throwing a large pancake over the bar, which divides the upper from the under school? Or, if this question is of such a local nature as to admit of an answer from no one—Whence originated the custom of eating pancakes on Shrove Tuesday?”

A Correspondent recommends it to those whom it may concern, to fence well the old neglected coal or other deep pits. It is greatly to be feared that many unhappy persons, having lost their way in a dark night, and wandering on the commons where those pits usually are, may at some time have fallen into them, and miserably perished.

The same benevolent Correspondent observes, that in frosty weather, when the streets are very slippery, many bad accidents may be prevented by chalking well the bottom of our shoes. It perhaps would be better to paste woollen cloth upon the soles and heels.

It will give us pleasure when we are able to accommodate G. L.

We heartily thank S. H. of Islington.

It is really with reluctance that we omit the letters of CHOREPISCOPUS and of our worthy Friend at HINCKLEY. On any other subject we shall be happy to hear from them; but that on which they have now addressed us it is full time to dismiss. The substance of both their arguments will be found in our next, in an excellent speech by Mr. TOULMIN.

ANTHONY PASQUIN's “Postscript” shall be properly attended to next month.

MR. GREENE's view of TAMWORTH; Gen. MONK's house; and the Drawings sent by A. M. T. from DUBLIN.—The List of Regimental Surgeons—ΦΙΛΗΠΠΟΣ—R. N. on Bp. Taylor—A. on the Improvement of Agriculture.—J. G.—R. C.—NUNC VIGORN.—Z. P. F.—The Six Letters sent by HOMO, &c. &c. are intended for our next.

DAVUS, STEAN CHAPEL, &c. very soon.

ODE for the Anniversary of the Medical Society, written by GEORGE WALLIS, M. D. and F. M. S. and set to musick by Mr. PERCY.

CHORUS:

HARK the Lyre!
He comes!
Apollo comes!

Sound, sound his praise, Galenic sons!
Resound his fame, ye lofty domes!
And now to him your annual tribute pay,
To him, great God of Physick;—God of Day.

DUET—*Mess. Gore and Sedgwick.*

When burning Fever rushes thro' each vein
Pierces each nerve with agonizing pain;
He bids his Sons the cooling stream supply,
Curb the wild sense, and calm the mad'ning eye.

When Dropsy chills, and deluges the frame,
And tott'ring Palsy damps the vital flame;
He arms his Sons to clear th' obstructed way,
And bring th' expiring Mortal into day.—

Chorus.

Hark the Lyre, &c.

DUET and CHORUS—*Mess. Stevens, Gore, Pearce, and Sedgwick.*

When furious Mania seiz'd the best of Kings,
And loud complaint thro' all the Empirerings;
He, as a second PYTHO, headlong hurl'd
The Monster down, and joy'd a weeping world—

States, nations, kingdoms, bend before his shrine;

Nay, worlds confess his art, his power divine—
'Tis Heav'n's best gift, pursu'd on Nature's plan,
God's grand præsidium, 'gainst the ills of man.

Chorus.

Hark the Lyre, &c.

“Next e'en to God, the Coan * Chieftain flood,
“Who stemm'd by art Disease's noisome flood:
“And, lo! Pandora shunts dismay'd her eyes,
“Like this, where medic temples awful rise”—

TRIO.—*Mess. Stevens, Gore, and Sedgwick.*

Long may it flourish—pour its blessings down,
And all its Sons with rosy honours crown;
Who clad in science, spread their latest breath,
Man, sick'ning man, to guard from pain and death.

Pursue—pursue the race, so well begun,
With zeal, with vigor, thro' each winding run,
Ne'er quit the path, our antient Father trod—
The joy of man—the honour of his God—

Chorus.

Hark the Lyre, &c.

VERSES by Mr. KYNASTON. (See p. 236.)

ROGERUM HOLT, militem
Sub invicto duce Cumbriae

In prælio Fontenoyensi pro patriâ dimicantem
Missile ferum, ferrum petit horridum.

* Hippocrates.

Dii boni! boni quid evenit!

Resurgit tutus!

Instanti morti resistit *Clavis*,

Resistit et ipse *Culter*.

Sic quos Deorum defendunt numina,

Res quæque protegunt levissimæ;

Recedunt tela, recedunt flammæ,

Pro muro habetur *Virtus*.

Hæc chara chari fratris

Præsidia ac columina

Fortunæ, forti *Fortunæ*

Votivum dedicat honorem

HENRICUS HOLT.

1745.

The same Thought attempted in English.

AT Britain's, Britain's dread alarms,

The Hero's bosom beats to arms;

To arms th'intrepid Hero flies,

And ev'ry messenger of Death defies.

But ah! at *Fontenoy* he falls;

The hero falls, and feels a dang'rous wound:

Yet, Gods! good Gods! he soon recalls

His genial ardour at the trumpet's sound.

That martial sound recalls his quiv'ring flame
To blaze anew, and animate his frame.

Thus when the Guardian Angels deign
Man, reptile creature, to preserve from death;

Ev'n *Flames* give way, ev'n *Bullets* feign,

To pay obedience to his sov'reign breath.

Or should they arrogantly glide,

And arrogantly graze his side;

A very *key*, a pois'nous *knife*,

Would change its nature, and preserve his life.

Preserv'd, blest miracle! by *virtue's* shield,
He braves the ruthless war, and treads the
deathful field.

These tutelary reliques, guardians dear

Of my much dearer brother's fate,

With pious heart, with awful fear,

To *Fortune's* sacred shrine I bring,

A votive grateful offering,

Goddebs benign! accept my vows tho' late.

J. KYNASTON, *Oxon*, Feb. 4, 1747.

HORACE, Book I. ODE V.

Tuis multâ gracilis, &c.

W HAT youth, laid on a rosy bed,
With odours flowing round his head,
In a cool grot does you care?

For whom do you, deluding Fair!

Adjust your head, and plait your hair,

And so genteely dress?

Alas! how often will he find

The various motions of your mind

Unsettled, unsedate!

View frowns, subservient to your wiles,

Supplant your momentary smiles;

And curse his cruel fate!

Who now enjoys at large your charms,

And, melting in your circling arms,

Believes your love sincere?

The hope, you ne'er will from him part,

Foments the passions of his heart,

And banishes despair.

Unhappy

Unhappy youths! unhappy they,
Your unsuspected arts betray!

In Neptune's temple view
A votive tablet and a vest,
By me suspended as a test
Of my escape from you.

Nottingham, March 3.

G. W.

To Mrs. B——, on the death of her Spaniel.

*Dido verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat extinctum.* *Æn. VI. 456.*

HARMONIOUS sounds the distant gale,
Its notes now nearer float on air,
In words like these they sweet bewail
The lifeless fav'rite of the fair;

"Thy Mistress must thy loss deplore,
And grieve her Dido is no more.

Decent the verdant sods arise,
Safely to guard thy poor remains,
No eye the pitying tear denies,
While sad the plaintive Muse complains;
Thy Mistress must her loss deplore,
And grieve her Dido is no more.

O'er them thy merits she will write
In tender lines, which friendly flow,
In grief with her we'll all unite.
When from those lines, we true shall know,
Thy Mistress must thy loss deplore,
And grieve her Dido is no more.

What Spaniel e'er was blest'd like thee!
While o'er thy grave Marcella bends,
And drops a tear, the swains agree
A clay-cold fav'rite has her friends.
With her thy loss they all deplore,
And grieve her Dido is no more."

EMOLA.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1789.

THE following elegant lines were written on the death of the Rev. MOORE MEREDITH*, B. D. Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Mr. H. F. SOAME, student of that College; and fixed upon the pall of the deceased, according to the custom of that Society.

"Sons of the world, who view with scornful eyes

The grave in which sequester'd Science lies;
Who mock the student's toils, or mark them
Or deem he labours but to be forgot, [not,
Exists awhile within the cloister's gloom,
Then sinks unheeded to an humble tomb!
Come, ye who proudly scorn the pedant's
boast, [most!

Here weep the talents which you honour
Know, that there sleeps on this lamented bier
All that might well have grac'd your gayer
sphere;

Wit, that to dulness only gave offence,
And learning's store subservient still to sense:
The sportive fancy, and the hum'rous vein,
Which numbers imitate, but few attain:

* See GENT. MAG. 1789, p. 1056.

Quick to conceive, and ready to express,
The clear conception in its happiest dress;
Fire, that with seventy winters snow could
wage

Successful war, and melt the frost of age.
Mourn him ye gay, for you had sure approv'd
Whom *Yorick* honoured, and *Eugenius** lov'd;
Refuse the decent tribute, if you can,
Due to the Wit, the Scholar, and the Man!
Or, if ye own the luxury of woe,
Here let the graceful weakness freely flow!

To you, whose board his mirth was wont
to cheer,

Who lov'd the raillery you could not fear†;
To you, alas! while Mem'ry holds her seat,
Shall the weak Muse superfluous praise repeat:
Vain were th'appeal to every social breast,
While he shall most regret who knew him
best."

THE PALACE OF ISTAKER.

(Concluded from p. 163.)

WHILST yet I liv'd, I fill'd a lofty
throne,
"The wealth, the wisdom of the East my own;
"On my right hand twelve thousand seats of
gold [told;
"Grave Prophets fill'd, to hear my proverbs
"And on my left an equal band appear'd,
"Who, thron'd on silver, my decisions heard,
"My people flourish'd; I subdued my foes,
"My tow'ring palace to the skies arose;
"To the Most High I rear'd a stately fane,
"Nor did he the imperfect work disdain;
"But mov'd by restless wishes more to know,
"I scorn'd the Wisdom of the world below.
"To Pharaoh's daughters fatal trust was giv'n,
"Fire I ador'd, and all the host of Heav'n:
"Asham'd of scenes, where once respect I
knew, [drew;
"From the blest'd city, blushing, I with-
"The Genii, then obedient to my call,
"Rear'd Istaker's stupendous magic wall;
"The watch-tow'rs from the terrace shone
afar,
"Each watch-tow'r sacred to a different star.
"Mankind to rule, did not my pride suffice;
"The Genii own'd me than themselves more
wife;

* STERNE and HALL, both of Jesus College, and intimate friends of Mr. MEREDITH.

† It was once observed to Mr. M. that the box he was using for snuff was large enough to contain the freedom of a corporation — to which he replied, Possibly it may Sir; but I think it would scarcely hold your freedom.—A person who gave Mr. M. some printed sermons, inquired what he had done with them? "Why really friend," said he, "they are St. Anthonized, I have sent them a-preaching to the fishes." (N. B. the necessary-house is over the river Cam.)

"Like

" Like these, who round me their offences
 " weep, [" sleep;
 " I thought the eye of Heav'n was clos'd in
 " When all at once its thunders roll'd around,
 " My structures burst, my turrets strew'd
 " the ground;
 " All Nature shook—yes, Nature shook with
 " fear, [here;
 " Till the foul cause was struck, and rooted
 " Yet not, like all the rest, of hope bereft,
 " One distant comfort to my soul is left.
 " In pity for some good before I fell,
 " My Guardian-angel has vouchsaf'd to tell
 " That when yon cataract shall cease to flow,
 " Then, and ah! not till then, shall cease my
 " woe;
 " But, till that hour, what unrelenting smart!
 " What cruel flames consume my erring
 " heart!"

He said, his hands in humble pray'r he rais'd:
 The Caliph shudd'ring, now with horror gaz'd;
 For, thro' his bosom as the crystal clear,
 He saw his heart all wrapt in flames appear.
 Silence alone at first his dread express'd,
 Th' affrighted fair sunk trembling on his breast.
 At length to horror rous'd by waking sense,
 He shrieking cry'd, " O! Demon, take me
 " hence! [" forego,
 " Where hast thou brought me? I my hopes
 " Thy gifts relinquish,—let me scape this
 " woe!"

" Does there no mercy, Mahomet, remain?"
 " None, Vathek, none," the fiend return'd
 again. [" Despair,
 " Thou fought'st the realms of Vengeance and
 " Threw off thy prophet, and he leaves thee
 " there. [" burn:
 " Soon shall thy kindled heart like others
 " The votaries of Eblis ne'er return;
 " Yet a few days enjoyment shall be thine,
 " Employ them well, on heaps of gold recline.
 " Command at will th' infernal potentates,
 " Range at thy pleasure subterranean states,
 " Thy boundless curiosity extend;
 " No bar shall stop thee, no repulse offend.
 " But, when each doubt is to thy wish ex-
 " plain'd, [" gain'd."

" Think not such knowledge is too dearly
 He said, and rising thro' the dusky air
 Malicious laugh'd, and left them to despair.
 Struck with a deep, unutterable woe, [flow.
 No sound they breathe, no tear had pow'r to
 They hand in hand the fatal dome forsake:
 Without design their random course they take;
 Each portal opens as they turn that way;
 The prostrate Genii ask but to obey;
 Each reservoir of wealth is full in view,
 But wish of wealth or power no more they
 knew:

With equal apathy the songs they heard,
 And saw the sumptuous feast in vain prepar'd.
 Thro' the long galleries, still wand'ring, roam,
 And only fly from the tremendous dome;
 For still in thought the Prophet's voice they
 hear,

The Demon's words still thunder in their ear;

Myriads like them thro' the funereal gloom
 In ceaseless torture rove from room to room;
 Their looks too plain their burning hearts be-
 tray,

Each from his fellow sufferer turns away:
 They too avoid the rest, and trembling wait
 The hour when they must share an equal fate.
 The wretched Princess first impassion'd cry'd,
 " What! shall I ever wish to quit thy side?
 " Shall this right hand, fix'd steady on my heart,
 " Quit thy fond grasp, and from thy pressure
 " part? [" breast."
 " O! give some comfort to my woe-struck
 " Comfort!" the Caliph cry'd, " is for the
 " blest;

" Yet from thy face can e'er my eyes retire,
 " Nor drink from thine long draughts of
 " sweet desire?"

But, as he spoke, he felt his words were vain;
 He saw in all his own approaching pain;
 Conscious of misery, expecting more!
 Abject with pow'r! poor midst unbounded
 store!

At length, from the cold icy vaults of death,
 There rose a blast of pestilential breath:
 A solemn voice was heard beneath the floor;
All is accomplish'd, and ye hope no more.
 At once, they sep'rate with convulsive start,
 Each right hand fix'd upon the kindled heart.
 In those bright eyes, with Vathek's soul en-
 gag'd,

Now burnt Revenge, and fiery Passion rag'd;
 While in his looks, where once reign'd
 am'rous care,

She saw fix'd Hatred, Malice, and Despair;
 Flying each other, yet disturb'd alone,
 Seeking repose which never can be known,
 Single midst millions, who as lonely roam,
 Ceaseless they wander thro' the spacious dome.
 Such was the punishment in former times
 Of passions unrestrain'd, and Vathek's crimes.
 Such is, and such shall be in time to come,
 Of blind Ambition the appointed doom;
 The end of those, who, lur'd by Pleasure, run
 Thro' flow'ry paths by which they are undone;
 Of those, who scorn the surer influence
 Of laws design'd to govern human sense;
 Who, madly pleas'd, and ignorantly proud,
 Despise the wisdom to mankind allow'd,
 And, taking erring Reason for their guide,
 Aspire to know what God to man deny'd.
 When form'd of clay the hapless wretch he
 made,

Who soon, too soon, his Maker disobey'd,
 And, on the world entailing foul disgrace,
 With thirst of *useless* knowledge curs'd his
 race.

S O N N E T

TO CONFUSION*.

ALL hail, thou wond'rous hodge-podge,
 quaint Confusion,
 Whose voice, (mark! scriptural allusion!)

* Extracted from an address to the president
 and members of a debating society held in
 Birmingham.

Was first attain'd on Shinar's ample plain;
Where the rude sons of men, assuming pow'r,
Strove, vainly strove, to rear a monstrous
Whereby to clamber up to fame. [tow'r,

Whether we mark thee sportive at that gate
Where flew thy silver streams, old Father
Or mid society of *Free Debate*. [Thames,
Where noise and jargon oft proclaims
Thy might irrefutable; Hail, all Hail!
Thee the Muse offers tributary praise,
Tho' stale, [stinging bays!
And crown thee with a wreath—of ever-

SONNET.

WHAT theme, my friend, can give
the human soul
Its absolute content, thro' youth, thro' age;
By day, by night the same, till the last page
Of life's recording volume close the whole?
Philosophy—who range'st Nature's bounds,
Whose glance from earth to highest Heav'n
ascends,
The Stars to compass tho' thy art pretends,
An atom's form thy keenest sight confounds.
The charms of harmony want sense's aid,
The statue's dumb—tho' e'en to breathe
it seem,
The Poet's fiction's but an airy dream,
The painter's mimic life a shadow's shade.
Ah! 'tis Religion only can inspire
Content, and satisfy the soul's desire.

H. NOSWAL.

THE TEAR, A SONNET,

Addressed to a beloved young Lady.

TELL me, lov'd Fair, why drops, the pearly
tear?
Say, does misfortune wound thy tender breast,
Where goodness dwells, to give a moment's
pain
To her I love with passion most sincere?
Ah! if it does, and you should be oppress'd,
No earthly joy to me can e'er remain;
Nor is it like when you, lov'd, must know
Unceasing anguish or tormenting woe; [the ill
Which Heaven may soothe, and kind remove
In giving comfort to a worthy heart;
That it again with sorrow ne'er may fill,
By any cause that mis'ry can impart;
But long in peace and happiness remain
To my true wish, nor may it be in vain.

Nov. 10.

E———N.

*Lines written after seeing Mrs. JORDAN play
Sir HARRY WILDAIR.*

SWEET child of Nature, 'orn for pleasures,
Deck'd with Thalia's dearest treasures,
Arm'd with smiles all hearts to gain,
With Love and Laughter in thy train;
While with every changing scene
Fresh graces deck thy comic mien,
Thy wild notes sweetly thrill the heart,
By Nature taught, disdaining art.

No labour'd sounds distort thy face,
All's done with Nature's simple grace.

A. W.

Ερως πλεως.

IN AMOREM ALATUM*.

*An Epigram from the Greek of EUBULUS, a
Poet of the MIDDLE Comedy.*

CUR volucres alas dat pictor ineptus amor?
Certè amor hand levis est, ut mea
corda docent.

Aut alas vides nullas, aut non habet ulla,
Sin poterit fugere ah! me, procul aufugiat.

SONNET.

MARY! whom I with genuine ardour
love, [strain
What lay impassion'd, or what rapt'rous
Shall I, the humblest of the Muse's train,
Elicite from my artless lyre, to prove,
That, faithful as the magnet to the pole,
Which guides the sea-men o'er his watery
way, [ray,
And pure as radiant Truth's resplendent
Passion for thee inflames my ardent soul?
When Cynthia's silver beams illumine the sky,
As late I wander down the winding vale,
And lend my sighs to swell the passing gale,
Fancy presents thy lovely image nigh.
Ah! cheer'd awhile, I hail the vision gay,—
But soon Despair resumes his gloomy sway!

Com. Ebor.

JUNIUS.

SONNET. TO SPRING.

GLAD season, redolent of pure delight,
Whose genial power diffuses health
around, [ground,
And scatters fragrance o'er the laughing
While Zephyr whispers joy,—in thee unite,
Whate'er can soothe the soul, or charm the
fight.
For thee kind Nature opes her bounteous stores,
Attunes for thee each warbler's soul to love,
For thee displays her all-creative powers,
And decks with flow'rets gay the verdant
grove.
Hail then, O Spring! nor let thine ear disdain
The grateful offering of these humble lays;
By thee inspir'd, perhaps some youthful swain
In rapt'rous strains his happier voice shall
raise, [sweetest praise.
Or wake the trembling lyre to sounds of
Com. Ebor. JUNIUS.

* MR. CUMBERLAND has given an English translation of this Epigram in the first volume of his "Observers," where he has collected many curious specimens and fragments from the ancient and middle comedy of the Greeks, and promises to investigate the new comedy and Aristophanes with the same diligence. Perhaps some of your Correspondents would favour us with the original, from whence these lines are taken.

P. 163. In the verses to Mrs. BARBAULD, stanza 1. l. 3. read, "That, wak'd by Stella, charm'd" &c.—St. 4. l. 2. r. "books,"—St. 11. l. 3. r. "bless,"—St. 12. l. 2. r. "lowly."

F O R E I G N

A F F A I R S.

Particulars, collected from the Papers, respecting the last Illness and Death of the EMPEROR.

ON the 5th of February very unfavourable symptoms began to alarm his physicians, and the officers about the Court were observed to keep a profound silence concerning the state of his Majesty's health. They received their instructions respecting their different employments from Count Rosenberg.

On the 6th his Majesty was thought to be rather better. Dr. Querin, his first physician, was created a Baron; and, as a proof of his Majesty's confidence in his skill, received a present of ten thousand florins.

It was on the 7th that the Emperor was made fully acquainted with the danger of his disorder. It was on that day that the Emperor sent for Querin, and insisted on knowing the Doctor's real opinion of his case. The Doctor replied, with tears in his eyes, "Sire, your disorder is incurable."—The Monarch, seemingly not at all affected, said, "I have mighty affairs on my mind that I wish to settle. Do you think I may be able to hold out a few weeks longer?"—"Your Majesty may, it is *possible*," said the Doctor; "but such is the nature of your complaint, that I should conceal from your Majesty the truth, if I did not tell you, that, in cases like yours, the patients are every minute in danger of being carried off."—The Emperor, on hearing this, was silent for some moments. He then signed a dispatch which his Ministers had prepared for him. It was directed to his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany: the object was, to apprise his brother of his approaching dissolution, and to press his Highness's presence at Vienna. The dispatch was instantly sent off.

A short time after this interview, the Emperor seemed more composed, and inclined to rest.

He continued for some days in a state of great composure, did business with his five secretaries, rose in the morning, was dressed, and walked about; but his cough was frequently violent, and at those times he seemed in danger of suffocation.

On the 13th he received the Holy Sacrament in the Royal Apartments; at which time he called all his secretaries before him, spoke to each with great condescension, recommending fidelity in their several departments to his successor, and, as a proof of his approbation of their conduct to himself, ordered each a thousand ducats.

On the 14th he continued in the same state of contemplative serenity in which he had remained for some days before. But on the 15th he grew worse; and at eight in the morning, being thought by his physi-

cians to be in great danger, he received the *Extreme Unction*.

On the 16th he still continued struggling with death, as loth to leave a country convulsed and embarrassed as his dominions were, without being able to recommend to his successor any practicable plan for their arrangement.

On the 17th his favourite niece, the Archduchess Elizabeth, who did not expect to be delivered till March, being an eye-witness of the near approach of the Emperor's death, was suddenly taken in labour in the morning; at six in the evening she was seized with strong convulsions; at nine was delivered; and at six next morning expired.

The Emperor, who had a truly paternal affection for this amiable Princess, whom he himself had chosen as a fit consort for his nephew, was incessantly making enquiries after her health, after hearing she was in labour; and it was thought proper at last, that his Majesty's confessor should break to him the melancholy event, which probably accelerated his death by some hours.

His Majesty, the day after the death of the Archduchess, sent to the Countess de Chancos an order for 100,000 florins, as a mark of gratitude for the attention which she had shewn to this beloved Princess. The Countess had been at the head of her Royal Highness's household.

About the same time, finding death drawing near, his Majesty sent for Cardinal Migazi, Archbishop of Vienna. When he arrived, "My Lord," said the Emperor, "my life is drawing fast to an end: it is fit that I should die in Christian peace with all men. If I have offended you, I intreat your forgiveness; and through you the forgiveness of all mankind." "Sire," said his Eminence, with tears in his eyes, "the offences you have committed against man, your death will expiate. For those *accountable to God, God is merciful*. From ten o'clock at night on the 19th, till half after five on the 20th, his Majesty continued in the agonies of death, and at that hour expired, in the 49th year of his age, and in the 26th year of his reign as Emperor of the Romans, and the 10th as King of Hungary and Bohemia. He succeeded to the Imperial Crown, on the demise of his father Francis, the 18th of August, 1765; and to the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, on the death of his mother Maria Theresa, Nov. 29, 1780. His Majesty was first, to a Princess of Parma; and, again, to a Princess of Bavaria; but, having left no issue, the hereditary honours of his house devolve on his brother, Peter Leopold Joseph, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Two days before his death, he wrote

with his own hand a farewell letter to the Empress of Russia, who, it is said, lies dangerously ill. He wrote likewise to Prince Potemkin; as it is supposed, recommending peace.

The child of which the Archduchess was delivered was christened on the 28th of February, and named Elizabeth.

The death of the Emperor at this critical juncture, when peace was in a fair way of being concluded, is an event much to be deplored; for though it has yet produced no visible effect on the present political system, it must eventually be attended with much embarrassment.

The anxiety which his Majesty expressed, just before his death, respecting the interests of his ally the Empress of Russia, and the letter he wrote in his dying moments to Prince Potemkin, are proofs how much he had the settlement of the general tranquillity at heart, and how jealous he was, lest the conquests they had made should provoke new enemies, and that a new war should again involve his dominions in new calamities.

His ready acquiescence with the requisitions of his Hungarian subjects, and his forbearance to punish the Belgic insurgents in the Netherlands, are no less manifestations of his disposition for peace in his dying moments, than his rigorous edicts were formerly indications of his cruel thirst of war.

It is yet uncertain how far his successor, whose general character is the love of peace, may be prevailed upon to pursue the steps of his deceased brother.

It has generally been observed, that as *Power* paves the way, *Ambition* quickens its pursuit after grandeur and false glory. His Hungarian Majesty has already, in his memorial addressed to the United States, asserted his claim to the sovereignty of the Austrian Netherlands, and given them to understand, that no power on earth shall deprive him of his right while he can defend it. This memorial has increased the divisions that too generally prevailed among the different parties, whose cry for liberty was not so much for the equal enjoyment of that invaluable blessing, as for the power which each party hoped to enjoy of tyrannising over every other. In this distracted state they continue at present, while the war is still continued between the Turks and allies on the borders of the Danube.

Orsova is still in the hands of the Turks, and the Austrians are employed in re-fortifying Belgrade.

His Swedish Majesty is moving Heaven and Earth to be revenged of the Russians, for the disgrace brought upon his troops during the last campaign, while the Empress silently pursues her schemes of enlarging her dominions by new conquests, though already too extensive for her successors to govern, and too savage and hostile to live in peace among

themselves.

The treaty between the King of Prussia and the Republic of Poland has, it is said, met a check from the Polish Dyet, which refused its assent to the surrender of Dantzick, its chief port of commerce with all foreign states.

The affairs of France are still in disorder, and probably will be long so before they are regulated. What appears most interesting, we shall continue from time to time to relate.

After reading the minutes on February the 13th of the preceding assembly, the President announced a letter from Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans, which was as follows:

"Monsieur le President, *London, Feb. 10.*

"Having obtained leave of absence from the National Assembly on the 4th of October last, I have been employed since that time in the accomplishment of those objects entrusted to me by his Majesty, and have directed all my efforts to promote the advantage of the nation, and the glory of the King; but though at a distance from the scene of your deliberations, my heart and soul is present in your august Assembly, of which I esteem it my highest honour to be a member. And permit me to say, that I have anxiously attended to your laborious duties, and have always had the good fortune to find my own sentiments expressed in your decrees. I heartily coincide in those sentiments of love and respect repeatedly offered to his Majesty, who, without any attendants but his virtues, without any view but a sincere love of the people, united himself with the representatives of the nation, to strengthen that happy regeneration which will redound to the future glory and honour of France.

"It was natural that in that memorable day every Member of the Assembly should make public avowal of the principles of his conduct (see p. 167.) The only consolation I have, in not participating in such important services, is, that I have been not wholly useless to my country.

"In these circumstances, I entreat you to supplicate the Assembly on my part, that they would accept of my formal accession to the oath taken by the members on the 4th instant. I do therefore swear to be faithful to the *Nation, the Laws, and the King*; and to maintain to the utmost of my power the constitution decreed by the Assembly, and sanctioned by the King. By which I enforce, as far as in my power, the decree of the 4th instant.

"And I am happy to be in perfect unison with that body in sentiment and principles.

"I am, with respect, M. le President,

"Your very humble and obliged servant,

"L. P. J. D'ORLEANS,

"*Député à l'Assemblée Nationale.*"

Chatelet de Paris, Feb. 19. This morning, at eleven o'clock, M. de Favras received the judgement

judgement which condemned him to death : before the reading of the sentence, the Croix ed St. Louis was taken from him.

He frequently interrupted the reading of the sentence, by protestation of his innocence. After it was pronounced, M. Quatremere; one of his judges, said,—“ Your life is a sacrifice which you owe to the public safety and tranquillity ; I have no other consolation to give you than that which Religion offers, and this I exhort you to take.”

The Marquis replied, “ My greatest source of consolation is my innocence : I am the victim of the calumny of two villains ; and I deplore *your* lot (addressing himself to the spectators) if the testimony of two men be sufficient to condemn you to death. I demand the Curé de St. Paul for my Confessor.”

M. le Curé being arrived, he was shut up with the condemned till after two. During this time, he asked if he might not be unfettered for a moment ; and, on the refusal of the executioner, he sent to ask the same favour of the judge appointed to report the cause ; but it was refused.

At three o'clock he was conducted before the church of Notre Dame to make the *amende honorable* : he descended from the cart with much firmness ; and taking the printed sentence of his condemnation out of the hands of the Register, he said, with a loud voice, to the bye-standers, “ Harken to what I am going to read : the motives which dictated this sentence are wholly false : I am innocent, as it is true that I am going to appear before God ;” he then read aloud the arret. After this, re-ascending the cart, “ Conduct me,” said he, “ to the Hotel de Ville ; I will discover important secrets.”

At four o'clock he arrived at the Hotel de Ville. The Reporter of the cause then asked him if he had any declaration to make ? He replied, “ At this awful moment, ready to appear before God, I pardon the men who have accused me, against their own consciences, of a crime of which my soul is innocent : the refusal to hear those who might have unveiled the imposture, and convicted the false witnesses, was a reproach to the judges ; and if they had suffered themselves to be better informed, the frightful judgement which condemned the innocent man to death would not have sullied the lips that pronounced it, and the hands which signed it.”

He swore, in the presence of God, that neither in July, nor September, nor October, when he addressed himself to M. de St. Priest, had he ever held any conversation which had a reference to the accusations on which he was condemned. “ When I demanded,” said he, horses of M. de St. Priest, it was to ward off the dangers I saw the Royal Family exposed to ; I loved my King (a sentiment in which I shall die), and his situ-

ation affected me in the most lively manner.

“ On the occasion of the troubles which in November menaced the city of Paris, a noble personage of a house second in rank after that of our Princes, and attached to the Court by his State, sent for me, expressed his uneasiness for the King's safety, which was said to be threatened from all quarters ; desired me to get all the information I could of the disturbances in the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine ; and, knowing I was not rich, promised me a hundred louis for my trouble ; to furnish me with which sum, he appointed an interview the next morning in the King's apartments ; accordingly I went to the appointment, and the above nobleman was there, who, coming out of the King's Chamber, gave me the 100 louis in two papers. He did not say, in so many words, that the money came from his Majesty, but he gave me to understand as much.” He then made a long recital of every thing that he did in the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine, and of many circumstances relative to the 5th and 6th of October.

“ I entreat those,” said he, “ who hear me, and who may be touched with the relation I have made, to examine into the innocence of a man about to die, and lament him as a devoted victim, but a resigned one. All my conduct tended only to save the life of my King ; it has been the cause of my perishing on the scaffold ; but it leaves my soul in peace, and it sustains me in mine adversity. I lament the errors of Justice, as they may be in some measure attributed to the rumours credited by the people ; and which perhaps too, made my death desired. It has only caused me to render up my life a little sooner to the Eternal Being who gave it me, and who perhaps may grant me a personal recompence for the infamy of that punishment which terminates my days. I beg the judges to permit my confessors to take my body, that it may receive the sepulchre of the believers in the Apostolic and Roman faith, God having given me the grace to die in the sentiments of this faith, and with fidelity to my King, and to carry with me the hope, that the new Constitution of France will render the people of this empire as happy as I wish them to be. I am innocent ; but, since a victim was necessary, I am ready to expiate the crimes I have *not* committed, but of which the people believe me guilty.”

He refused to name the *great Lord* of whom he spoke, as well as two other persons he mentioned in his last testament ; of one he spoke as the intended *Constable* ; of the other as the intended successor to the *General of the national troops*. The personage he declared *not* to be the Comte de la Châtre, but of a rank superior.

Before his execution, he pulled out of his pocket twenty Louis, which he gave to his Confessor for his wife. He was executed at

eight o'clock in the evening. His family claimed his body, which was immediately interred in the parish church of St. Jean en Greve.

Feb. 28. A variety of plans having been submitted to the National Assembly, relative to the constitution and organization of the army, the following articles were *ultimately* decreed:

Art. I. That the King is the Supreme Head of the army.

II. That the army is chiefly intended for the defence of the country against foreign enemies.

III. That no foreign troops shall be permitted to enter the kingdom, nor be employed in the service of the State, but by virtue of an act of the Legislature, confirmed by the King's assent.

IV. That the necessary expence for the maintenance of the army shall be annually fixed by the Legislature.

V. That neither the Legislature, nor the Executive Power, shall stop any citizen from a right of admission to the several stations of the army.

VI. That every foldier, in actual service, shall preserve his dwelling-house, and exercise the rights and liberties of a citizen, notwithstanding his absence in the army, unless the decrees of the National Assembly determine otherwise, or if, at the period of his being chosen, he shall happen to be in garrison in the district where his dwelling-house lies.

VII. That every foldier who shall serve in the army during the uninterrupted space of sixteen years, without any imputation on his character, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of a citizen, and shall not be liable to any tax on his property.

VIII. That upon the 14th day of July, every year, the oath decreed by the National Assembly shall be administered to the army.

IX. That the Ministers and Agents of the War Department shall be responsible in the exercise of their several duties.

X. That the purchase and sale of Commissions in the army shall be abolished.

XI. The National Assembly decrees, That it is the province of the Legislature to settle, 1st, The sum necessary to be annually levied for the expences of the army. 2d, The number of troops to be raised. 3d, The pay of each rank. 4th, The rules of admission into the service, and the modes of advancement through all the ranks. 5th, The forms of enrollment, and the terms of engagement. 6th, The admission of foreign troops into the service of the State. 7th, The laws relative to military crimes and punishments.

The Assembly also decrees, That an Address be presented to the King, praying that his Majesty's investigations, relative to the formation and constitution of the army, shall be laid before them for their deliberation,

and the various objects relative to the executive power.

The Assembly charge the Committee of Constitution, and the Committee on Military Affairs, to lay before them their investigation, 1st. As to the duty of the military troops in the interior parts of the kingdom, and the connexion subsisting betwixt the army, the civil power, and the national militia. 2d, As to the formation and constitution of the military tribunals, their forms, &c. 3d, On the methods of recruiting and augmenting the military force in time of war, occasioned by the suppression of impressing soldiers.

The Assembly decrees, that, from the 1st of May next, the pay of French soldiers shall be raised to thirty-two deniers per day, the expenditure of which shall be afterwards settled by the executive power, when regulating the proportions of pay to the several ranks in the army.

March 4. On Tuesday the 2d, M. Goupilleau, from the Committee of Reports, read to the Assembly the complaints of the colonies subordinate to the island of St. Domingo; the result of which informs us, that one of the principal grievances of these colonies arises from the suppression of the Superior Council of Cape François, and its union to Port au Prince. Arrests and remonstrances without number have been issued reciprocally by the contending parties; but nothing like an intention of a total separation from France appears in their proceedings.

M. Gregoire was preparing to make a similar report on the affairs of the colony of Martinique; when M. de Lameth rose, and insisted that the proper place for discussing the affairs of the colonies, their disputes, their internal administration, and so forth, should be in a Committee to be chosen by the Assembly: he therefore moved, That a Committee of twelve members should be chosen for that purpose, with an instruction to report to the Assembly the result of their proceedings against Monday following; which motion was accordingly carried.

On Wednesday and Thursday the attention of the Assembly was engaged in the discussion of the remaining articles of the decree abolishing the feudal system: the result of which produced some additional articles, the object of which is to abolish every species of personal services due by the vassal to his lord. Others of the articles are explanatory and illustrative of former parts of the decree, and bear a reference thereto.

To Lord GEORGE GORDON, in the prison of Newgate, in England.

"SIR, Paris, Dec. 24, 1790.

"Annexed you will find the opinion of the Committee of Reports of the National Assembly: I have been unable to answer you sooner, because at the time you wrote to the Assembly, and when I was one of its Secretaries, it could not take cognizance of any particular

particular business, and had not then appointed a Committee of Reports: your papers, in the mean while, were deposited among the archives. M. Le President having since received your last letter, it having been communicated to the present acting Committee of Reports, of which I am President, the Committee ordered your former letters to be produced, and upon the examination of them, which one of its members has made, the Committee, upon his report, has determined, that as you are a foreigner, and detained in the prisons of England, it would be improper to deliberate upon the subject. Be assured, Sir, that I have greatly interested myself in your request, and that I am sincerely grieved, as well as the gentlemen of the Committee of Reports, at our inability to serve you.

"Believe me, with the most sincere attachment, Sir, your very humble, and very obedient servant,
GREGOIRE,

"President of the Committee."

"SIR, Paris, Feb. 24, 1790.

"The Committee of Reports of the National Assembly, having taken into consideration your last letter, and those of prior date, which you have addressed to the Assembly, was of opinion that there was no ground for deliberating on your request; and that, being a foreigner, and detained in the prisons of England, you should apply for redress to the tribunal of that kingdom that is able to afford it you.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, yours,

"GREGOIRE,

"President of the Committee."

*Lord George Gordon, in the Prison
of Newgate, in England."*

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, Nov. 28. Thursday a free conference was held at the king's House in Spanish Town, between the joint committees of the council and assembly, on the subject of the Slave Trade. The conference lasted from ten o'clock in the forenoon until near five in the afternoon, during which the debates were temperate, but animated, and indignant at the assertions of Mr. Wilberforce; in opposition to whose propositions, a similar number of resolutions were offered; but the importance of the subject was of such magnitude, that only two of them were disposed of when the conference adjourned.

Dec. 12. Thursday last another free conference between the Committees of the council and assembly was held in the Council-Chamber on the subject of the slave trade, "to consider what further measures may be most expedient to be taken, in consequence of the resolutions of the joint Committee of the council and assembly already agreed to;" when a spirited remonstrance to the two Houses of the British parliament, drawn up and presented by the Hon. Temple Luttrell, met with the almost unanimous concurrence of the Committee, and was afterwards adopt-

ed, with very little alteration.

AMERICA.

By letters from New York, the New Government is said to have given new life to the trade, manufactures, and agriculture, of that country, which were never in so flourishing a condition as within the last year. Several ships loaded with corn have sailed from the different provinces to France and other ports, and have returned with full cargoes of all kinds of merchandize. And the monied men, who speculate in the Congress notes, have raised them from half a crown in the pound, to which they were reduced, to 12s. in the pound; and it is believed in a few years that the whole money will be paid. They have had throughout the United States the mildest weather ever known.

On the continent of South America, says a late correspondent, the rage for Liberty, which has shaken to the foundation the thrones of enlightened Europe, has found its way to this land of Ignorance and Superstition. By accounts received over-land from Mexico, all bids fair for a revolution. The King's troops have been defeated in an engagement that happened on the 20th of October, 1788, in which the greatest part of them fell a sacrifice to the resentment of the people, who were joined by a large body of Indians, who afterwards made their way to the city of Mexico, and possessed themselves of the King's treasure, the magazines, &c. A more perfect account of this interesting affair is hourly expected.

A frigate of 24 guns is ordered to be got ready immediately at Portsmouth, to go to the South Seas in consequence of advices from that quarter.

IRELAND.

A warrant for the dissolution of Parliament has been received.—A most extraordinary charge was brought forward in the House of Commons before the Parliament was dissolved. Mr. Coran offered to produce witnesses at the bar, to prove the sale of a peerage. The circumstances are these: A new-created peer executed a bond to certain major, for 5000l. The condition, that the obligee should be created a peer on or before a certain time specified in the bond. The creation took place, but not till some months after the time specified.—The money was demanded, but refused.—The plea, non-performance of covenants. It is otherwise reported, the major betted his friend was made a peer before a certain time; the time elapsed before the peerage took place, consequently the major lost.

On Sunday, Jan. 24, the post-boy who rides betwixt Hawick and Langholm was attacked by a footpad at *Wraerwood*, who robbed him of the mail, then tied him hand and foot, and left him. The horse was found upon the hills on Monday, and also the

bag, but no letters recovered. The same boy procured a pistol, and went out next day to shoot birds, saying, he wished to practise the art of shooting, that he might not be robbed again. Upon his return to the stable-yard of the inn at Hawick, he had put the pistol below one of his arms, and unluckily the trigger drew, and the whole shot was lodged in his bowels. He expired about an hour after.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Sunday the 14th instant, four men were seen on the other side Staines, walking towards that town. They had the appearance of foreigners, were dressed as sailors, and one rather better than the rest. In the evening of the same day, they went to the shop of a barber at Staines, and were shaved, and the man who was best dressed paid for the rest. He had a large bag of money; but whether of gold or silver, is not known. From this shop they went to the White Lion, supped, and slept; and at four on Sunday morning rose, had each a glass of brandy, for which the best-dressed man still paid for his companions, and having drunk it, they all set out together on the road to London.

On Monday morning, as a man was driving his cows in a field near Belfont-lane, about thirteen miles from London, he discovered in a ditch a number of brambles with a quantity of new-raised earth thrown over them, which curiosity led him to examine, when, to his surprise, he discovered the dead body of a man, mangled in a most inhuman manner, the throat cut, the skull fractured, one arm broke, and one hand almost cut in pieces. At this time the Duke of Cumberland being out with his hounds, the dogs took the scent, and traced the blood from the road to the spot where the body was found, which by his Royal Highness's order was removed to the Black Dog at Belfont, where the coroner's inquest was afterwards summoned to sit; and at which place the barber by whom the four men were shaved, the people at the White Lion where they slept, were summoned to appear, and all agree that the deceased is one of those four men, and the identical person who paid for all the rest. These particulars were communicated to Sir Sampson by his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, who has taken uncommon pains to bring the murderers to justice.

And accordingly, on Friday night the 19th instant, information being given at Bow-street, that three foreign tailors, answering the above description, were seen on the river, Mess. Maynard and Dawson, officers belonging to the office in East Smithfield, went in search of them, and found them on board a Portuguese vessel, where, after some resistance, they were hand-cuffed, and carried before Justice Clerk, who committed them to different prisons till the 20th, when,

at the desire of the Duke of Cumberland, they were examined at the Public Office in Bow-street, where the officer who took them gave a particular account of the articles found at their lodgings, consisting, among other things, of a relic which the deceased used to wear about his neck, and a coat.

The first evidence called was Frederico Solaro, a Genoese. He deposed, that the name of the deceased was Joseph, but could not tell his other name; that he, this deponent, Antonio Murma, a Venetian; Jachin-Pharao, a Genoese; and Stephan Apologie, a Russian; came home in the ship Crown Prince, captain Nicondia, from the island of Sardinia; that they all left the ship at the same time at Portsmouth; that they received the pay before they set off for London. He walked with them about three miles farther than Gosport, and wanting to get to London as soon as he could, he turned back and came by the coach. He heard nothing more of them till Wednesday last, when, hearing of the murder, he had some strong suspicion of the prisoners; and accordingly came to this office, and gave what description of them he could; that, on Sir Sampson Wright sending him to Staines to examine the deceased, he knew him. The officers then produced the relic mounted with silver, and the other articles they had taken from the prisoners. He had seen them on board of the ship, and likewise saw the deceased with the relic. He certainly would have parted with his life rather than the relic. The prisoners were examined apart, and all agreed in coming over in the same ship; but denied committing the murder; and said, they parted with the deceased on Staines Bridge on Sunday last, about eight o'clock; that he gave Antonio the relic and coat, for being kind to him while on board the ship; that when they parted, the deceased gave him a joe, went towards Portsmouth, and said he should go back again, and try to get a birth on board some French vessel.

They were committed to different gaols, in order for re-examination.

A very curious discovery has lately taken place at *Blackwall*, near the river Thames, where Mr. Perry the ship-builder had appropriated about seven acres of land for the purpose of making a wet dock. In digging the ground, regular strata of sand, clay, &c. have been found, proper for making brick; and, 12 feet below the surface, hazle-trees, with the nuts upon them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 24.

As an extraordinary instance of the change of fortune, it is worthy remark, that an ingenious artist from Switzerland, who came strongly recommended to the Board of Longitude, was this day tried for a petty theft, the acknowledged consequence of poverty.

Feb.

Feb. 25.

At a Common Council, which was summoned for the especial purpose of taking into consideration the steps taken by the Dissenters to obtain the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and whether any or what proceedings were necessary to be taken by that Court; and which was as numerously attended as ever was remembered; the subject was thus introduced by Mr. Syms:

"My Lord Mayor,

"I request the indulgence of your Lordship, and of this Court, whilst I call your attention to a subject of as much importance to the country in general, and to this Corporation in particular, as can possibly come before you.

"It is well known, that the consideration of the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts engrosses, at this present time, the serious thoughts of almost every denomination of people throughout the kingdom. Public resolutions are daily forming for and against the repeal, in different parts of the country, and circulated through the world by means of the daily papers. It is likewise an undoubted fact, that, upon the expected dissolution and call of a new Parliament, some people have gone so far (whether constitutionally or not I will not pretend to stay) as to form combinations, to withhold their votes from every candidate who will not positively pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the two acts in question.

"In this state of affairs, is it not a necessary duty of this Court to break silence, and to express our opinions on the subject of the repeal? The peculiar rights of the members of the Church of England, to whom, by the Corporation act, it has exclusively belonged for near 130 years to fill the offices of *this* Court, and which rights, by a repeal of that act, would be thrown open to men of all persuasions, are interested very materially in the question; and in this point of view, it would be unpardonable in us, to let the circumstances I have before stated pass unnoticed. But, beside this argument, what are all those principles which we have imbibed from our infancy, and which on every occasion we are taught most to revere, respecting the preservation of the constitution in all its parts sacred and inviolate? Every one knows that the Church forms an essential part thereof; and so intimately is it connected with the compound frame, that touch one stone of *that* pillar, and the whole pile is endangered. Our happy and glorious constitution, therefore, being not less the pride and boast of every well-wisher to his country, than it is the admiration of every other surrounding state; it surely becomes us to pause, and with a cautious and jealous eye to scrutinize every attempt to alter or innovate, lest in so doing we make the foundation itself insecure, and thus endanger a noble structure, which has lasted for ages.

"Let me ask your Lordship and gentlemen, to consider what the application, to be brought forward in the House of Commons next week, aims at; and, by way of discriminating rightly, let us detach it from another argument, which, for very interested purposes, is coupled with it as a matter of serious objection, but which, in point of fact, has nothing at all to do with the present discussion; I mean, the nature of the test prescribed in the two acts. Every one will agree with me in this position, that the application to Parliament in behalf of the Protestant Dissenters is a contest for a participation in the offices of corporations and of government; therefore, whether the test be a sacramental one, or whether another be substituted in its stead, such as binding the party holding an office, to swear or declare himself to be a member of the Established Church, still the Dissenters would not be satisfied, but would follow up their claims to a share in the offices under the State. The present therefore is a civil question, not a religious one; and I hope, for the sake of candour and propriety in the present discussion, we shall refrain from every kind of polemical controversy, on the doctrines of this or any other persuasion, as totally impertinent to the business we are now met upon.

"On the subject of toleration, I am certain, there are not two opinions in this Court. Liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of religious worship, are the undoubted rights of every individual in a free state like ours; and, to subject any person to penalties of any kind whatsoever, on account of religious principles, would be the greatest disgrace of the enlightened age we live in, and what every liberal mind must abhor. To render this toleration perfect in behalf of the Protestant Dissenters, has been the subject of several acts of the Legislature since the Revolution; and the last act passed for that purpose was in the 19th year of his present Majesty's reign, to relieve Dissenting ministers and teachers from the obligation of subscribing the Articles of faith of the Church of England: this was attempted before that time in the year 1772, but the bill was rejected in the House of Lords; and upon that occasion, if we are to judge of the sentiments of the Dissenters from the language of an eminent Divine, in his writings on the subject, we shall find them very different from the expressions made use of on the present occasion." [Here Mr. Syms introduced with much propriety the extract from Dr. Kippis, inserted in our last, p. 148.]

"Compare these sentiments with those of another Divine, in his sermon preached before the Revolution Society the 4th of November last [see vol. LIX. p. 421.] He is not content with the liberty of exercising his own free opinion on our Church-liturgy, and

of

of censuring our expressions of regard to the person of our sacred Monarch; but he quotes, in different parts of his discourse, the example of a neighbouring nation, to enforce this doctrine that the civil rights of citizens are and ought to be equal, let their persuasion be what it may. By this language, and that of others who have now come forward in the contest, we are plainly given to understand, that the views of some parts of the Dissenters are increased, and that, not content with a complete toleration, they now claim a share in the establishment.

“Upon this head we have the opinion of a late learned Judge, whose works, and particularly his maxims on the rights of men in this country, have been always deservedly held in the greatest esteem. Mr. Justice Blackstone, in the fourth volume of his Commentaries, when he speaks of the Dissenters from the Established Church, says, “To the scruples of private conscience our present laws have shewn a very just and Christian indulgence. For undoubtedly all persecution and oppression of weak consciences, on the score of religious persuasion, are highly unjustifiable, upon every principle of natural reason, civil liberty, or sound religion. But care must be taken not to carry this indulgence into such extremes, as may endanger the National Church: *there is always a difference to be made between Toleration and Establishment.*”

“Now to form our judgements, whether the alteration in the Establishment, by an admission of the Dissenters to the offices of corporations, and of the state, would endanger the constitution or not; shall we consult the opinions and ideas of modern writers, who maintain very plausible arguments on both sides of the question; or shall we take the surer mode of determining, by a reference to our own history? If historical facts are of any use at all for our information and guide in this decision, we have indubitable proofs that the present system in Church and State has been the most beneficial and the most durable; consequently it may be relied on with the greatest safety.

“On this topic, however, it is now unnecessary for me to take up the time of the Court, when I see so many gentlemen present whose abilities are infinitely superior to mine, and who I make no doubt will take part in a discussion of such importance. I shall therefore proceed to read the resolutions which I wish to offer for your concurrence, and then propose them separately for your consideration. They are,

I. “That it is the indispensable duty of this Court, to support the rights and privileges of the Church of England as by law established, they being essentially connected with, and forming a part of, our happy constitution.”

II. “That a full, perfect, and free toleration in the exercise of religious duties,

must be the wish and glory of every liberal mind; but to remove the two bulwarks to our sacred constitution in Church and State, by a repeal of the corporation and test acts, would tend to produce that civil anarchy which at first pointed out to the Legislature the necessity of making such wise and salutary restrictive laws.”

III. “That this Court do consider themselves called upon, to strengthen the hands of those friends to the Established Church in the House of Commons, who have twice successfully opposed the repeal of the corporation and test acts, by expressing their public thanks for such conduct; and to solicit such of the members of this court, who have seats in Parliament, strenuously to resist every attempt that shall be made to obtain that repeal.”

Mr. Sym's motions were seconded by Mr. Pearkes; who likewise followed him in several able and pertinent remarks. After touching upon the difference between the natural rights of men and those of society, he observed, “that if the claims of the Protestant Dissenters were admitted, it ran equally to all men, and there would be an end to all religious order; that our most happy and sacred constitution was a fabrick so nicely framed, and reared, by the consummate wisdom and care of our ancestors (sanctioned by Time, the great criterion of all human institutions) as not only to be the envy, but the admiration of all surrounding nations,—and that innovations, if once admitted, (not knowing where they may end) might so materially injure the noble structure, as to endanger both Church and State. He wished therefore much to impress upon the minds of the members present, the unhappy misguided fate of the Italian—who being well—would be *better*—took physick, and *died*. For the reasons assigned, he should heartily support the resolutions.

Mr. Darnford, in a speech of much ingenuity, stood forward as an advocate for the repeal.

Mr. Birch hoped, that if in speaking to the question before the Court he endeavoured to protect the constitution of his country from innovation; and the Church, of which he professed himself a member, from calumny; he should be indulged with the patient and candid hearing of a few minutes by his Lordship and the Court.

He observed, that the constitution of England was composed of two parts, civil and ecclesiastical; and that no subject could be said to be zealously affected to the Government, whose principles led him to condemn one part of it, which was so immediately connected with the safety, if not the existence of the other.

Every Dissenter, therefore, if he was conscientiously so, deeming the rights of the Establishment erroneous, if not sinful, must from principle be an enemy to what he conceived to be wrong, and try to remove it,

in order to make way for the introduction, if not the establishment, of what he conceived to be right. Less than this no man could expect from people acting upon conscience, though less than this was pretended to be their object.

Where then shall the Legislature gather the extent of their demand—from themselves, or from their teachers? If from themselves, are they prepared to say they are agreed as to the circumscription of their wishes? If from their teachers, whom of these are we to believe—those who say they mean no alteration in the State, or those who are honest enough to say they do?

The Doctors Price and Priestley, Mr. Birch observed, had spoken out pretty plainly—that the Constitution was their object; nay, Dr. Priestley had given the bishops public warning, scorning to take them by surprise, that he meant to begin with them.

He then asked, if the members of the Court were at a loss how to act in defence of that constitution which they had so often affected to be near their hearts; the pride of their station as citizens, the sanctuary of their happiness as men? Should they, he said, meet with a becoming vigilance on every occasion, where but the shadow of suspicion rested of danger to a particle of their constitution; and should they be diverted from an object, whose end might prove its very destruction?

Those walls, he said, had often witnessed their well-timed and well-directed zeal in matters which affected every part of the constitution, when they had been severally attacked; and it was his glory to have observed, while he had had the honour of a seat amongst them, that it had been, if he might be allowed the phrase, a successful Watch-tower to surrounding corporations in times of particular emergency.

He said, the constitution had been censured as prophaning a sacred ordinance. How this assertion was founded he owned he was at a loss to discover. The preamble of the act stated, that it was intended for the preservation of the public peace both in Church and State. It was applied to no end but the best possible means of ascertaining to what church a man belonged, or rather whether he belonged to the Church of England or not? The Legislature did not chuse to trust to oaths and declarations; but rather sought the antecedent religious habit of a man, and made the taking of the Sacrament agreeably to the rites of the Church of England the criterion by which they would determine. They prudently avoided requiring a test after, because they suspected that the charms of power might occasion sudden conversions, much to be doubted, and which would be as suddenly abandoned.

Here he pointed out that the law regarded the previous tenor of a man's faith—not requiring it to be done, but receiving only such

into offices of trust and power by whom it had been done, and that perhaps in an hour when no election was thought of. The Legislature, he said, had no disguise; it purposely wished that members of the Church of England *only* should be admitted. Where then was the prophanation? Was it prophanation for a man to receive the Sacrament in the way his own conscience approves? was it prophanation to do an act which a man's professed principles lead him to do? But he should be told, he said, that immorality, licentiousness, and every vice which could deform the human heart, would find its way to the sacred altar. Was the law accountable for this; and were the Dissenters to be the judges? Should they usurp the spiritual judgment seats of our communion, and with a kind of intuitive verdict pronounce who should approach the holy table, and who should not?

Were their own assemblies willing to be accountable for any secret prophanation which might lurk within the bosoms of their own communicants?

Why then do they attempt to fix prophanation either upon the Legislature or the Church?

He said, he should be thought severe, if he was to say that if there was any prophanation; it rested with such as condemned the ordinance as sinful, and yet without compulsion rushed into the very act, and, charmed with the allurements of ambition, suffered their principles to be laid asleep.

He added, before he quitted the head of prophanation, he must remark as the climax of this argument, that the friends of the Dissenters, immediately after the Revolution, proposed a clause to Parliament, that to receive the sacrament in their own meeting, and bring a certificate thereof, should be a sufficient qualification. Here then, he said, your Lordship will perceive, they had forgotten the darling argument, that it was a prophanation of a sacred ordinance to a civil purpose.

He said, a member across the Court had charged the constitution with violating the natural rights of man; but, he said, before he was led away with this popular cry, he wished to examine into the nature of the rights of man, which was their extent, and in which of them the Dissenters were aggrieved.

He considered it the undoubted right of man to think and judge for himself in all matters as he pleased.

Was this denied to the Dissenters?

He considered it the undoubted right of man to worship his Maker agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience.

Was this denied to the Dissenters?

He considered it the undoubted right of man to enjoy freedom of person, security of property, and a full and complete administration of justice.

He considered it the undoubted right of man to give his assent, at least by his Representative, to the laws by which he was to be governed,

Was this denied to the Dissenters?

He then called his Lordship's attention to what was not the natural rights of man.

Civil authority, he said, was not the natural right of man. It was the matter of choice, and must only be held at the will and pleasure of those who elected.

Therefore here was no injury to the natural rights of men. Offices in the gift of the Crown were not natural rights.

The King, being responsible, will certainly appoint the servants he approves, and without violation to the rights of man,

In short, he said, your lordship will discover, that no right of man can or ought to prevail against the rights of the community under whose protection he lives.

It is the right of every community to prescribe the terms, conditions, and qualifications, which are necessary for those who enjoy its places of trust and power; and we must either be prepared to say, that no Government has a right to the first principle of nature, self preservation, or that every Government has a right to exclude from places of power and confidence those whom they may suspect of principles inimical to the safety of the people they are bound to preserve. Natural rights are, and must be, subservient to the rights of the public.

With respect to property, every man's property, from the peasant's scanty pittance to the hoarded thousands of the miser, is equally dear to its possessor: yet we all know that a certain portion of property is necessary to qualify for the election to every situation which shall controul all property.

Again, as to the privation of property, or even of life itself, (than the defence of which no man can urge a stronger natural right,) yet cannot these be defended but within the exact limits prescribed by the law.

Another member, he said, had attacked the constitution, as inimical to civil and religious liberty.

Civil and religious liberty, he said, was a term of high plausible import, and extensive signification. To go back to the origin of religious establishments, would be to trace the world to its creation; and it must therefore be understood, in all societies of men, there would be diversities of religious sentiment. Of course, then, the Government in choosing a King (a man of like passions with themselves, and being therefore a religious being,) would place such a one upon the throne, who must be attached to some religious opinion, and, of course, attached to that which the majority so electing should approve. Why, then, to provide for the safety and the succession of the Crown, it was enacted that, "Whoever shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall join in communion with the Church of

England as by law established."

Here he observed, that his Lordship must discover that some Church must be necessarily connected with the State; and the blessings of the glorious Revolution had fixed the Church of England there.

How then was religious liberty violated?

Was the King the only individual in his dominions who should give proof of his attachment to this church; and shall they who hold military and civil offices, and are in effect the only executive guardians to that Crown, that succession, and even the Constitution itself, be exempt from such a proof; officers of his own appointment, and for whom he is responsible for the safety of the whole, he has sworn to preserve?

Can human reason for a moment hold a position so childish and so absurd?

A member has observed, that these acts were framed in the cruel reign of Charles II. He would tell that gentleman that they were re considered and re-enacted by their immortal deliverer King William*; and that the very act which extended toleration to the Dissenters extended, under his sanction, the Test Act itself to them. Incapacity from holding offices then did not proceed from the Legislature, but from themselves. The persons of individuals must be respected; he lived in habits of intimacy with numbers of them, and esteemed them: but the public opinions of public bodies, publicly avowed, must be religiously guarded against. In matters of conscience, he said, they must do him the justice to believe, he acted from principle as well as they; that as he regarded their scruples, so he must obey the dictates of his own heart; and though, if possible, he wished to extend their liberty, he was not yet prepared to hazard his own security.

From the perversion of civil and religious liberty, he said, much danger might arise; much mischief had certainly arisen. He

*The worthy Deputy might have added, that they have since stood the TEST OF TIME, having been again and again confirmed in the reign of Queen Anne. Under her successor King George, a foreigner and a Lutheran, they were formidably attacked in the House of Peers, in 1718, with all the authority which Ministry could bring, and the whole Bench of Bishops were called upon to give their opinions *seriatim*; which they did, in the fullest manner, in the course of a debate which continued for two days; and ended in a full establishment of what was intended to be overthrown. (see p. 243). Let toleration be granted in the fullest extent.—Let the imperfections in the doctrine, or the discipline of the Church be pointed out, and, if possible, amended. But common sense and common justice require, that the honours and emoluments of a State should be enjoyed by those only who have given the requisite testimonials of their attachment to all its branches, J. N. could

could not approve that religious liberty, which had nearly laid this city in ashes under a cloak of religion. He could not approve that civil liberty on the Continent, which, with a few moments preparation, would suspend the passenger on a lamp-iron.

For these reasons, he said, he hoped he was justified in voting it his duty to preserve the rights and privileges of the Established Church; and he was satisfied in having endeavoured to convince the Court of his propriety in such a vote.

[*The very able arguments adduced by Mr. Toulmin, &c. in favour of the Repeal, shall be given at large in our next.*]

Monday, March, 8.

The Medical Society of London held their anniversary meeting at their house in Bolt-court, Fleet street; when the President, Dr. James Sims, presented the Gold Medal (called the Fothergillian medal) to Dr. Robert Willan, of Ely Place, Holborn, for the best Dissertation on Cutaneous Diseases, in answer to the Prize Question for this year.

The Silver Medal, annually given for the best Essay, written by a Fellow of the Society, was presented to Mr. John Haighton, surgeon, for his paper on Deafness, and various other ingenious communications.

The other Silver Medal, annually awarded to any person, *not* a Fellow of the Society, for the best communication, was adjudged to Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, of Bath, for his paper "On the Removal of certain Diseases of the Head, by Compression of the Carotid Arteries."

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the ruinous offices for the ensuing year.

President—Dr. James Sims.

Treasurer—Dr. Lettsom.

Librarian—Mr. Hurlock, jun.

Secretaries—Mr. W. Chamberlain, Mr. J. G. Ridout.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—Dr. John Meyer.

Committees. I. Theory and Practice of Physic—Doctors Saunders, Ash, Hayes, Wallis, Ferris

II. Anatomy and Physiology—Messieurs Haighton, Turnbull, Forster, Cairncroft, White.

III. Surgery—Mess. Norris, Simpson, Fearon, Ware, Houlston.

IV. Midwifery—Dr. Dennison, Mess. Pole, Steele, Walfshman, Webb.

V. Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Mess. Arniger, Bureau, Diamond, Hooper, Parkinson.

VI. Botany and Natural History—Dr. Bancroft, Witham, Samwell, Jameson, Dyson.

VII. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—Dr. Gilbert Thompson, Mess. Jackson, Field, Baker, Champney.

The Annual Oration was delivered by Dr. Wallis; after which, the Members and Friends of the Society dined together, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, where an Ode by Dr. Wallis was performed (see p. 257).

Monday 22.

Mr. Hatfell, the Clerk of the House of Commons, received a letter from the Speaker, purporting, that he, the Speaker, was not able to attend the House that day, on account of the death of his father; that he wished as little delay as possible might be occasioned on his account; and that, he trusted, he should be able in a few days to attend his duty.

Tuesday 30.

The Anniversary of the Humane Society was numerously and respectably attended. The Lord Mayor presided. The Earl of Fife and Lord Balgonie; Archdeacon Pott (who had preached the anniversary sermon); Sheriff Newman; Aldermen Newnham, Watson and Curtis; Deputies White, Nichols, and Birch; the Hon. Mr. Pusey; Mr. Boswell, Mr. Dolben; and many respectable and worthy Clergymen, were present.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, March 24.*

As people in general are speaking of the mildness of the present season, and seem to have forgotten the winter of 1778 and 79, perhaps the following Extracts from my Father's Journal that season may not be unacceptable to your readers.

JOHN ADAMS, Junior.

"IN November 1778, the Thermometer was up at 54, and in general between 40 and 50, and only once down at 31. The month of December was nearly the same: the Thermometer, highest 54½, lowest 29. Thunder several times in November; and on the 31st of December; also lightning several times this month.

1779. The new year was ushered in with a hurricane, and the weather the first 20 days cold and frosty. Thermometer, highest 47, lowest 24.

February has this remark: "more like April." Thermometer, highest 58, lowest 29; wasps were seen the 1st, gnats plentiful the 6th, frogs the 7th. The hawthorn in leaf the 26th, and butterflies, spiders, and pismires seen; only a quarter of an inch of rain fell.

March, remarkably warm. Thermometer, highest 63, lowest 30, except two or three times in the night 26. A bean, that had stood the winter, in blossom the 8th; the elm in leaf, and peas in blossom the 28th. April was remarkably warm. May the 9th, they began to make hay about London; and in the last week, peas and beans were common in the markets. June produced several white frosts, the last the 19th. The following remark in the Journal deserves particular notice:

"LONDON GAZETTE, March 1, 1779, says, the winter has been very severe at Constantinople; snow three feet deep on the ground. The same severity of weather has been experienced in Italy; see paragraph, *Conserva*, in the same Gazette. N. B. Our winter has been as mild as ever known." J. A.

Vol. LIX. p. 1212. for Mr. George French, alderman of Canterbury, read "Mr. George Freind."

Vol. LX. p. 5. for "while the money continues invested in *land*," read "in *stock*."

P. 57. The introduction to Clark, "Survey of Lakes," and great part of the work itself, was written by Mr. Jf. Rittson, translator of Homer's "Hymn to Venus." Mr. C. was a schoolmaster at Penrith in a lucrative and respectable situation; but quitting it, went to Edinburgh to study physic under the late Dr. Brown, who came to London, and died about the same time with his pupil.

P. 86. Sir William Meredith was appointed comptroller of the household in Nov. 1755, which place he kept about two years. In 1768 he got Miles Burton Allen committed to Newgate for a breach of privilege by sending him a challenge for words spoke in the House of Commons. A little tour of his into Scotland is preserved in our vol. XXXVI. pp. 166. 216.

P. 142. The first edition of "Lodge's Peerage" was in four volumes 8vo.

P. 184. The Honourable James Talbot was fourth brother to the last Earl of Shrewsbury, and uncle to the present Earl. The father was called by *courtesy* Earl of Shrewsbury during the life-time of his elder brother, Gilbert, who was a priest; but Gilbert dying, he succeeded to the title *in fact*. The Shrewsbury estate is settled by act of parliament obtained by the Duke of Shrewsbury, on the title of Earl. The late James T. was neither a Franciscan friar, nor was he titular Bishop of London. He was coadjutor to the pious and venerable Dr. Chaloner, Bishop of Debra, and the Pope's Vicar for the London district, and succeeded him as Vicar.

P. 185. The Rev. Mr. Davies, who died at Hereford at the great age of an hundred and five, lived and died with the fewest of those disagreeable attendants on age, of any man ever known; for except that he could never be prevailed upon to tell his age, he had none other. During a great number of his latter years he spent his summers with Lord Bateman at Shobden Court in Herefordshire; where he was *at home* in every sense of the word, only with this difference, that my Lord, my Lady, and all their numerous visitors, loved him, and strove to render him happy. His stature was rather under five feet, but he was very bulky; his food was a couple of hot rolls for breakfast, a very plentiful dinner of variety from an elegant table; nor did he go to bed without a roast-meat supper, or something substantial; his exercise for the last thirty or forty years was that of *slipping his feet*, one before the other, very slowly on the floor, as he moved from one room to the other; for they were seldom *lifted up*, but to go down or up stairs after breakfast: the company at Shobden Court dispersed, and met no more till dinner-time. Mr. Davies *alone kept company with the writ-*

ing table in the library, and diverted himself with writing sonnets, or compliments to the LADY OF THE MANOR. For a great number of years that the writer of this article knew and loved him, he never saw his temper but once the least ruffled or discomposed, and then he flew out with all the appearance of youthful and sudden passion: it seems, some time before, a mad-headed *Country Esquire* had called upon Lord Bateman, who, instead of dining at Shobden, chose to go down and eat a bit of cake in the house-keeper's room; Lord Bateman accompanied the Esquire, and happened to carry the Esquire into the kitchen, &c. to see the under offices, which cost an immense sum, and are very spacious; and there they met Mr. Davis *slipping along* with his little tin pot for shaving water. Lord Bateman presented, in a jocular manner, Dr. Davis to the Esquire. "Dr. Davis! Dr. Davis!" (said the latter), why you are the least little devil's *bow-wow* I ever saw in my life!" The Dr. threw his tin pot of hot water in his face, and told him he was an impertinent fellow. This was a story Lord Bateman often told, in the presence of Dr. Davis himself, who generally joined in the laugh; and upon a stranger's coming thither, the writer of this, one evening after supper, unfortunately hinted to his lordship that he had not told him the story of the devil's *bow-wow*: upon which, the Doctor, with all the fire and spirit of youth, told him, it was an impertinent liberty which he would not submit to; and observed, that, if Lord Bateman chose to make him the sport of the company, he should not; and resented it in the highest manner; nor was peace made till the next morning over the hot rolls and butter, though he fears it prevented five or six of the ten hours the Doctor usually spent in sleep out of the twenty-four. At the end of each year, when all his debts were paid, the overplus of his church income, &c. was spent in repairing or beautifying the church itself; in short, there never lived a more worthy benevolent inoffensive man, nor ever died a better. He was so great a punster, that it became the fashion of Shobden; and punning being a catching disorder, it produced a great deal of innocent mirth, and often made us

" — Merry in the hall

"When beards wag all."

Whenever the Doctor sat down at dinner, it was in such a manner, that it never failed producing a great laugh; for it was not as if he was going to *sit down* in the hall, but as if he was about considering the state of *the nation*.

Ibid. A friend to Dr. Thicknesse denies that "his death was either occasioned or hastened by seeing his name in a list of infamous quacks, &c." and says, "there is not the smallest feature of truth in it: Dr. T. had not read a paper for three months at least before his death. He bore an oppressive illness during two years with cheerfulness and content, which, even the severe shock

shock of a palsy, that disabled him, for some time, of the use of his limbs, and of his speech, did not deprive him of; but he looked forward to his approaching fate with fortitude and resignation. The story of his being frightened out of the world represents him as a man of extreme vanity and ambition. Had he really seen such an advertisement, and misconceived its intent, as we are informed he did, it is probable, from the humility of his disposition, that it would have been the cause rather of entertainment to him than the least mortification." He was a man of the nicest feeling, and of a compassionate disposition; which he greatly testified by his attentions and kindnesses to the poor, whom he was always happy gratuitously to assist; and it is to be hoped that his successor as physician, to alleviate their loss, will imitate towards them his conduct. He translated that part of Geofroy which relates to officinal drugs; the first translation into English of any of that Author's works.

P. 186, col. 2. In a very few copies of our last Mag. an eminent physician [Dr. Smith] is said to have died Feb. 24. We are happy to find, that he still lives to benefit the world by his uncommonly eminent abilities.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Wigmore-street, the Lady of — Crooke, esq. a son.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Herbert, a daughter.

Feb. 23. At the house of her father, Lord Bathurst, Hyde-park-corner, Lady Apsley, a son and heir.

The Lady of the Rev. Herbert Croft, of Oxford (who narrowly escaped being burnt to death by her apron's catching fire in December last) a son. She is also nearly recovered from the above accident.

March 16. In Savile-row, the Lady of Sir John Frederick, bart. a daughter.

17. Mrs. Faulkner, of Market-Harborough, three boys, all born alive.

19. In North Audley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Finch Hatton, a daughter.

22. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Cha. Parkhurst, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Mount Shannon, in Ireland, John Walter, esq. of Castle-town, co. Limerick, to Miss Oliver, daughter of the Right Hon. Silver O.

Wm. Cabbert, esq. of Catherline, co. Limerick, to Miss Walier, daughter of Richard W. esq. of Castle-Waller, co. Tipperary.

Miles Sandys, esq. nephew of Miles S. esq. of Graithwaite-hall, co. Lancaster, and captain in the late 104th regiment of foot, to Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Sir John D. bart. of Cranston, one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

Mr. Slack, warehouseman, in King-street, Cheapside, to Miss Crabtree, of Bishopsgate.

At Curry Mallet, co. Somerset, Mr. James Slade, aged 18, to Miss Rachel Venner, aged 75, possessed of an handsome fortune.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, Mr. John Burr, boat-builder, to Miss Rebecca Clements, both of Rotherhithe.

At Widley, Capt. Purvis, of the royal navy, to Miss Garret, of Portsmouth.

At Clonmell, Ireland, G. Cockburn, esq. captain in 5th reg. of dragoons, to Miss Riall.

At Carleton-Hustwaite, near Thirsk, Mr. James Coates, to Miss Anne Merrick, after a courtship of 30 years.

Mr. Geo. Raddinge, clerk to Mr. Bevam, of Worship-st. to Miss Hooze, of Aylesbury.

Feb. 22. Mr. Wm. Naylor, of Bride-lane, Fleet-st. to Miss Stone, of Mary-la-Bonne.

24. Henry Otway, esq. son of Cooke O. esq. of Castle-Otway, in Ireland, to Miss Cave, sister of Sir Tho. C. bart. of Stanford-Hall, co. Leicester.

25. Mr. Wm. McDowal Robinson, of the royal navy, to Miss Bowstead, of Homerton.

Rev. Geo. Turner, of Kettleburgh, to Miss Turner, of Framlingham, co. Suffolk.

27. Benj. Hen. Latrobe, esq. of Gr. Titchfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne, son of the late Rev. Benj. L. to Miss Lydia Sellon, daugh. of Rev. Wm. S. rector of St. James, Clerkenwell.

March 1. Wm. Manly, esq. of Chesterfield, to Miss Wade, of Barkstone, co. Lincoln.

At Chatham, Lieut. Wm. Bartlet, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Charlotte Spry, dau. of Mr. S. of the same corps.

At Lymington, Tho. Mitchel, esq. to Miss Rogers, sister to Capt. R. of the navy.

2. Joseph Alcock, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Eliz. Jane Taylor, of Charlton, Middlx.

At Dummer, Rev. Jos. Warton, rector of Tunworth and Elstrop, co. Southampton, to Miss Jane Pepper, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Dummer, in the same county.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Parker, attorney, of Bury, co. Lanc. to Miss Kent, of Manchester.

3. By special licence, the Hon. Mr. Montague, eldest son of Lord Viscount Hinchingbrook, to Miss Beckingham, only daughter of Stephen B. esq. of Portman-square.

4. Lieut. Tho. Naylor, of the marines, to Miss Grimshaw, of Lancashire.

John Croft, jun. esq. to Miss Shepherd, of Upper Charlotte-street.

5. By special licence, John Calcraft, esq. M.P. for Wareham, to Miss Eliz. Hales, third dau. of the late Sir Pym H. bart.

6. Mr. Richard Phillips, of Manchester-buildings, to Miss Marshall, of Gr. Newport-st.

Mr. Sam. Hague, of Cateaton-st. Blackwell-hall factor, to Miss Eliz. Barnard, dau. of the late Cha. B. esq. of Leeds.

Mr. J. Palmer, of Maryland-point, to Miss Troughton, of Stratford, Essex.

10. At Llanwenog chu. co. Cardigan, David Lloyd, esq. of Altyr-odin, to Miss Eliz. Evans, 2d da. of late Herbert H. esq. of Highnead.

13. Mr. Green, butcher, of Enfield, to Miss Waterman, of the same place.

16. At

16. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Trail, of the 76th regiment, to Miss Sibylla Sutherland, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh S. late minister of Birsay and Harray.

17. Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edm. G. rector of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames-st.

Mr. Cha. Hanbury, of Great Tower-st. to Miss Bland, of Bloomsbury, only daughter of late Jn. B. esq. an eminent banker in Lombard-st.

By special licence, John Gore, esq. to Miss Draper, only daughter of late Gen. Sir Wm. D.

18. John Ralph, esq. of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, to Miss Codrington, of Overtown.

19. Robert Adamson, esq. to Miss Bruce, both of Lower Grosvenor-street.

20. Wm. Geo. Sibley, esq. of the E. India-house, to Miss Berthon, of Great James-st.

Mr. Wyat, jun. to Miss Morris, both of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

21. Wm. Burt, esq. of St. Pancras, to Mrs. Ogleby, of Mill-hill, near Hendon.

Mr. Wm. Bateson, upholsterer, Gr. Russell-street, to Miss Anne Burt, of Tiverton, Devon.

22. Mr. Edward Ray, of the Europa inn, Rotherhithe, to Miss Cox, of the same parish.

At Prestwood, co. Stafford, the Hon. Edward Foley, to Miss Hodgetts, of Prestwood.

23. Mr. E. Hogg, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, to Miss Martha Cracklow, of Tooley-st.

At Bath, Rev. J. D. Perkins, of Staines, to Miss Bridget Maria Jane Northcote.

24. Rev. Joseph Batten, minister of Horslydown, and lecturer on the evidences of the Christian religion, to Miss Ellis, sister to the late Sam. E. esq. of Gr. Surrey-st. Blackfriars.

25. Col. Loftus, of the Coldstream regiment, to Lady Eliz. Townsend, daughter of Marquis T.

At Christian Malford, Wilts, Mr. Charles Johnson, of Exeter College, Oxford, second son of Mr. J. banker, of New Bond-street, to Miss Mary Willis, second daughter of the Archdeacon of Wells.

27. Col. Freemantle, of the Coldstream regiment, to the Hon. Miss C. Ongley, second daughter of the late Lord O.

DEATHS.

1789. **A**T his apartments, No 21, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, aged 56 years, Edw. Gillyat, esq. one of the cashiers in the Bank.

Dec. . . . At Savannah-la-Mar, Capt. John Luscombe, commander of the ship Rodney, belonging to Bristol.

1790. **Jan** 13. At Morlaix, in Lower Brittany, the Count de Guichen, admiral in the French navy, and knight of the royal orders.

23. At Basseterre, in St. Kitt's, John Hunt, esq. collector of the customs there. The appointment is worth 1500l. per annum.

24. Marquis d'Oviedo, minister plenipotentiary from Spain to the court of Naples.

28. At Feverham, Ambrose Simpson, esq.

Feb. . . . Lee Thornton, esq. of Brockhall, near Daventry.

6. At Sandwich in Kent, Mr. W. Maundy.

10. At Halstead, Essex, Mr. Thomas Stuck, bay-maker.

11. At Ashbourn, Devon, Mrs. Palk, aged 29, lately come from her native country, the East Indies, to settle with her family in England. There was something in the character of this lady; which, on a slight acquaintance, interested the heart in her favour, and inspired a desire to cultivate her friendship. Truth, honour, generosity, and sweetness of temper, are qualities which, in an uncommon degree, united to recommend her to others, and which she chiefly sought for and admired in her friends. From a purity of intention, and an unsuspecting innocence of heart, flowed a gentleness and an unaffected simplicity of manners, which rendered her amiable to her acquaintance, and endeared her to her friends. Within the circle of domestic life, her example, like a fragrance which imparts itself to surrounding objects and tinctures them with its own sweetness, shed a benign influence on those about her, who rendered to her not so much the mere formal demands of duty, as the cheerful service of love and respect. Faithful to her promises, attentive to the little niceties of life, the neglect of which so often produces indifference among friends, she was withal above the meanness of disguise and all the little tricks of cold and selfish hearts. A benevolence, extensive and refined, sanctified every passion of her mind, gave a strength and lustre to every virtue, and over her whole deportment diffused a humane and amiable grace. Though of feelings quick and susceptible, her resentments were transient, and vanished together with the occasion which gave them birth. An entire stranger to the silent workings of concealed and deliberate malice, the foul breath of calumny and slander polluted not her lips; and she had a thorough detestation of that common vice of stabbing reputation, by introducing ill qualities with a malignant encomium on some one particular virtue; a successful method of conveying the poison of detraction through the medium of seeming good-nature. Her sentiments of the worthless and undeserving were qualified with all the softenings of Christian charity. Towards the unfortunate and indigent, her feelings were alive; towards those who had neglected or offended her, her demeanour was such, as shewed that she wished to consider none as her enemies; but it was tempered with such an exalted generosity and conciliating spirit, that the offender was made to see his own littleness, and to admire and respect the greatness of her soul. On every proper occasion she beautifully exemplified that difficult precept of sacred writ, to *overcome evil with good*. In a word, her virtues were such as alone can procure happiness in this life; such, as in the hour of affliction will speak peace to the mind; will throw an enlivening ray upon the darkness

darkness of the grave, and assure to our hopes a happiness beyond it. In the mean time, she has left behind her "a sweetly-pleasing name," which, in the fond hour of recollection, will long be "breathed in sighs, and ushered with a tear."

16. In an advanced age, Rich. Hind, D. D. vicar of Rochdale, and also vicar of Skipton in Craven. The former (worth upwards of 800l. a year) is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the latter of Christ Church College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1736, B.D. 1741, D.D. 1740: and was presented by that Society to the vicarage of Shering, near Harlow, 1754, and rector of St. Anne, Soho, till 1778, whence he was driven by the intrigues of his curate with the parishioners.

After a long and painful illness (which she endured with resignation and Christian fortitude), in the prime of life, Mrs. Hodson, wife of H. L. H. esq. naval officer. In her, the poor lost a constant benefactress; her husband an affectionate wife; her children a fond attentive mother; and her friends a pleasing amiable acquaintance.

17. Rev. Richard Bisse Riland, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. His life, with such exceptions only as no earthly excellence is without, was one uniform series of undeviating rectitude, unbounded benevolence, and unaffected piety. In him, the poor have lost a steady and zealous friend; a benefactor, whose charities, numerous as they were, were those of "a cheerful giver," who had no other object in view than the welfare of his fellow-creatures, and that "open reward" to which he "that seeth in secret" encourageth every individual to aspire; a magistrate, with no undue bias to the cause of the rich and powerful, solicitous only to administer impartial justice to all; a pastor, whose instructions, both public and private, were such as became a preacher of that Gospel which regards "with equal eye" the prince and the peasant, plain, rational, energetick, and truly Christian. The parish over which he so venerably presided, the neighbourhood to which he was so invaluable a blessing, the more intimate friends and nearer relatives to whom he was so justly endeared, alone can give an adequate idea of his various virtues. The rude outline of them, which is here presented, the feeble but honest tribute which is here paid to his memory, is the free-will offering of one whom he frequently honoured by his notice, of one who wants

"Only the power to praise the worth he lov'd."
At Treves, of an inflammation in his bowels, General Dalton, one of the chief commanders in the army of the Emperor of Germany, and who lately signalized himself in the present disputes with the Emperor's Brabantine subjects. His head was opened,

and two small bladders of water found over his brain. He was buried at Luxembourg with all the magnificence of military pomp, as much regretted as the loss of benevolence, humanity, and every virtue that can adorn the heart of man, could cause him to be.

18. At Aberdeen, aged 69, John Still, esq. of Millden, merchant.

20. At Vienna, at six o'clock in the morning, in the 49th year of his age, in the 26th year of his reign, as emperor of the Romans, and the 10th as king of Hungary and Bohemia, JOSEPH II, Emperor of Germany. He succeeded to the Imperial crown on the demise of his father, Francis, on the 18th of August 1765; to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria on the death of his mother, Maria Theresa, the 29th of November, 1780. He was twice married, to a princess of Parma, and a princess of Bavaria; but having left no issue, the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria devolve on his brother Leopold Joseph, grand duke of Tuscany. His body was interred, on the evening of the 22d, after having laid in state only 12 hours, in the same vault, in the capuchins convent at Vienna, where his parents were buried. The evening preceding the death of the Emperor, died the Archduchess Elizabeth, consort of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's son, and the Emperor's nephew, after being brought to bed of a prince. She was born on the 21st of April, 1767; was third daughter to Prince Frederick Eugene, of Wintemberg, and sister of the Grand Dukes of Rudia.

21. At Carlisle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Senhouse, relict of Humphrey, S. esq. of Netherhall, and last surviving daughter of the late Bishop Fleming.

22. Aged 79, John Vere, esq. in the commission of the peace, and many years receiver general of the land-tax, for the county of Norfolk. By his will, he gave to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital 100 l. stock, to Bethlehem 200 l. stock, to clergymens widows 100 l. stock, and the same sum to the Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant charity schools in Ireland.

At Forest-hill, co. Oxford, in his 75th year, Mr. Robert Tomkins, whose wife died on the 16th, and was buried the day preceding his death.

23. At Sandwich, Mrs. Dilnot, wife of John D. esq. and only daughter of the late John Hayward, esq. of that town.

At Sandwich, aged 70, Mr. George Sayer. He had for several years been subject to angina pectoris, and died suddenly, just as he was preparing to light his pipe after supper.

24. At his brother's house at Clapton, Hackney, Mr. Thomas Felton.

At Paddington, aged 3, Mr. H. Sevecke.

At Wenvoe-castle, Mrs. Richards, wife of John R. esq. of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan

25. In Grosvenor street, Daniel Minet, esq. F. R. & A. SS.

In London-street, of an apoplectic fit, Capt. Robert

Robert Martin, of the Lady Jane, in the Antigua trade.

Advanced in years, John Blake, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, many years an East India captain, the proprietor and conductor of the scheme for supplying the London markets with fish by land carriage.

At the Polygon, Southampton, Mrs. Champion, mother of Col. C.

At her apartments in Westminster, aged 94, Jane Lady Lindores, widow of Lord L. late a general in his Majesty's service.

At Kendal, Dr. Ainlie, many years physician there.

At Hull, much lamented by her friends, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, aged 90, mother to John Porter, esq.

At her seat in Hungary, the Princess d'Estherazy.

26. In New North street, Red Lion-sq. Mrs. Hingeston.

Miss Margaret-Anne Fergusson, youngest daughter of Charles F. esq. of Red Lion sq.

At Chelsea, Mr. Richard Bond, brother of Mr. B. of the Public-office, Bow-street.

Mr. Campbell, master of the coffee-house on the Surrey side of Blackfriars bridge.

At Tendring-hall, Suffolk, aged 58, Sir Joshua Rowley, bart. vice-admiral of the White. The title descends to his eldest son, now Sir Wm. R. late a captain in the guards.

At Long Wittenham, Berks, J. Hayward, esq.

At Hull, after a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Capt. Thomas Hubbert, for some years past a trader between Hull and Dunkirk.

27. At Swansea, after a long illness, and universally lamented, Mrs. Morris, lady of Robert Morris, esq.

In John-street, Tottenham-court road, Mr. Burke, chaplain to the Imperial ambassador.

At Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Maurice, wife of the Rev. Thomas M.

At Rochester, aged 87, Mr. Stubbs, many years proctor of that city.

28. Mrs. Freanch, wife of Mr. F. carpenter and undertaker, Warwick lane, Newgate str.

At Eastwood, Glasgow, Rev. Mr. James Simpson, minister of the parish of Eastwood.

Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Kaines Ford, of Enfield chace side.

At Hull, in his 86th year, Mr. John Rawson, sen. printer there.

Feb. 27. Advice was received, by Mr. Whitbread, of the not unexpected, yet certainly untimely, death of the eccentric, but truly worthy, JOHN HOWARD, esq.—This extraordinary man was the son of an upholsterer, or carpet warehouselman, in Long-lane, West Smithfield, who was allied to the families of Tatnall, Cholmley, and Barnardiston; and to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. for Bedford—It has been supposed, he was born at Enfield in Middlesex, in or about the year 1724; but he is not entered in the parish register of that town in any preceding or following year; and the register belonging

to the Presbyterian congregation there does not commence till 1727. The mistake seems to have originated from his having some landed property in that parish, which was disposed of before his last expedition. It is therefore most probable that this place has been mistaken for some other near the metropolis, and in the same county. He was put apprentice to Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, a wholesale grocer in a court on the South side of Watling-street, between Friday-street and the Old Change, grandfather to the present Alderman.—His father died, leaving only this son and a daughter, to both of whom he bequeathed handsome fortunes; and by his will directed that his son should not be considered of age till he was five and twenty. His constitution was thought very weak, and his health appeared to have been injured by the necessary duties of his apprenticeship; and therefore, at the expiration of it, he took an apartment in a lodging-house in Church-street, Stoke Newington, Middlesex; but not meeting with the tenderest treatment there, he removed to another lodging-house in the same street, which was kept by Mrs. Sarah Lardeau, widow of a man who had been clerk at Sir James Creed's White-lead works, a worthy, sensible, woman, but a poor invalid, who had not had a day's health for twenty years. Here he was nursed with the utmost care and attention; and during this time he used to ride out in the morning for a few miles with a book in his pocket, dismount, turn his horse to graze upon a common, and spend several hours in reading. At length he became so fond of his landlady, that he resolved to marry her, out of gratitude for her kindness to him. In vain she expostulated with him upon the extravagance of such a proceeding, he being about 28, and she about 51 years of age, and twenty years older in constitution; but nothing could deter him; and they were privately married about the year 1752. She was possessed of a small fortune, which he presented to her sister. During his residence at Newington, the Minister of the Dissenting Meeting-house there resigned his office, and a successor was elected; and Mr. Howard, who was bred a Dissenter, and steadfastly adhered all his life to that profession, proposed to purchase the lease of a house near the Meeting-house, and to appropriate it as a parsonage-house for the use of the Minister for the time being, and generously contributed 50*l.* for that purpose. His wife died Nov. 10, 1755, aged 54; and he was a sincere and affectionate mourner for her death. About this time, it is believed, he was elected F.R.S. After mature consultation with a Dissenting minister, his intimate friend, on his intention of visiting Lisbon after the earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755; and being earnestly dissuaded from his purpose, as tempting Providence, from the risque of being taken by some of the ships of France then at war

war with this country, he resolved to visit that desolated capital, and left his house at Newington at Midsummer 1756. He set sail for Lisbon on board the *Stanover* packet, which was taken by a French privateer; and he behaved with so much *bravoure*, so much *à l'Anglois*, to the captain of the privateer, as might probably be the cause of his suffering so severely as it appears he did (see "State of Prisons," pp. 22 and 23, Note): and "perhaps what he suffered on this occasion increased" (if it did not first call forth) "his sympathy with the unhappy people whose cause is the subject of this book."—He afterwards, it is believed, made the tour of Italy; and at his return settled at Brokenhurst, a retired and pleasant villa in the New Forest near Lymington in Hampshire, having, April 25, 1758, married Harriet only daughter of Edward Leeds, esq. of Croxton, co. Camb. King's serjeant, and sister of Edward Leeds, esq. master in Chancery, M.P. for Ryegate, 1784, and of Jos. Leeds, esq. of Croydon, Surrey. [The two last-named gentlemen are his executors.] Mrs. H. died in 1765, in child-bed, of her only child, a son, who unfortunately has been for several years lunatic, and now is, or lately was, under the care of T. Arnold, M. D. of Leicester. This youth was for a long time educated at a ladies boarding school at Cheshunt, and thence removed to the care of Mr. Magick, who kept a school for Dissenting youths at Pinner, in order that he might be qualified for the ministry, notwithstanding an impediment in his speech gave little prospect of his success in that vocation. But all prospects were blasted by paternal severity, which reduced the young man to such an unhappy situation as to require his being placed where he now is, or lately was. To those who knew the singularity of Mr. H's ideas and temper, it will not be extraordinary that that benevolence which interested itself in the care of the human race should have yielded so small a portion of "the milk of human kindness" to an only and even beloved child. But in Mr. H. as in the Turks, riveted Predestinarianism became stern intrepidity. After the death of his second wife, he left Lymington, and purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford, adjoining to that of his relation Mr. Whitbread. He was also proprietor of a remarkable ancient house at Clapton, Hackney, nearly opposite Mr. Newcome's school, and of some houses in or near Ivy-lane, Paternoster-Row. While he resided at Cardington, he very much conciliated the esteem of the poor, by employing them, building cottages for them, &c. Every Sunday he went to Bedford, attended both morning and evening service at one of the Dissenting Meeting-houses, and then returned home. He was universally esteemed by the Presbyterians, Moravians, and all the other sectaries with which that borough abounds;

and at the general election in 1774 offered himself, with Mr. Whitbread, as a candidate to represent it in Parliament. They were opposed by Sir W. Wake, bart. and R. Sparrow, esq. who were returned; and Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Howard petitioning, the committee determined that Sir W. Wake and Mr. Whitbread were duly elected. In consequence of the act 19 Geo. III. for establishing Penitentiary-houses, the late Dr. Fothergill, Mr. Howard, and Geo. Whatley, esq. treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, were appointed by his Majesty supervisors of them. The Doctor and Mr. Howard fixed on a spot for the erection of them near to that whereon Penton-ville Chapel has since been erected. Mr. Whatley, on the other hand, insisted that they should be built on or near the Isle of Dogs: but being fixed in his own opinion, having lost his friend and co-adjutor Dr. Fothergill, and seeing no prospect of accomplishing the business in any way that would be agreeable to him, in Jan. 1781, Mr. Howard sent a Letter to Earl Bathurst, Lord President of the Council, requesting his Majesty to accept his resignation of the office; (for which, see his "Account of Lazarettos," p. 226.)—His sister died unmarried, and left him her house in Great Ormond-street, together with a considerable fortune in the funds (without making any provision for his son), which he construed into an approbation, on the part of Providence, of his schemes for the relief of Prisoners, and made use of the money accordingly. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff of the county of Bedford. This office, as he observes, brought "the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice;" and with a view to its alleviation, he began his labours by "visiting most of the county-gaols in England," and afterwards "the Prudewells, Houses of Correction, City and Town-Gaols," where he found "multitudes both of felons and debtors" "dying of the gaol-fever and the small-pox." Upon this subject he was examined in the House of Commons in March 1774, when "he had the honour of their thanks." This encouraged him to proceed in his design: he travelled again and again through Great-Britain and Ireland, and also into France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland; and published "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some Foreign Prisons, 1777," 4to. with a Dedication to the House of Commons, dated April 5, 1777*. In 1780 he published an Appendix to this Account, in which he extended the narrative of his travels to Italy, and gave some observations concerning the management of prisoners of war, and the hulks on the Thames†. This Appendix here published in 1784; which publication included also an account of his visit to Denmark, Sweden,

* See our vol. XLV. 444, 590.

† See vol. L. 431.

Russia, Poland, Portugal, and Spain. By this time his character for active benevolence had engaged the public attention: and a Writer in our Magazine for May 1786, who signed himself *ANGELUS*, proposed that a subscription should be set on foot, to erect a statue to his honour. This idea being taken up and zealously forwarded by Mr. Nichols, our printer †, was so well received, that, in 15 or 16 months, 615 persons subscribed 1533l. 13s. 6d. §; but some of those who knew Mr. Howard best never concurred in the scheme, being well assured that he would never countenance, nor accede to it: and the event justified their conduct; for the language that he held upon the subject, when first advised of it, was, "Have not I one friend in England, that would put a stop to such a proceeding?" In consequence of two letters from Mr. Howard himself to the Subscribers ||, the design was laid aside; and the contributors were publicly invited, either to recall their money, or to leave it to the disposition of the Committee. In 1787, 200l. was applied toward alleviating the distresses of 55 prisoners in the metropolis, many of whom had large families: and we learn, by the report of a meeting held March 15, 1790, that there still remains in hand 751l. 6s. for the disposal of a general committee, to be held on the 19th of next month.—In 1789, Mr. H. published "An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague, together with further Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, and additional Remarks on the present State of those in Great-Britain and Ireland," with a great number of curious plates. Beside these, he published, in 1780, "Historical Remarks and Anecdotes on the Castle of the Bastile, translated from the French;" and last year the Grand Duke of Tuscany's "new Code of Criminal Law, with an English Translation:" and of all his publications he gave away a vast number of copies among his acquaintance in the most liberal manner. His laying open the horrors of despotism in a neighbouring country had very nearly exposed him to the sufferings of them; and had it not been for the timely notice of our Ambassador, he had ended his days in the Bastile.

Not satisfied, however, with what he had already done, he concludes his "Account of Lazarettos" with announcing his "intention again to quit his country, for the purpose of re-visiting Russia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending his tour in the East. I am not insensible, says he, of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has

hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring Wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." To a man who holds such language, what else can be said, but that the piety and benevolence of his heart deserve universal honour? What permanent good may arise from his unwearied, well-intended labours, both in these kingdoms and the rest of Europe, Time only can shew. Certain it is that his plan has been adopted in many of our new-built gaols, and will gradually extend to more. Although the advice of his friends could not possess that influence to reverse his determination to encounter once more the contagion of the Plague, with all its dismal concomitants; yet surely that *incorrumpit fides*, that *nuda veritas*, which actuated his undertaking, so elegantly displayed by himself in his last publication, will acquit him of temerity in the progress of his benevolent migration.—His great abstemiousness was probably a mean of prolonging his life in the midst of his dangers: for a long time potatoes were almost his whole support; at another time they were succeeded by tea, and bread and butter; consequently it will not be thought wonderful that he never partook of the public or private repasts to which he was so frequently invited. All that remains to be said upon the subject is, that in his second "Tour in the East it did please God to cut off his life:" for, having spent some time at Cherfon, a new settlement of the Empress of Russia, in the mouth of the Dni-eper or Borysthenes, toward the Northern extremity of the Black-Sea, near Oczakow, he caught, in visiting the Russian hospital of that place, or as some say a young lady who was ill of the same complaint, a malignant fever, which carried him off on the 20th of January, N.S. after an illness of about twelve days: and after having been kept, according to his express directions to his servant five days, he was buried, by his own desire, in the garden of a villa in the neighbourhood belonging to a French gentleman, from whom he had received great civilities by his faithful servant who had attended him on his former journeyings, and whom he expressly enjoined not to return home till five weeks from his death.—In his way to Cherfon, his baggage was found to be missing from behind the carriage while he and his servant refreshed themselves, with a nap. On the discovery of this loss, Mr. H. hastened back to the nearest town or village where he recollected to have seen a party of Russian recruits, whom he charged with taking his property. While he waited

† See vol. LVI. 447, 484, 535, 537, 627—632, 723—728, 823, 824.

§ Ib. 350, 360, 447, 484, 485, 992.

|| Vol. LVII. p. 101.

in the carriage till a magistrate could be applied to, his property was brought in, first a hat-box, and next a trunk; which last had been found half buried in the road by the side of fields where some men were ploughing; one of whom, startled at seeing the nails of the trunk shine just out of the ground, was afraid to touch it without his companion. When it was opened by Mr. H. every article both of linen and money was found *in statu quo*: but suspicions fell so strong on the recruits, at having concealed it till an opportunity offered for them to carry it off and share the spoil, that the magistrate consigned seven of them to Siberia.

The account given of his death in the London Gazette of the 23d instant is as follows, and is perhaps the first instance of the death of a private individual being so announced.—“Warlaw, March, 6. Yesterday arrived in this city a person from Cherson, who brings an account of the death of Mr. Howard, so well known from his travels, and plans of reform of the different prisons and hospitals in Europe. This gentleman fell a victim to his humanity; for, having visited a young lady at Cherson, sick of an epidemic fever, for the purpose of administering some medical assistance, he caught the distemper himself, and was carried off in twelve days.—Prince Potemkin, on hearing of his illness, sent his physician to his relief from Jassy.”

Unfortunately no portrait of Mr. H. had been taken in any period of his life; and when it was intended to pay him the compliment of a statue, it was too late to overcome his repugnance. Not a single attempt to catch or express his likeness has succeeded. To those who were acquainted with both gentlemen, the portrait prefixed to the 4th edition of Mr. Gray's poems will present a profile of Mr. Howard; and some idea may be formed of him from Mr. Wilkinson's print called “The Triumph of Benevolence.”—See his character, drawn by the animated pen of our friend Mr. THICKNESSE, vol. LVI. p. 485. Mr. Hayley inscribed to him a beautiful Ode in 1780; see vol. L. p. 483.

Let not the name of Howard expire with his breath, nor let the silence of veneration persuade us to forget his deeds. He will, however, yet live in the remembrance of those who have been rescued, by his exertions, from the gloomy horrors of confinement, which might otherwise have been unlimited; alleviated in the baneful pangs of disease, which might have been irremediable; and comforted in the still more agonizing reproaches of conscious guilt, which would inevitably have terminated in destruction.

The publick will impatiently expect a correct life of him; and, we have authority to say, his friends and relatives will take the earliest opportunity of gratifying them. In the mean time, we flatter ourselves, these memoirs, hastily compiled “on the spur of the occasion,”

will not be unacceptable, while many a mushroom life of Mr. H. will spring up, and fade around us.

Lately, at Beaumaris, Miss Pritchard, eldest daughter of the late John P. esq. of Dinam, in the Isle of Ely.

At Smyrna, Mr. Jonathan Peters, purser of the Ambuscade frigate.

Mrs. Conyers, upwards of 17 years house-keeper at the Pantheon, in Oxford street.

At Pisa, whether he went in hope of recovering his health, Major-general Lockhart.

Major Richard Studdert, in the German service. In going on board the Fox sloop at Limerick, the boat overset, and he was drowned.

Evan Thomas, esq. chief agent to the Marquis of Bath.

Mrs. Mary-Anne Mayott, dau. of Thomas M. esq. of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

In the Isle of Wight, Lieutenant Edward Rock, of the artillery.

At Dublin, John Herman Ohmann, esq. chief book-keeper of the Bank of Ireland.

At Moss-dale, in the parish of Caldebeck, in Cumberland, in her 102d year, Mrs. Annas Bristo, one of the people called Quakers.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Miss Barksdale, in the 16th year of her age; she was deaf and dumb; and shortly afterwards, her sister, Miss Ann Barksdale; daughters of Mr B. formerly of South Carolina; their bodies were brought to Dover, and interred in one grave.

At Copenhagen, J. Poulsen, Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy there, and an artist of great celebrity.

Master Maty, son of the late Mr. Maty, of the British Museum. The family is now extinct.

At Clappersgate, Ambleside, in the county of Westmoreland, Mr. James Cookson, an opulent estatesman.

At Ambleside, in an advanced age, Mrs. Myles, widow of the Rev. John Myles, formerly master of the free-grammar school, and curate of the chapel there.

Mrs. Dobson, wife of William Dobson, esq. of Montpelier-row, Twickenham.

At Henley upon Thames, Ronald M'Alleston, esq. late of the Earl Fitzwilliam East Indianman.

At Normandy, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, Ralph Jackson, esq. in the commission of the peace for the said riding.

Mr. Thomas Divett, of West Smithfield.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Overton, wife of Mr. O. grocer there.

At Gloucester, Mr. Haward, formerly a linen-draper in Cheap-side.

In his 82d year, Mr. Jacob Titley, who formerly carried on the salt-works in Lear-lane, Bath.

At Farringdon, Berks, Mr. John Snelling, cheese-factor, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Bevington-bush, Mr. Bryan Blundell, formerly a considerable merch. in Liverpool.

Mr.

Mr. Matthew Newsham, at Rippon.

At Bath, Lady Burke.

At the same place, the Rev. Tho. Canaplin, rector of Ivelchester, and vicar of Milverton and Longford-Budville, co. Somerset.

At Braid's Burn, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, aged 105, Mrs. Dick, wife of a Chelsea pensioner.

At his lodgings in Queen-street, Edward Miller, esq. late an alderman of Canterbury. He had acquired a fortune in trade of 18,000*l.* but so parsimonious as to let his only son subsist for many years on a curacy in Suffolk, of 40*l.* a year.—The young man, in going to London to bury his father, was taken ill the day after his arrival, and survived him only a few days. He left 1,200*l.* to the person where his father lodged; 500*l.* to Dr. Miller's sister, of Doncaster; 6000*l.* to his father's sister; and about 12,000*l.* to be divided equally amongst his poor relations.

Aged 91, John Tustian, one of the oldest Quakers in London. His death was occasioned by being snowed down by a carriage in Cheapside, about nine days before. He never kept his bed through sickness one day before this happened.

At Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Elizabeth Fames.

At Parkside, near Edinburgh, Geo. Innes, esq. late inspector-general of stamp duties, and assistant general-surveyor of taxes for Scotland.

March 1. Mrs. Hughes, wife of Richard Hughes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In the Mews, Charing-cross, Mrs. Davis, widow of the late John D. one of his Majesty's groom's, whom she survived only 10 months, and has left 3 unprovided-for young orphans.

At Leigh, in Lancaster, Jane Monks, at the great age of 104 years. She retained all her faculties till within a few hours of her death; and, except for the last five years, earned her own maintenance by winding yarn.

At Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Crombie, for more than twenty years minister of the Old Dissenting Congregation of that town, and principal of the Belfast Academy.

2. Mr. Thomas Finney, of Frith-str. Soho.

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Francis Sutherland, in the 76th year of his age, near sixty years of which were spent in a military life, first in the British army, and after in the Scots Brigade, in the service of the States of Holland.

At Lismore, in Ireland, in his 80th year, Rev. Henry Gorvais, LL.D. archd. of Cathel.

At the house of his relation, Mr. A. Highmore, at Wincheap, near Canterbury, Nathaniel Highmore, esq. late of Coleman-street buildings, London, in the 66th year of his age. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Samuel Highmore, formerly of Mortlake, in Surrey, the minister of a dissenting congregation there; but his preference of a settled form of worship had long induced him to

differ from the line of his education, and to join the Established Church. He was bred to the profession of the law, in which, as an attorney in the city, he conducted for many years an extensive practice, not only with skill, but with active honour and liberality. By this means, he had acquired a comfortable fortune, which he enjoyed till his death, unimpaired by imprudence and undiminished by family expences. Yet, although he lived and died in celibacy, his social and liberal heart was ever open to domestic tenderness, and his hand was constantly employed to still the cries of misery, and wipe away the tears of sorrow. His disposition, complacent and communicative, led him on from his early youth, through the paths of an unvarying scene, with calm and unruffled steps, till it placed him in the possession of a circle of friends who loved him, and in the power to diffuse the beneficence of his mind among those whose wants he prevented, and whose thanks he refused to hear. During a painful and lingering illness, which, after wasting his strength, carried him to the grave, he was never heard to utter one expression of impatience, or to breathe a sigh of regret or discontent; and he sunk into the arms of death without a groan!

3. At Bath, N. Bond, esq.

In his 82d year, Edw. Argles, esq. senior jurat, and justice of the peace of Maidstone.

In Worcester-street, Southwark, in his 50th year, Mr. William Coates, an eminent hat-maker.

At Lyneham-house, near Wotton Bassett, the Right Hon. Susannah Viscountess Chetwynd, youngest dau. of the late Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. She was married, in 1751, to the late William, Viscount Chetwynd.

Nicholas Smythe, esq. of Conover-hall, Salop, late high sheriff of the county of Glouc.

At Hull, Mr. Clarke, father of the Rev. Tho. C. vicar of the Holy Trinity church there.

At Somerby, in Leicestershire, Mr. Dally, surgeon, aged near 90 years. He practised there upwards of 40 years, and was remarkable for his successful treatment of dropical complaints.

At Caldwell, Capt. Alexander Mure, late of the 19th regiment of foot.

4. At Canterbury, Mrs. Sarah Hollingbery, relict of the late Mr. Henry H. surgeon at Wingham, in Kent, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Warman, of Hills-court, near Sandwich.

At the Bishop's palace, in the Close of Lichfield, aged 82, Thomas Seward, M. A. canon-residentiary of that cathedral (in which preferment he is succeeded by our worthy correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, it being an option of the late Archbp. Cornwallis, in the gift of his relict), prebendary of Lyme Regis, co. Dorset, in the cathedral of Salisbury, and rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, and Kingsley, near Cheadle, in Staffordshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge,

Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1730, M. A. 1733. — This excellent man adds another instance to the literary character of those, whose intellectual abilities, rising to no common height, wear themselves so assiduously, as to withdraw their rays in the decline of life. This privation was for some years Mr. Seward's lot; and, added to his corporal weakness, afforded unexampled instances of the affection and attention of his daughter, and have obtained for her, in the hearts of all her friends, a tribute of praise more to be valued than that which the world at large has paid to her pre-eminent abilities. Mr. Seward lived in early life in the society and friendship of the most literary and ingenious men, and by the few contemporaries that remain his loss will be esteemed as the passing-bell to theirs; and may their exit from life be as easy, and their end as honourable!

At Great Hazely, in an advanced age, after only an hour's illness, Jn. Blackhall, esq. the elder, father of Mr. Blackhall, who last year served the office of high-sheriff for Oxfordsh.

Near Pile, in Glamorganshire, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant-general Taylor, and sister to Richard Middleton, esq. of Chirk castle, Denbighshire.

Mr. Nash, carpenter, surveyor to the Royal Exchange Assurance-office.

At Gildow, in the parish of Kelton, Scotland, aged 86, Rev. Dr. Wm. Jameson, minister of Berwick.

At his house in Surrey-street, Norwich, in his 43d year, Rob. Francis, esq. attorney at law, and one of the principal registers in the archdeacon of Norfolk's office.

5. In Dartmouth-str. Westminster, aged near 60, of a fever and stone in his bladder, Dr. Samuel Hallifax, bishop and archdeacon of St. Asaph, to which see he was translated from Gloucester, in March, 1789. — He was the eldest son of Mr. Samuel H. apothecary at Chesterfield, co. Derby, by Hannah, youngest daughter of Richard Jebb, maltster, at Mansfield, by which he was first cousin to Sir Richard and Dr. John Jebb. — He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757; removed to Trinity Hall, where there are only two fellows in the Divinity line, and where he proceeded LL. D. 1764, and S. T. P. by royal mandate, 1775. His first preferment was to the regius professorship of civil law in the University of Cambridge, in which service he acquired some eminence by a work, intitled, "An Analysis of the Civil Law." — He was chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, master of the faculties in Doctors Commons, worth 400l. a year, in which he succeeded the late Dr. Topham; vicar of Worsop, co. Nottingham, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, to which he was presented by the late Marquis of Rockingham; advanced to the see of Gloucester, on the translation of Bp. Yorke to Ely, 1781, and thence, on the death of Bp. Shipley, to the rich see of St. Asaph; F. A. S. 1787. —

His preferments together amounted to 5000^{l.} a year. He married, about 1778, Miss Cook, one of the daughters of the Rev. Dr. C. provost of King's College, Cambridge, and dean of Ely, by whom he has left six children; one son, aged 14, at Eton, he lost by an unfortunate accident of scalding. He published three sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, on the attempt to abolish subscriptions, 1772; twelve sermons on the prophecies concerning the Christian church, and in particular concerning the church of Papal Rome, preached in Lincoln's-inn-chapel, at Bp. Warburton's lecture. 1777 (see our vol. XLVII. p. 387); a sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1789 (vol. LIX. p. 1118); and he vindicated Dr. Ogden, in 1781 (vol. LI. p. 131). — He was a prelate of great knowledge, and of great ability; an incomparable civilian, and an extremely acute public speaker. His sermons at Bp. Warburton's lectures are much esteemed. His Analysis of Bp. Butler's Apology (a book entirely abstruse and metaphysical) annexed to the Charge he published of that Bishop to his Clergy, is written with great elegance of style, as well as with much profundity of thinking. His brother Robert, F. A. S. is physician to the Prince of Wales; and his sister, the widow of Mr. Hutchinson, and mother of Mrs. Gooch, have both survived him.

Mr. Joseph Wenman, bookseller and stationer, in Fleet-street.

At Sprotborough, near Doncaster, aged 66, Rev. Thomas Loxley, many years rector of that place.

At Strickathro', Scotl. Mrs. Cruickshank.

6. Miss Martha Hawkins, daughter of the Rev. Philip H. of Ashford, Kent.

At his house on the Terrace, Islington, Mr. Mackintosh, formerly an eminent stockbroker.

7. At Lymington, Hants, Mr. John Jackson, sen. late of Bridgewater square, London.

8. In his 87th year, Mr. John Plenner, of Bartholomew-close, auctioneer.

Mrs. Sammes, wife of Mr. S. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.

At Bath, Sir John Coghill, bart. of Coghill hall, co. York.

9. In his 19th year, Mr. Richard Green, of Minsterley.

At Cambro, in Scotland, Sir Charles Erskine, bart.

At Leinster-house, Dublin, Lady Augusta Fitzgerald, you. dau. of the Duke of Leinster.

At Kingsbridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Herbert, relict of Will. I. esq. of Bowringfleigh.

10. At Windsor, Thomas Hodgkins, esq. late of Thames-street, distiller.

Mr. John Ellison, chemist and druggist, and keeper of the mineral water-works in St. Alban's-str. Pall-mall, and Whitechapel.

At Ringham, aged 94, Mrs. Sarah Olle, wid. Mrs. Smith, of High Holborn, china-dealer.

11. At Surbiton, near Kingston, Mrs. Stone, relict of Wm. S. esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Stephen Hoare. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Lieut. general Lang, lately returned from the East Indies, where he had resided upwards of 33 years.

12. At Carlisle, in his 81st year, Mr. Geo. Pollock. He served as a volunteer in the royal army in 1745, and having been bred to surgery, acted in the double capacity of soldier and surgeon, on the day of action, at Culloden, which recommended him to the Duke of Cumberland, who procured him a pension, which he enjoyed 44 years. His numerous offspring lament the loss of a parent, and an universal acquaintance that of an honest man.

In Portman street, aged 88, Tho. Osborne, LL.D. rector of Clifton and Campton, co. Bedford, prebendary of Salisbury and Lincoln, youngest son of the late Sir John O. bart. of Chicksand-priory, and great uncle to the present Sir Geo. O. bart. He was admitted of Sidney coll. Camb. where he proceeded LL.B. 1725, LL.D. 1730; married Mary dau. of Sir John Willys, of Fen Ditton, co. Camb. bart. relict of Edward Snagg, of Marston Moretain, co. Bedford, esq. who dying 1756, he married Eliz. dau. of Dr. Tho. Green, bishop of Ely, and sister to Dr. Tho. Green, late dean of Salisbury.

At Enfield, aged 49, Miss Anne Hotchkis, second daughter of the late Mr. H. under-master of the Charter-house, &c. See vol. LIX. p. 1057.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Col. Mansel, of the 3d regiment of dragoon-guards.

At Pimlico, James St. Amour, esq. equerry of the King's Crown-stables.

In her 15th year, Miss Weltje, daughter of Mr. W. of the Prince of Wales's household.

At Oxford, advanced in years, Rev. Mr. Baker, vicar of West Hendred, Berks, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxf.

In Cavendish-sq. the Lady of Adm. Darby.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Alex. Innes, commissary-clerk of that city.

13. Rev. Richard Rider Short, LL.D. 27 years vicar of Newport, co. Salop.—The Rev. Cha. Buckridge, jun. of Lichfield, is presented to the living by the Lord Chancellor.

At her seat at Knebworth, Herts, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lytton, relict of John Robinson L. esq.

Mrs. M. Phiel, mistress of the Crown-tavern, in Winchester-street.

At Glasgow, in his 31st year, Mr. William Hamilton, professor of anatomy and botany in that University.

At Dagnam-park, aged 12, Master Henry Neave, youngest son of Rich. N. esq.

At Harwich, in his 80th year, Mr. Samuel King, cordwainer, one of the people called Quakers, and the last of that persuasion there.

At Aberdeen, in her 75th year, the Hon. Sophia Forbes, daugh. of the late James Ld F. and wid. of Cha. Cumine, esq. of Kinimouth.

15. At Cambridge, Mr. Gilman Wall, an eminent apothecary there.

Mr. John Buckmaster, of Windsor.

16. At Portsmouth, Mr. Wm. Read, sen. an eminent silversmith, and one of the burgeses of that borough.

In her 93d year, Mrs. Holme, of Lanton, widow, aunt to Geo. Harrison, esq. of Appleby.—She has two sisters living; Mrs. Sedgewick, of Lanton, aged 90; and Mrs. Wilson, of Ormside, near Appleby, aged 96. Total of their ages 279.

Rob. Adair, esq. surgeon-general of the army, and surgeon of the royal hospital at Chelsea. He was near fourscore years of age; and had married Lady Caroline Keppel, the sister of Lord Albemarle, by whom he has left two daughters and a son. But these are not the only persons who survive to lament his loss. For the great department over which he presided in public, if such skill can be found, cannot find any so well tried. A man of more honour, and more worth, has seldom lived. His friendship to the mother and wife of the late Mr. Hesse closed only with his life.—The surgeon-general has much patronage in the army surgeoncies, forts, and garrisons; and is worth from 800l. to 3 or 4000l. a year. Chelsea-hospital is worth from 5 to 700l. a year, and has excellent rooms. Mr. A. succeeded to it on the death of Mr. Ranby.—The Secretary at War has the gift of the surgeon-generalship of the army: and the Paymaster of the Forces appoints to the surgeoncy of Chelsea-hospital.

17. At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, Mr. Clement Graham, 2d son of Col. G.

At Lambeth, Mr. Bazing, timber-merch.

18. Of the gout in the stomach, at his house on the terrace, Green-street, Kentish town, John Cates, esq.

At his apartments in the Temple, Mr. John M'Donnel.

Lady Smythe, relict of Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe.

Near Paddington, in her 18th year, Mrs. Vander Gucht, relict of Gerard Vander Gucht, esq. This lady had thirty children by her late and only husband, and (except for a few months previous to her dissolution) had never experienced any severe or alarming illness.

19. At Windsor, aged 64, Edw. Bromley, esq. formerly major in the 31st. reg. of foot.

Aged 77, John Walker, esq. of Ashbourne, co. Derby.

At Blackheath, Mr. Thomas Davies, of Nicholas-lane.

Mrs. Manby, wife of William M. esq. of Stratford grove, Essex.

In his 64th year, Edw. Bromley, esq. formerly a major in the 31st reg. of foot.

20. At Haywood-house, near Westbury, Wilts, Gaisford Gibbs, esq.

Mr. Sam. Townley, hop-merch. and a common-councilman of Tower ward.

Rich. Kent, esq. merchant of Liverpool, whose eldest daughter married Lord Henry Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol.

Mr.

Mr. John Chadwick, jeweller, Cornhill.
21. Aged 73, Dr. Minter Wealer, 50 years
surgeon in the navy.
Anthony Addington, M. D. father to the
Speaker of the House of Commons. Of this

gentleman we forbear to say any thing more
till next month.
Greatly regretted, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of
Mr. J. C. at the Cliff, near Ipswich; who
has left a family of 15 children to bewail her.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 15, to March 20, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	3	3	4	3	0	2	1	2	9
COUNTRIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	3
Surrey	6	6	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	2
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	7	3	10
Bedford	6	7	3	6	2	11	2	5	3	5
Cambridge	5	8	3	5	2	10	1	9	2	10
Huntingdon	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	2
Northampton	6	8	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	4
Rutland	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	0
Leicester	7	0	4	6	3	10	2	4	4	3
Nottingham	6	11	4	8	3	2	2	3	4	1
Derby	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
Stafford	7	4	0	0	3	11	2	10	5	1
Salop	7	1	5	7	4	2	2	9	5	2
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	7	8	4	3	3	8	2	10	4	2
Warwick	7	1	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	0
Gloucester	6	10	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Wilts	7	1	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	5
Berke	6	8	0	0	2	9	2	6	3	6
Oxford	6	11	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	9
Bucks	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	4	5	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	9
Suffolk	6	3	3	8	2	10	2	0	2	8
Norfolk	6	0	3	1	2	7	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	6	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	0	0
York	5	10	3	11	3	3	2	2	3	0
Durham	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Northumberland	5	4	4	1	2	7	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	6	3	4	3	3	1	2	4	4	4
Westmorland	6	10	4	1	3	1	2	5	0	0
Lancashire	7	0	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	0
Cheshire	7	5	0	0	4	0	2	11	0	0
Monmouth	7	0	0	0	3	6	2	1	4	0
Somerset	7	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	7
Devon	6	7	0	0	3	2	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	3	0	0	3	5	1	7	0	0
Dorset	7	2	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	3
Hampshire	6	4	0	0	2	10	1	10	2	9
Sussex	5	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	9
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	3	2	3	2	9

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6	10	4	10	3	10	2	0	4	10
South Wales,	6	8	4	10	3	7	1	10	4	5

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

March. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Country Girl—Harlequin's Frolick.
2. The Confederacy—The Devil to Pay.
3. A grand Selection from Handel.
4. Haunted Tower—The Deuce is in Him.
5. Acis and Galatea, with a grand Selection.
6. As You Like it—Polly Honeycombe.
8. Love in many Masks—The Deaf Lover.
9. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
10. A grand Selection from Handel.
11. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
12. A grand Selection from Handel.
13. Love in many Masks—The Romp.
15. The Haunted Tower—The Deuce is in Him.
16. Constant Couple—Polly Honeycombe.
17. Grand Selection from Handel.
18. The Haunted Tower—The Adventurers.
19. Alexander's Feast.
20. Love in many Masks—The Adventurers.
22. The Belle's Stratagem—The Spoil'd Child.
23. The Country Girl—The Romp.
24. Grand Selection from Handel.
25. The Haunted Tower—The Adventurers.
26. Redemption.
27. Love in many Masks—Spoil'd Child.

March. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. K. Richard III.—Harlequin's Chaplet.
2. Maid of the Mill—The Midnight Hour.
3. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
4. The Dramatist—The Little Hunchback.
5. Judas Maccabæus.
6. The Duenna—Animal Magnetism.
8. The Czar—Three Weeks after Marriage.
9. The Dramatist—The Little Hunchback.
10. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
11. The Czar—The Miser.
12. The Messiah.
13. The Czar—Catherine and Petruchio.
15. The Dramatist—The Farmer.
16. The Czar—Harlequin's Chaplet.
17. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
18. The Toy—The Flitch of Bacon.
19. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
20. Castle of Andalusia—Midnight Hour.
22. The Count of Narbonne—Cymon.
23. The Dramatist—Robin Hood.
24. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. Love in a Village—The Follies of a Day.
26. A grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
27. Busy Body—Rosina—A Peep behind the Curtain.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 2, to March 23, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	856	Males	953
Females	794	Females	885
Whereof have died under two years old		593	

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between	2 and 5	199	50 and 60	141
	5 and 10	84	60 and 70	131
	10 and 20	59	70 and 80	87
	20 and 30	132	80 and 90	43
	30 and 40	163	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	200	100 and 110	1

1790.

[illegible]

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For A P R I L, 1790.
C O N T A I N I N G

Meteor. Diaries for Apr. 1790; and Apr. 1789	286	Critical Remarks on the new Edition of Camden	314
Gen. Vindication of Mr. HOWARD's Character	287	The very great Utility of Planting pointed out	315
Disquisition on the HARDICNU TIAN MARBLE	ib.	Monastic Information--Q. Mary's Prayer-book	316
General Monk's House in Grub-street described	293	The old Scotch Melodies, by whom composed?	317
Original Letters of Bishops Sherlock and Herring	ib.	Hints on Campbell's Structures on Irish Hist.	318
Glossary of obsolete and provincial Words wanted	294	Remarkable epitaph from Swale in Yorkshire	319
Hint to an able Translator of Horace's Odes	295	Biographical Anecdotes of Bp. Thomas Watson	321
A MS. in Benet College?—Tamworth Castle	ib.	Eugene Aram a proper Subject for Biography	324
A good Husbandman an honourable Character	296	Greek Epigram from Eubulus, with Translation	ib.
Useful Improvement pointed out in Waggon	300	Apology from Mr. Louis Renas to Dr. Amory	325
The History of Bishop Taylor enquired after	301	Parliamentary Proceedings of both Houses	325-331
Mode of Otway's Death not sufficiently ascertained	ib.	Paulina's Coin explained—Hiring of Sponsors	331
Ridge's Patent Drill and Hoe Plough described	302	A Biographical Sketch of a living Character	ib.
Marriage feloniously solemnized against Statute	304	Father Valethio identified in Paul Atkinson	332
Welsh Dictionary?—Dr. Moseley's Promotion	ib.	Fineness of Highland Wool—The Irish Tontine	ib.
Eminent Physicians who were Army Surgeons	305	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	333-351
Matth. Atkinson—Illustrations of Shakspeare	306	FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	351
Inscription on French King's Father and Mother	308	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered	352
Original Letters of Bp. Sherlock and Dr. Grey	309	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern	353-357
Archiepiscopal Grants—A Literary Female	ib.	For. Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c.	358-367
Monumental Inscription by the late S. Badcock	310	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c.	368-378
Bp. Lowe's Monument—Eubulus—Creech	312	Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Register	379
Characteristicks of Scots Episcopalian Church	313	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stock	380

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of TAMWORTH; and of General Monk's HOUSE in HANOVER SQUARE, GRUB-STREET; also with a curious and useful DRILL and HOE PLOUGH; a CROYDON TOKEN, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1790.
Mar.	0	0	0			Apr.	0	0	0		
27	43	51	42	30,30	fair	12	38	42	39	29,43	cloudy
28	44	57	43	,05	cloudy	13	38	41	38	,65	rain
29	43	47	44		cloudy	14	34	45	35	,81	showery
30	43	45	40	,03	cloudy	15	33	40	35	,66	snow
31	40	58	45		fair	16	37	44	36	,73	cloudy
A.1	42	43	36	,13	fair	17	33	47	37	,93	fair
2	35	42	38	,28	fair	18	30	51	36	30,	fair
3	37	51	35	,33	fair	19	34	47	41	,12	fair
4	35	52	37	,31	fair	20	41	46	37	,24	fair
5	36	49	39		fair	21	33	52	45	,2	cloudy
6	39	43	36	,1	fair	22	45	57	47	29,9	cloudy
7	35	52	44	29,8	fair	23	53	60	47	,69	showery
8	45	55	42	,74	fair	24	47	59	45	,46	showery
9	44	47	43	,64	cloudy	25	46	58	43	,64	showery
10	38	42	40	,5	rain	26	42	53	46	,72	showery
11	34	35	38	,46	snow						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel Street, Strand.

April. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in April, 1789.
1	29 8	56	W		clear day
2	29 4	49	W		stormy day
3	29	50	N		showers, cloudy
4	29 12	40	NE		snow ¹
5	29 16	54	NE	.48	warm day
6	29 18	55	NE		clear day
7	29 12	55	NE		bright, some rain
8	29 12	53	NE	.2	bright day
9	29 16	57	NE		clear warm day
10	29 16	56	NE		clear day
11	29 12	53	NE		clear day
12	29 10	52	NE		bright, cold wind ²
13	29 10	53	NE		bright day
14	29 10	54	E		bright day ³
15	29 6	60	SE		bright day ⁴
16	29 2	63	S		clouds with sun ⁵
17	29 6	59	SW		clouds with sun
18	29 8				cloudy, showers
19	29 12	61	W	.51	mist, sunshine, showers ⁶
20	29 14	67	NW		clear, brisk wind ⁷
21	29 16	60	NW		cloudy ⁸
22	29 16	63	W		clear day ⁹
23	29 14	68	NW		clear day
24	29 6	57	NW		clear, cold wind
25	29 8	56	SW		bright, some rain
26					
27	28 16	54	W		cold, stormy day ¹⁰
28	28 16	53	SW	.51	wet, stormy day ¹¹
29	29 6	56	SW		hail-storms, sunshine ¹²
30	29 6	57	S		bright, rather cool air

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Springs rise rapidly.—² Furze (*eulex Europæus*) in bloom.—³ Cowslip (*primula veris*) in bloom. Coppices begin to appear green.—⁴ Young rooks heard.—⁵ Periwinkle (*vinca major*) in bloom.—⁶ Swallow seen.—⁷ Crown imperial in bloom.—⁸ Cuckoo heard.—⁹ Grass grows very fast.—¹⁰ A number of squab rooks blown out of their nests.—¹¹ Nightingale heard.—¹² Swifts (*hirundo apus*) return.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A P R I L, 1790.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, Bedford, April 5.

✱✱✱✱✱ HAVING always considered your Magazine as containing information much more authentic than the many periodical publications of modern date; it was there-

fore with much concern I read the very imperfect and erroneous anecdotes of the late worthy Mr. Howard. The writer states, that Mr. Howard married the *only* daughter of Edward Leeds, of Croxton, esq.; that gentleman had *two* daughters; the other married the late John Barnardiston, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. and this was the only connexion between the late Mr. Howard and the Barnardiston family. He left Hampshire *before* the death of his second wife; she resided with him at Cardington, died there, and was buried in Cardington-church. That his son was at a ladies boarding-school till he was of a proper age to be sent to a boys school, is true; but does the writer wish to insinuate the education he received there, and at Pinner, was all the advantages he enjoyed? Surely, such a statement must proceed either from ignorance or malevolence: if from the former, I will inform him, that after young Howard left Pinner, he was sent to the Dissenting academy at Daventry; from thence to the universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Are not these facts sufficient to prove, to every impartial person, that though Mr. Howard was absent, his son's education was attended to by his friends? and surely the *absence* of the *father* will demonstratively contradict an assertion, that the unhappy state of the *son* proceeds from the severity of the *father*. If it were at all interesting to the *publick*, the present derangement of the son's faculties is easily accounted for; but what have the *publick* to do with the *private* concerns of families? Is it not enough that Mr. Howard's public character stands high in the records of fame, for disinterested benevolence and

philanthropy? that as a man and a Christian, he was universally esteemed? Yours, &c. PHILO VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, Plymouth, Apr. 10.

THE veneration I have for the memory of my much-esteemed friend Mr. Howard, induces me to trouble you with the following remarks.

The age of Mr. H. I can very nearly ascertain, as, in a visit which he made me in Nov. 1787, he mentioned "his being then 61 years of age; and that he expected to hold out four years longer in full vigour;" and this, in the ordinary course of things, there was all reason to expect he might, as few, even at half his age, would have been able to go through the fatigue he did.

When he came to my house, which was about four in the afternoon, he had travelled two nights without having been in a bed, and without any other refreshment than a dish of tea in the morning; and yet appeared to be in as good spirits, as active, and fit for business, as if neither sleep nor food had been wanting.

Mr. H. had indeed, as is observed, p. 278, lived wholly on tea and bread and butter for many years preceding, and declined every invitation to dinner or supper; not so much because he could not be a partaker of the repast, but for the same reason which prevented his going to any place of public entertainment, or even so much as looking into a news paper, *viz.* that he would suffer nothing to interrupt, for a moment, the main object of his pursuit; and that he employed the whole of his time, not devoted to sleep, in arranging the minutes or observations he had been making through the day.

Mr. H. after being liberated from the French prison in 1756, went to Berlin; for which his chief inducement, I believe, was, to gain a more intimate knowledge of the King of Prussia; but I do not recollect hearing that he had made the tour of Italy.

It was in 1759 that Mr. H. purchased
Watcombe

Watcombe near *Lymington*, from Capt. Blake, of the East India service, lately deceased; and here it was that my acquaintance with this worthy man commenced. This situation, however, which was in the *New Forest*, proving, on account of the *vapour*, unfavourable to the pursuit of astronomical observations, of which Mr. H. was at that time very fond*, was one reason, among others, for his selling *Watcombe*, and removing into *Bedfordshire*; but that (though I had then left that part of the country) must, I think, have taken place prior to the death of his second wife, as I recollect his telling me, many years after that, just before he set out on one of his foreign excursions, as he was walking with his son round some plantations he had been making at *Cardington*, and pointing out to him farther improvements which he had in contemplation, "These, however, *Jack*," (I think he called him) "in case I should not come back, you will pursue or not, as you may think proper; but remember, *this walk* was planted by *your mother*; and if you ever touch a *twig* of it, may my *blessing* never rest upon you!"

And here, by the way, let me ask, if it be probable, that a man, who manifested such extreme sensibility and attachment to the memory of a beloved wife, could be capable of treating her only child "with such severity as to reduce him to the unhappy situation in which he now is?" Of Mr. H's treatment of that son, I confess myself unacquainted, otherwise than from the account which he himself gave me; but I have such an entire reliance on his veracity, and which never yet, I believe, was called in question, that I must have much stronger proofs than mere assertions, before I can give assent to a charge so cruel and injurious to his memory.

Of Mr. H's intention of educating his son for the ministry, if he ever had such, it probably was in the early part of his life, as he did not speak of it in the narration he gave me, though he mentioned other views, together with the

* As an instance that, in whatever Mr. H. engaged, it was *summis viribus*, it may not be unworthy of notice to mention, that on the frost setting-in, he used, during the continuance, to leave his bed at two every morning, for the purpose of observing the state of a thermometer, which was placed in his garden, at some distance from his house.

pleasing prospects which the ample fortune he was likely to possess afforded, on his coming into life; and concluded, with representing, in a most affecting manner, how those hopes were now blasted. That Mr. H. was a strict Dissenter is well known; but not so bigoted as the writer of the article wishes to imply; or why did he not mention (after pointing out Mr. H's placing his son in the younger part of life at a ladies boarding-school, &c.), his having sent him to finish his education at the *University of Cambridge*?

Here, too, I cannot help taking notice of the unfair manner in which Mr. H's making use of part of the fortune left him by his sister in prosecuting his schemes for the relief of prisoners, to the prejudice of his son, is mentioned. Talking on this subject, I well remember Mr. H's expressing himself to the following purport: "that he should not have thought himself warranted to break-in upon his own fortune in the manner he had; but that in respect to his son, he would inherit, from certain relations (whom he named), a fortune sufficiently ample, even if he, Mr. H. was to spend the whole of his own in the pursuits in which he was engaged; but that was by no means likely to be the case, as the legacy from his sister would more than indemnify him." Now, what was there in this to subject Mr. H. to censure?

That, without a large portion of *well-directed enthusiasm*, Mr. H. could not have persevered in such great and arduous undertakings, is readily acknowledged; that, from the *zeal of his endeavours to correct abuses*, he should make himself *enemies*, will as easily be conceived; to suppose that in such *numerous reports* he had committed no *mistakes*, would be to make him more than *man*; but *these* no one could take more pains to avoid; for he would trust the report of no person, where he could examine himself, having, as he told me, often experienced how little dependence was to be placed on accounts or measurements given in the most celebrated books of travels, &c.—Of him, it might be truly said, "*Amicus carus, sed carior Veritas*;" for I do not believe he would have disguised a single circumstance to serve the cause of his dearest friend.

That Mr. H. was in some respects *eccentric*, is not to be denied; but what man is there, let me ask, who to the cha-

character of a REAL and DISINTERESTED PATRIOT ever had a more just and distinguished claim?

Yours, &c. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, April 15.*

THE occasion which at present urges me to write, made me some time in doubt whether I should desire you to convey what I had to say to the publick; but at length I was determined to adopt this mode, both as a means of affording you the opportunity of making that retribution for an injury which every man of candour and liberality would wish, and as the best method of circulating an *antidote* as far as the *poison* had reached.

It was naturally to be expected, that your periodical work, which took so distinguished a part in a scheme for doing honour to Mr. Howard when living, should be the first to pay him a tribute of respect and veneration when no more. I was therefore not at all surprized to see your *Obituary* furnished with a long article respecting that great philanthropist. I shall not now say in how many respects that article is faulty and defective. I mean to confine myself to a *charge* openly and positively brought against Mr. Howard, of a nature so heinous, that it cannot fail, where it is believed, greatly to injure his character in the estimation of the world; the charge of having, *by severity, driven an only child into a state of insanity*. My hands, Mr. Urban, tremble with indignation and horror while I copy it; and scarcely can I restrain myself within temperate bounds, whilst I refute a slander black as hell, against a man whose unparalleled benevolence rendered him the pride and ornament of human nature. He honoured me with his friendship*; and ill should I deserve it, could I remain cool and indifferent on such an attack upon his memory.

That Mr. H's idea of education led him (as it has done many other wise and good men) to regard *implicit obedience* in a child as an essential groundwork, I readily admit; and that he managed so as to attain this point completely, I likewise know to be true. But the *manner* in which this was effected was not of a kind that could make any dangerous impressions on a child's mental faculties, since it was free from every thing hasty, violent, and capricious, and consisted in a very

steady, cool, and uniform course of discipline and authority, in such points alone as were thought important to the child's welfare. Mr. H. has more than once affirmed to me, that he never struck his son in his life, which is certainly what few *indulgent* parents could say. And how long did even this course continue? Your writer has thought fit, by way of sneer, to mention the child's being sent to a girls school. The fact was, that having had the misfortune to lose his mother at his birth, he was, while yet extremely young, put under the care of a very sensible school-mistress. After this, we are told of his being sent to a boarding-school for boys; and here the relator has chosen to stop in the account of his education. I shall now take up this history (which is only important as it has been brought to affect such a character), and then leave your readers to their own convictions of the monstrous falsity of this tale of calumny.

Mr. H. jun. was advancing to the state of juvenility, when his father began the pursuit of those great designs which have produced so much benefit to mankind, and which almost entirely occupied his time and attention to the day of his death. Here are many years then in which the supposed plan of severity *could* not be followed. In fact, the father looked about with the kindest and most liberal solicitude for a situation in which his son's improvement and comfort might go on hand in hand. From Mr. Magic's school he was sent to the academy at Daventry, then under the direction of the rev. Mr. Robins; from thence he was removed to the rev. Mr. Walker's, of Nottingham, whose great abilities are only equalled by the amiableness of his manners. Next to this (for my worthy friend, not having himself enjoyed the advantage of a literary education, was not sufficiently sensible of the necessity of persisting in some one plan of study), the young man was transferred to Edinburgh, and boarded there with one of the professors of the university; and, lastly, he went to Cambridge. The first symptoms of derangement, as I have been informed, appeared at this latter residence. In one of the former, I find his character to have been that of a very virtuous, cheerful, good-tempered youth, of a fine person and constitution, but averse to literary application. The cause of his malady Mr. H.

* See our Poetry, p. 556. EDIT.

H. himself imputed to some circumstances affecting his health which happened at Edinburgh.

Now, Mr. Urban, if this plain narrative, to the truth of which I subscribe my name, be sufficient to convince every man of sense that your associate or correspondent has utterly misrepresented this unhappy affair, how must he feel, and what amends can he think adequate, for the vile calumny which he has rashly propagated concerning *such a man*?

I have not been able to discover his drift (except that it was probably an *unfriendly* one) where he observes, with some surprize, that Mr. H's sister left her fortune to *him*, and made no provision for his *son*; and that Mr. H. used the money, thus bequeathed, in his schemes for the relief of prisoners. Had not a *brother* a better claim than a *nephew*? and might not Mr. H. employ the legacy as he pleased? Could it have been employed more nobly? The writer probably *knew*, though he has not thought proper to *mention*, that the son, if he had retained his faculties, would have been most amply provided for by his maternal relations, exclusive of his father's property.

I hope, Mr. Urban, neither you nor your readers will think I have used very undue acrimony in thus vindicating the character of the best of men in an essential point. Many of his admirers have felt as strongly as I have on the occasion, though few may suppose them under equal obligations to take a public part in his defence.

Yours, &c. JOHN AIKIN.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

THE anecdotes you have published of Mr. Howard cannot but attract the notice of the friends of that gentleman, as they find facts related to which they are strangers, and a character delineated of which they never discovered the least trait; that the anonymous author has resorted to fiction, for the purpose of assassinating his character, is an idea too horrible to be easily admitted. They therefore demand the evidence of his son's prospects being blasted by paternal severity, which reduced him to his present unhappy situation; and that he was kept a long time at a ladies boarding-school; that riveted predestination and stern intrepidity were the sources of Mr. H's actions; that he employed his sister's fortune without making any pro-

vision for his son, from the motives suggested; that it was by the sectaries only he was universally esteemed; and that it was on the strength of their interest he put up for member for Bedford; that he treated the French captain with English insolence; that Mr. H's health was injured by ill treatment during his apprenticeship; the insinuation that he was not allowed the care of his fortune until he was above the usual age. You will also please to inform us, what evidence there is of the immaterial fact of Mr. H's father being an upholsterer, as person, acquainted both with Mr. H. and his father are unacquainted with that circumstance. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, April 17.

THE benevolent John Howard being no more, I should hope some public monument to this truly respectable man would not now hurt the delicacy of any person. It is a tribute due to his active virtues, and his perseverance in the offices of humanity. Will not you, Mr. Urban, step forth to rouse the British nation to honour itself by such a mark of respect, and the world by such a token of gratitude? Let his weaknesses, or even his whimsies, have been what they may, how many thousands have reason to bless his memory? Should you, at any time, favour the world with any biographical anecdotes of him, I trust it will not be forgotten, that in the year 1788 (he being then in Ireland) the Dublin Society gratuitously enrolled him a member of their body; an unsolicited acknowledgement of his steady and unwearied exertions in the cause of philanthropy.

Yours, &c. JACK PRANCER.

MARMOR HARDICNUTIENSE.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

A BAD defence is worse than none; and credulity, as often as it would support its cause by fallacy, deserves the strongest censure that language can express. I will not, however, enforce the second of these positions by my own conduct towards a correspondent in your last Magazine, who subscribes himself AN ANTIQUARY.

"The inscription (says he) in plate III. fig. 1. is accurately copied from a piece of stone, exhibited above a twelve-month at the window of a cutler's shop." In this sentence, short as it is, there are two as gross misrepresentations as ever disgraced the page of Lauder, on the

the dygne Deane Mylle's commentaries on the Pseudo-Rowley.

First, the vehicle of the inscription alluded to, is not *stone*. It is a piece of *Parian* or *statuary marble*. But it was convenient, perhaps, for the Director of the Antiquary Society, that all mention of *statuary marble* should be suppressed, because it is improbable that any fragment of it could have been found in England during the reign of *Hardicnute*.

Secondly, the *Hardicnutian* tablet (enquire, Mr. Urban, at the house where it was left) remained in possession of the cutler only *six months*, and, for half that time, was *not exhibited at all**. Length of residence contributed nothing to its success; for it had scarcely been a fortnight at its new lodging, before it had the inexpressible good luck to engage Mr. Director's notice†. He cannot but remember the day when he hastened from the Surrey side of Black-friars' Bridge into the shop of Messieurs White, booksellers in Fleet-street, and called so authoritatively about him for Hickes's *The-saurus*, and other publications relative to Saxon literature. Nor will the spectators of this occurrence readily forget the looks of congratulation which he and his associate exchanged, on finding the Saxon words of the inscription correct, and *Arthnut* spelt as it appears on the coinage of that short-lived ruler of England.—The name of our quondam prince, indeed, though it may not live the longer, will be somewhat more extensively circulated, on account of Mr. Director's contribution to its fame.

But supposing the circumstance which AN ANTIQUARY has advanced were authentic, how far would it assist his friend in wriggling off the hook on which he is so archæologically sus-

* There are few particulars of antiquarian lore, respecting which I should oppose my own opinion to that of Mr. Director; yet I may venture to assert (and without deviating from modesty or truth), that I am better acquainted than he is with all that relates to the *Hardicnutian* marble.

† It is whispered, that Mr. Director paid a second visit to his Pseudo-Saxon mistress; and from that hour became decisively enamoured of her beauties, which, like the charms of Venus, had been improved by a second wash in the brine from which they first arose.—N. B. A few impressions from the plates representing this curiosity, coloured from the original (though not with the same pigment), are in circulation.

pendent? The longer the *stone* (as he is pleased to call it) was accessible, the more frequent opportunities would have been afforded for a careful and critical examination of it, and the less venial our Director's unfortunate opinion of its contents and quality. Antiquarian sagacity, therefore, on this fictitious ground of its own choosing, must appear to less advantage, than in its former and true situation.

But proceed we a little further.—Since our friend to the Director of the Antiquarian Society has been assured in print, as well as in conversation, that the Saxon letters relative to *Hardicnute* were corroded by *aqua fortis*, he claims this remark as *his own*, and enumerates it among *his* early grounds of *suspicion*. But sure, the discovery of such a circumstance (had it ever been discovered by him) ought, *prima facie*, to have been *decisive*. No need of *suspensions* of forgery. *Hardicnute* died in 1042, and the fifteenth century first taught us how to make *aqua fortis*. This palpable anachronism, however, did not occur to our Director and Letter-writer (perhaps they are the same person) till it was most unwelcomely obtruded on them by the St. James's Chronicle, long after Mr. Pegge's Dissertation had been read in Somerset-place*. As a testimony to the truth of my assertion, Mr. Pegge himself (who received his data from Mr. Director) declared our *marble* to be a piece of *alabaster*. Now it unluckily happens, that this substance, being already combined with vitriolic acid, defies *aqua fortis*, nor can be affected by any one of the whole family of nitrous corrosives. So much for the propriety and probability of Mr. Director's *previous suspicions* concerning the use of *aqua fortis*!—Our ANTIQUARY likewise talks of *internal evidence*. If he possessed any, why did he forbear producing it at a time when it might have saved his friend from ridi-

* This Paper was read before the Society, on the 10th of December, 1789.

In justice to Mr. Pegge, it should be subjoined, that the object of his Dissertation was known to him only through Mr. Director's account of it. His good sense and caution could not have been so egregiously duped, had he once seen the fragment of statuary marble that contains our mock memorial of *Hardicnute*. This confession is due to the merits of an industrious scholar, an experienced antiquary, and an amiable man.

cule?

sure? or can he withhold it now, when in this public manner it is called for?—Nothing is more easy, Mr. Urban, than to swagger, and deal in general assertions unsupported by a single proof. We all too readily grant our belief in proportion to the confidence with which it is demanded.

But will your correspondent, Mr. Urban, condescend to answer a very few queries?

First, does he (I mean, since his conceptions have been purged by critical hellebore) believe, that the most barbarous age ever inscribed such consummate nonsense on marble, as that a king *stared about him*, and died? The nurse to *Hardicnute's* great-great-grandmother, would have been ashamed to express a moment's doubt concerning a legend at once so ridiculous and improbable. The last will and testament of *Grunnius*, a Roman pig, published among Gruter's *Spuria*, betrays not more evident marks of imposition.

Secondly, if Mr. Director had such a complication of reasons for suspecting the authenticity of the marble, why did he employ Mr. Schnebbelie, the most zealous and skilful of our antiquarian draughtsmen, to copy it with so much exactness? Are labour and expence usually bestowed on inscriptions supposed by their very discoverers to be fictitious?—The same interrogatory is applicable to the manner in which the plate is executed by Mr. Basire. Many a genuine morsel of antiquity has been but coarsely etched for the Gentleman's Magazine; yet the *Hardicnutian* tablet is as elegantly engraved as faithfully delineated. Is it a common practice with you, Mr. Urban, to refuse those advantages to truth, which you bestow on falsehood? Would you resign the countenance of the veracious *Boswell* to a dauber, and perpetuate the fabulist *Psalmanaxar's* face on the canvas of Reynolds?—There is also some reason for thinking your plate was meant to have been accompanied by an erudite discourse, vindicating the authenticity of its subject; but as, in the interim, it was necessary to divulge the secret of our fabricated antique, (lest Mr. Pegge's Memoir should have found its way into the next Archæological quarto) your design was abandoned, and both productions sentenced to obscurity.—In the mean while, be it remembered, that no shadow of disrespect to our antiquaries in general was in-

tended by the contriver of this ludicrous imposture. The shaft of ridicule was aimed at their Director only, nor has it wandered from its mark:

Volscentem petit, et solo in Volscente moratur.

Thirdly, if the mode in which the *Hardicnutian* tablet was communicated to the Antiquarian Society, was so *guarded*, was not our Director's behaviour unkind to that learned, venerable, and inoffensive old gentleman, Mr. Pegge? The Director, it seems, furnished him with an *unguarded* copy of the inscription, and consequently invited him to expose himself by a waste of erudition on an object which its discoverer (if his late advocate deserves credit) suspected to be the contrivance of ingenious mischief, and a bait for an archæological gudgeon. "Call you this backing your friends? a plague upon such backing!"

To conclude.—The writer who signs himself AN ANTIQUARY, would have manifested a superior share of prudence, had he preserved a strict taciturnity on the present occasion. It was enough for the inventor of the *Hardicnutian* marble, that our Director had fallen into a trap designed for his reception, and that the literary world was in a titter at his expence. No further would this residuary legatee to time and ruin have been persecuted, had his champion been willing to let matters rest as they stood, without any attempt at awkward or fallacious extenuation. The more is written on the subject, the longer will Mr. Director's disgrace be recorded; nor may his evil Genius forbear him, till he has deserved forbearance! Let him therefore desist, Mr. Urban, from monthly attacks on bishops who remove a tomb-stone without *his* licence, readers who buy a book *he* wishes to purchase, and coadjutors to an antiquary with whom *he* has quarrelled. But, for similar provocations, Sir, *he* would have escaped the shame resulting from his discovery of a *Hardicnutian chronicle*; nor would *you* have been thus addressed by its fabricator,

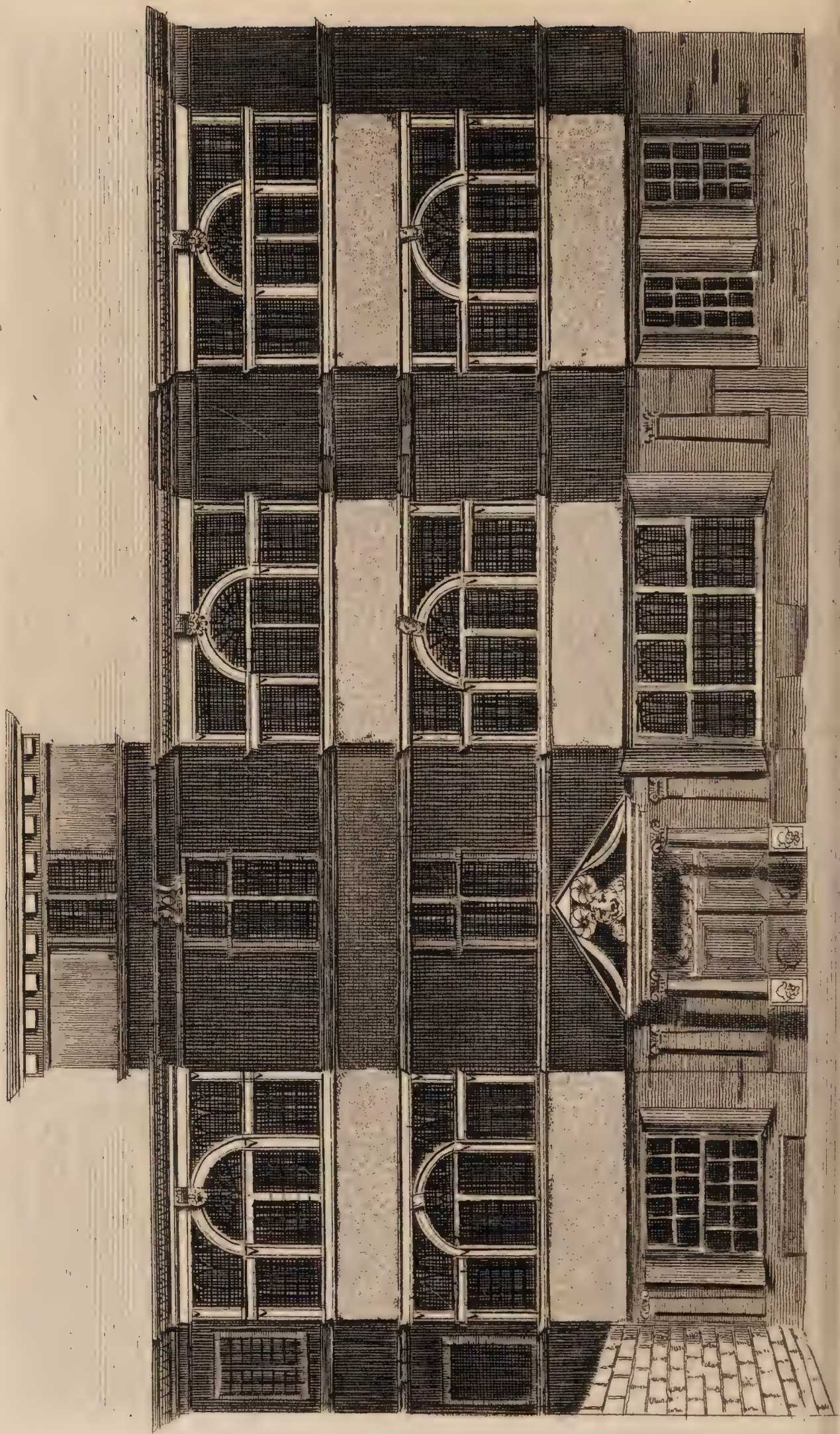
and your constant reader,

ANNIUS ANGLICANUS.

P. S. The *Hardicnutian* tablet continues in the library of Sir Joseph Banks, who persists (as Dr. Parr observes) in exhibiting (*annuente S, G repugnante*) this λόχος μαγευτικός, this *inscriptio subdola, adulterina, supposititia, et quid non?* by way of antidote to virtuosical cullibility.

Mr.





Mr. URBAN, March 20.

THE House engraved in *Plate I.* is situate in Hanover-square, Grubstreet; and is one of those vestiges of Antiquity that almost bids defiance to Time. It appears that, after General Monk's return from Scotland, he resided at this place. The city of London, after Cromwell's death, being greatly divided, Monk had the military charge of it, and made this place his residence. It is not supposed to have been built for him, as the style is far different from the buildings erected at that time; but he made alterations in it; for in the state-room there is an oval ornament in the ceiling, in the middle of which is a figure, said to be Eleanor Gwyn. The inside speaks it to have been once a place of magnificence; the timbers are very large, the staircases spacious, and so constructed, that a horse might be rid up and down them. Some years since, it was thought necessary to take part of one wing down on account of its age, as appears by the plate; and the gentleman who now inhabits it told me he remembers, when he was about fourteen years old, a person saying, in his memory there was not a house near it in front except *Whittington's College*. In short, no person but those who have seen it could suppose there was such an elegant old structure in such a situation. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 22.

THE six following letters, from such great and good men as Sherlock and Herring, to a Welsh clergyman, many years ago deceased, I trust you will speedily insert in your widely-dispersed Miscellany. I will just add, that they are transcribed from the originals in the hands of an aged daughter of that clergyman, who is in extreme poverty, and who cannot receive benefit from the annual subscription carried on in the diocese of Bangor, from the circumstance of her being married, and that, sorry am I to say it, to a man that has had the baseness to leave her long since to the wide world. Yours, &c. HOMO.

1. "Mr. Lloyd, *Temple*, Nov. 5, 1734.

"I do assure you that I thought of you and your circumstances in Llanfrothen before I received your letter. I will make it my request to the Bishop to provide a more comfortable being for you; and I hope I shall be able to recommend you to him with effect.

"It is a concern to me whenever I think of the state of the clergy in the diocese, which

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1730.

I am now very soon to leave. I did what I could to help them, much less than I wished to do; and am sensible I have left many worthy clergymen, but meanly provided. I should have left more so, if I had not withstood great importunities for the sake of those whom I judged deserving. I will not forget you; and though I leave the diocese, yet I hope the good opinion you have given me reason to have of you will not be altogether useless to you. I am your humble servant, THO. BANGOR [Sherlock]."

2. "Rev. Sir, *Kensington*, March 11, 1739-40.

"Your good friend the Bishop of Sarum spoke to me to-day in the House of Lords in your favour; but I had you in my thoughts before I saw him, the moment I heard of Mr. Hughes's death. I cannot give you Etern, being obliged to fulfil a promise to Mr. Price; and Mr. Lloyd has acquired a sort of title to a vicar's place at Bangor; but if it is like to be of any service to you to become Mr. Evans's deputy at the cathedral, that is at your service. They tell me it is about 25*l. per annum*; but the chief thing I consider is, that the situation there may accommodate your family, and be an introduction to better preferment some time or other. I promise nothing in particular, but you may be quite assured of my friendship in general; and I shall be pleased to see you settle at Bangor. You will consider this, and give me your thoughts upon it as soon as you can conveniently. If you accept this slender offer, I think I can furnish you with a curate at Llanfrothen, and Ffestiniog. I am, Rev. Sir, your assured friend,

"THO. BANGOR [Herring]."

3. "Mr. Lloyd, *March* 15, 1739.

"Immediately upon receiving yours, I applied to the Bishop of Bangor for you. I wish I could have succeeded in the present instance; but I found the Bishop had very kind intentions towards you, which he intends to acquaint you with himself; and therefore I have nothing to add but my good wishes for your success, and that I am your affectionate brother, and humble servant,

"THO. SARUM [Sherlock]."

4. "To the Rev. Mr. William Lloyd, *Rector of Llanfrothen, near Carnarvon*.

"Rev. Sir, *Kensington*, Feb. 10, 1740-1.

"I have this day sent a commission to the Chancellor of Bangor to collate you to the rectory of Llanfwrog, void by the death of Mr. Foulkes. I am sincerely glad of this opportunity of performing my intentions. I pray God send you health and long life! that your family may feel the benefit of your removal, as well as the parish, which I am confident you will take a very honest and religious care of. I am, Rev. Sir, your assured friend, THO. BANGOR [Herring].

"Free, Thomas Bangor."

5. "To

5. "To the Rev. Mr. William Lloyd, *Rector of Llanfwrog, near Ruthyn, Denbighshire.*

"Rev. Sir, *Kenington, April 29, 1742.*

"I intend, if it please God, to visit the diocese this summer; and beg the favour of you to give me a sermon at Ruthyn church. I have not yet absolutely fixed the day, but think it will be about the middle of June. I am, Rev. Sir, your assured friend,

"THO. BANGOR [Herring].

"Free, Thomas Bangor."

6. "To the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, *Rector of Llanfwrog, near Ruthyn, Denbighshire.*

"Rev. Sir, *Rocheſter, Dec. 10, 1741.*

"The Dean has acquainted me how uneasy you are in your present situation in Denbighshire, which I hoped would turn out much to the happiness of the remaining part of your life. I am concerned and disappointed at it, more especially as I hear you imagine your health has been impaired by your removal. I am perfectly disposed to come into every indulgence you can ask of me, for I think you can ask none that is improper; and when you have sent me your scheme of absence, and the reasons distinctly upon which you desire it, and the care you propose to take of your parish in your absence, you shall be sure of the kindest answer from, Rev. Sir, your assured friend,

"THO. BANGOR [Herring].

"I have heard something, indistinctly, of the distresses of the clergy in some parishes, and of your own ill-usage in particular in that respect; which I should be glad to be acquainted with with more certainty and preciseness.

"Free, Thomas Bangor."

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

WHAT your correspondent observes, p. 26, is in the main very just and candid; but he has left the business extremely imperfect, since, in fact, we want a general glossary in folio, or rather two volumes 4to, containing all our obsolete and provincial words, phrases, and expressions; meaning, that all the Glossaries already published should be collected together into one alphabet, with an ample supply of all others of the kind that are wanting in them, as far as the undertaker and his correspondents, whom we will suppose to be numerous, can recollect them.

The basis of such a work should be great diligence and application, attended with some genius or good natural parts, a clear and sound judgement, a strong memory, and a competent skill in all those mother-tongues, as we may call them, Saxon, French, German, &c. from which our English language is principally drawn, as one would wish

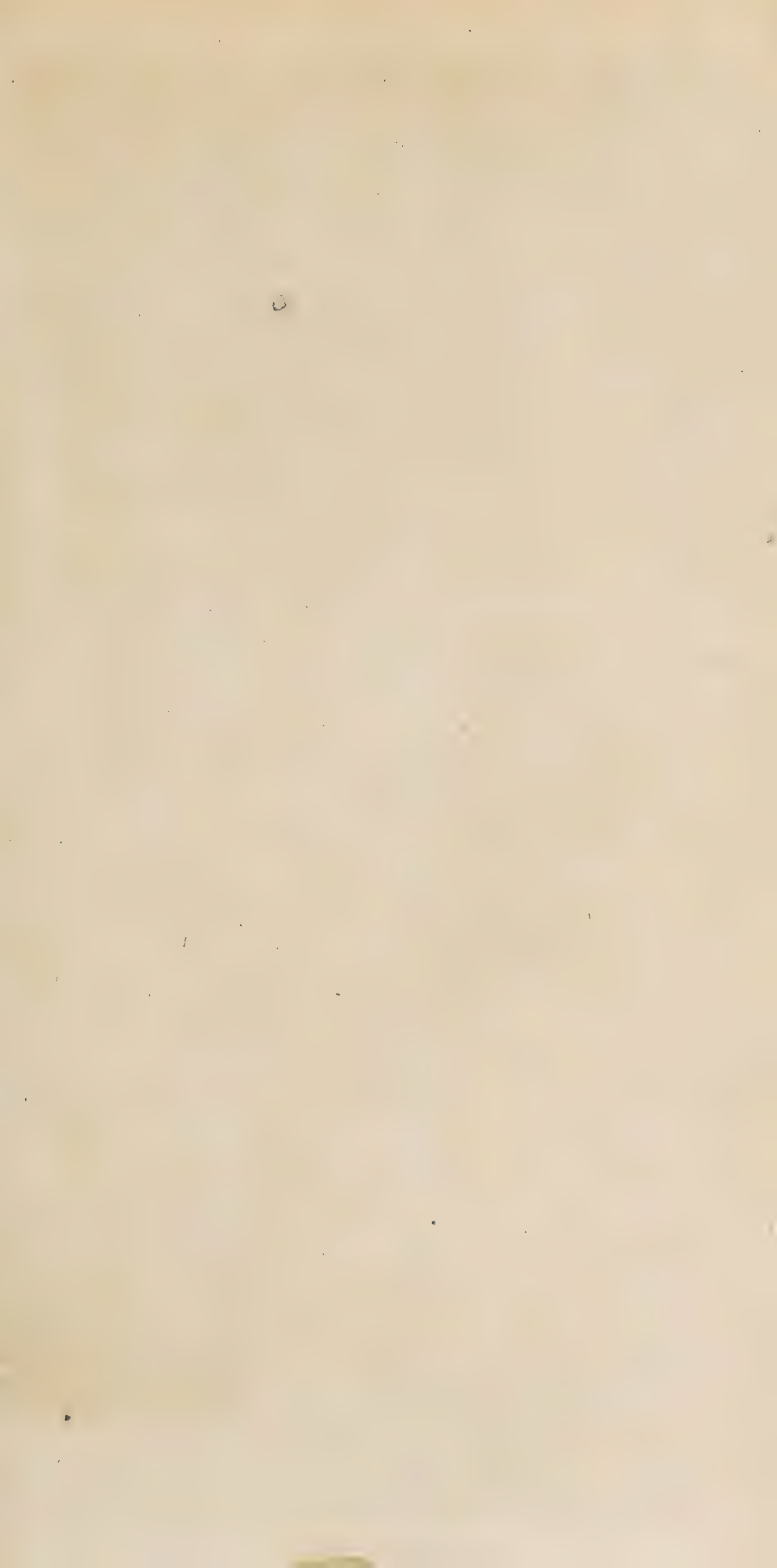
the proposed undertaking to be etymological as well as explanatory.

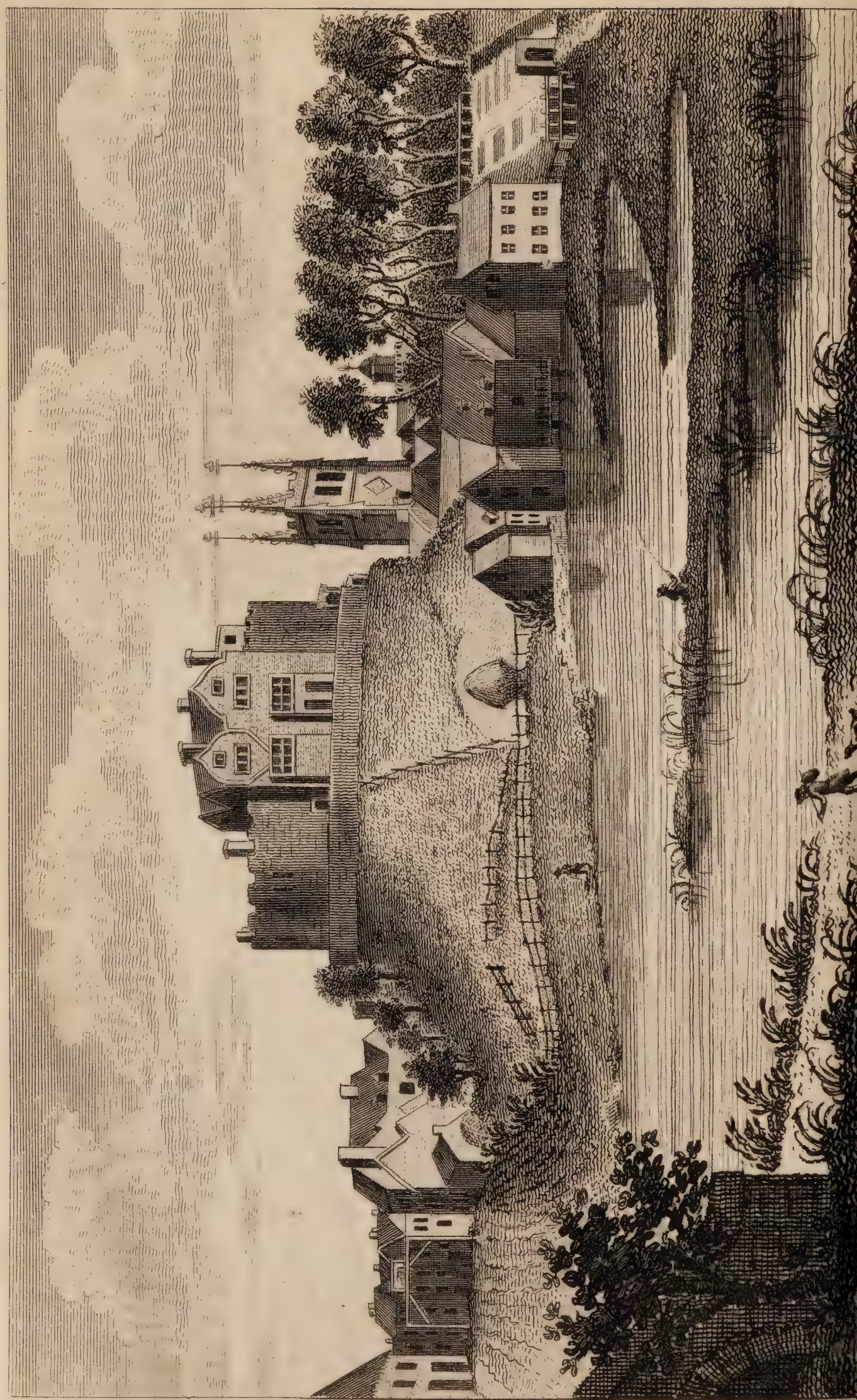
This, Sir, is the plan in brief; but I shall here proceed to name some of those extant Glossaries which might be transfused into the general mass, omitting, probably, and overlooking a great many more. The several Glossaries to Chaucer, Rowley, Spenser, Shakespear, the Scotch Virgil, the Relicks of antient Poetry, the Form of Cury since the sale of Mr. Brander's books now to be purchased, Spelman, Skinner, Junius, by Mr. Lye, Grose, Robert of Gloucester, with the various Dictionaries of Law, Philips, Bailey, &c. &c. &c. together with many single words to be picked out of the Gentleman's Magazine, the Latin Glossaries to the *Decem Scriptores*, Matthew Paris, and many other authors.

But after all, Sir, I am not certain whether all this be not included in my friend Mr. Herbert Croft's vast and arduous enterprize now in hand; and he, consequently, should be consulted and advised with on the subject. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*

OF all the tinsel ornaments of vanity and conceit, there is not, perhaps, any which more dazzle the eye of ignorance than that of a superficial acquaintance with the languages. The talent of lisping an Italian sonnet—of stammering bad French instead of speaking good English—of guessing at the meaning of a Latin sentence—of misconstruing a chapter in the Greek Testament, or a verse in the Hebrew Bible; has not unfrequently (among the uninformed) procured its possessor the character of a great scholar; as a little acquaintance with Euclid has that of a profound mathematician. But what are the languages and elementary sciences, even when most perfectly understood, but the tools of philosophy, the garments of poetry, and the seeds of knowledge? And what are tools without skilful use and prudent application—garments without their wearer—or seeds without cultivation? I was led into these reflexions by the perusal of a translation of two odes of Horace, inserted in pp. 70 and 165. The association of ideas sometimes depends more on contrast than resemblance: the clamorous insignificance of the babbling brook is never presented to our view in a truer or more striking light, than when contrasted with the deep and silent flowing of mighty waters, fraught with every blessing from every land. While the many





many publications of the present day afford so little gratification to those who are addicted to useful-reading, I cannot but congratulate the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine on the increasing number and respectability of his correspondents; and, in particular, I would express the sense I have of my share of the obligation the translator of the before-mentioned Odes has conferred on his readers. The uncommon classical abilities and critical sagacity of this gentleman are not more generally known than unreservedly acknowledged: and whatever opinion may be entertained of his theological warfare, his learned and violent disputations, his vehemence of censure,—all his readers, I believe, will unite in bidding him a cheerful, unaffected welcome, when he thus appears attired by the Muses. Let this elegant scholar continue to awaken the sensibility, and refine the affections, of his friends by the sweet musick of his Horatian lyre, while his controversial “flashing knife,” which rough instrument of his, he somewhere says, he is not fond of using, shall be permitted, according to his own wish, to rust in the case of its pacific master,

“And eat into itself, for lack
Of somebody to hew and hack.”

Both the third ode of the second book, and the seventh ode of the fourth book of Horace, appear to have been written under the influence of that philosophical tranquillity which is inseparable from true greatness of mind; strongly tinged, however, with an exquisite sensibility of plaintive regret, naturally arising from the contemplation of approaching mortality:

“For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing-anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind.”

Beattie's Hermit (“at the close of the day,” &c.) is a genuine and most refined specimen of this mixed sentiment, which partakes equally of the dignity and weakness of human-nature; it is, I think nevertheless, in proportion as it prevails, a certain indication of superior genius and native worth.

Z. P. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

AS you have, without doubt, several correspondents and many readers at the Universities, I beg leave, through your intermission, to solicit the favour from some one of them, who has free access to Benet College in Cambridge,

to examine in the library of that house, if there can be found, at this day, the original, or a translation, of two Saxon MSS. under Vol. numbered 284. pp. 147. and 149.; the first whereof chiefly records the burial-places of the Saints of Kent; the second, a narration of the Sepulchres of the Saints who repose in different parts of England. I should be glad to know if they are still extant. A supposed translation, which is now before me, refers to that College for its authority, and must be a very curious piece of antiquity, as it seems prior to the days of Edward the Confessor, and ends with the following doxology: “Praise and glory be to our Lord Jesus Christ, for his goodness to all ages, and to all eternity! Amen.”

ARCHÆUS CORITANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, March 6.*

THE inclosed view of Tamworth was, some few years since, drawn on the spot by Mr. Williams, an eminent portrait-painter; it has since been finished and reduced to its present size by Mr. E. Stringer, a painter of this city, to whose works you are no stranger. As this view has never yet been published, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you, in hopes you may think it worthy a place in your valuable Magazine. I claim no merit from my performance, otherwise than its being a close copy of Mr. Stringer's work.

A South view of the castle only was published by Messrs. Bucks about fifty years since. It has undergone some few alterations since that period; but the present drawing is a faithful representation of its condition in the year 1780.

THOMAS WEBB GREENE.

P. S. I have forbore to add an historical account of the castle, as it has been the subject of so many former historians, and has so recently appeared in the “Topographer” for December last, to which account no addition seems necessary.

This view includes the church and the summit of the town-hall, with the fulling-mills and principal inn, and is taken from the foot of Lady Bridge.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

THE Romans held in so high esteem those who excelled in agriculture, that even families were proud of retaining names expressive of the particular article in the management of which they had been distinguished. The sententious Cato declared the character of a good husbandman

husbandman (*colonus bonus, bonus agricola*) as the appellation the most expressive of merit that could be bestowed. In this country we seem to be sometimes wanting in regard to such characters. In the Royal Academy of Sciences in France, a custom was introduced of having a funeral oration delivered on the demise of a member who had distinguished himself by excelling in any branch of natural knowledge. In our Royal Society, Sir John Pringle, while president, honoured every gentleman, who was thought worthy of obtaining their gold medal, with a speech in their commendation; and, in order to display their merit, explained the nature of the article in which they excelled. The Royal Society of Edinburgh, much, I think, to their praise, have adopted the practice of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

I am led into this train of thinking by reflecting on some characters in this country highly deserving of marks of approbation for their merit in agriculture. In this light Mr. Tull presents himself to our view. The ingenuity and judgement with which he introduced his drill and horse-hoeing husbandry was such, that he soon acquired a fame which will be of a duration equal with our language. He indeed laid the foundation of every improvement made in that art since his time. He carried ploughing to so great perfection, that he has, in some degree, rendered Cato's third direction (*stercorare*), manuring, almost unnecessary. I believe he did not live to have the satisfaction of seeing with what success and spirit his practice was adopted in France by those zealous patriots, Messrs. Duhamel and his associates; one of whom, Mr. Lullin, de-Chattau Vieux, was distinguished by his success, and still more so by the judicious inferences he often drew from what he had seen and practised. Of this the readers may be satisfied by consulting the translation of all these experiments in Mr. Mills's Treatise on Agriculture. Many, however, grudged leaving so large intervals between the ridges of corn as Mr. Tull proposed, which seemed to them unnecessary. This objection was happily removed by the ingenuity of Mr. Duckett, who, having been employed in the Duke of Newcastle's garden at Clermont, was, by the Dutchess, after the Duke's decease, employed to direct a farm she had belonging to a house she had taken on the side of the Thames opposite to Richmond.

Early in the execution of his trust it occurred to him, that wheat might be sown in equidistant rows in the same manner that many plants are in gardens. With this view he contrived a plough which cut five drills at equal distances, the drills being nine inches asunder. When he had thus drilled the field, he sowed the corn by hand, and found that it fell regularly into the bottoms of the drills, allowing half the quantity of seed usually sown. The grain being covered with a harrow, it grew regularly in rows. In order to get rid of the weeds which sprang up in the intervals between the rows, he contrived five hoes on a beam, so light that a man could draw them; and by this means he cut the weeds. The weeds which came up among the corn he caused to be plucked up by hand; and thus he had the satisfaction of viewing his crop in beautiful order.

It may be said that, instead of this double operation, farmers may now execute them to great advantage by means of Mr. Cook's drill-plough and hoe. He has taken the hint of his drill-plough from a Spanish invention called a *rembradore*, of which an account is given by Mr. Wolridge, in his *Mystery of Agriculture*, a work of great merit. In defence of Mr. Duckett's practice, it may be said, that the farmer can himself either make, or occasionally repair, his drill or hoe, instead of paying a great price for Mr. Cook's, and sending it, perhaps, to a distance when out of repair.

Mr. Duckett at this time hired Ham farm on the opposite side of the Thames on his own account. This farm is of so light and sandy a soil, that the richness of the manure laid on the land is soon washed through it. This constant and almost useless expence of manure ruined the former farmers, who, in order to obtain some advantage, laid the land down in grass. In this condition Mr. Duckett took possession of the farm. It occurred to him, that if the land was ploughed, laying the sward in the bottom of each furrow, the matted roots of the grass would not only entangle the prolific juices of the manure, but would also draw down the roots of the corn to that now-enriched pasture, if I may express it so. Here the roots would also be protected from the immediate drying force of winds, and the scorching heat of the summer sun. In order to effect this, he contrived a trenching plough, which first cut off the sward and laid it flat in the bottom of the former furrow, and

and then, with the additional plough on the same beam, covered it with a sufficient depth of mould. He then gave it a stirring with a three-coultered plough, also of his own invention. The land being thus prepared, he drilled and sowed his corn as already mentioned, and reaped plentiful crops.

Before the corn goes into ear the intervals are hoed for the last time, the earth being laid to the roots of the corn to give greater stability to the stems, and thereby prevent their being liable to be lodged. This last hoeing is of essential service on another account. It is about this time that the corn shoots out the last roots, near the surface of the land; and if the surface is so hard and dry that these roots cannot pierce into it, the plant withers and dies. This loss happens more frequently than is generally imagined, because few farmers have heard of this cause, and therefore suspect not such a cause. This misfortune never happens on Mr. Duckett's farm; the sward remains buried till he observes that it no longer has any effect.

When, by repeated trials, Mr. Duckett had ascertained the success of his improvements, he informed the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of what he had done; and his trenching and three-coultered ploughs are now in their repository, for public inspection: but this having passed before the Society began to publish their Transactions, there is no authentic account of his experiments given to the publick. It is very happy, for the benefit of ingenious farmers who wish to be fully instructed in his practice, that he is still living, and is of a most communicative disposition; and, as I have not had lately the pleasure of seeing his farms, he may have made other improvements. The late Marquis of Rockingham made him a present of a piece of plate, with an inscription on it that does honour to Mr. Duckett and to his Lordship.

During the course of these experiments, Mr. Duckett received in March a present of what was called *Spring-wheat*. He sowed it at the time he received it; it came up well; and, being regularly hoed, it yielded a good crop, though sown so late in the season. It did not all germinate at the same time, and therefore did not all ripen at the same time, owing, he supposed, to some injury part of it had received. When it was winnowed, the grain that was not ripe was small and shrivelled, which he

kept apart for his poultry. Having occasion to sow some winter-tares, he mixed with them some of the shrivelled corn, in order to see whether it would grow. At harvest, he found that the shrivelled grains produced as strong stems, and yielded as plump corn, as his common wheat.

I informed a friend of mine near Dumfries, a most intelligent and learned husbandman, of this circumstance, who, in his answer, assured me, that an early frost had one autumn prevented his corn from being perfectly ripened, and that, when winnowed, great part of it appeared shrivelled. He, however, sowed some of it, by way of experiment, as Mr. Duckett had done, and with the same success. On a similar occasion, he again sowed such corn, and gave a quantity of it to a neighbour, who was in want of seed by the same cause, with whom it succeeded equally well.

A gentleman in Suffex sowed clover with oats. The crop of clover was so luxuriant, that the weight of it pulled down the oats. He was therefore obliged to mow them lest the clover might rot at the bottom. He sowed some of the green oats, to try whether it would germinate, and at the same time sowed some ripe oats. The green oats came up first, and continued to thrive equally well with the other.

I mention these instances as examples to teach those who live in hilly or lofty situations, where corn may be prevented ripening by early frosts, to convince them that such corn, when properly dried, will become good seed-corn, and that they may thereby save the plump grain usually saved for that purpose. By this means they will have a double advantage, as the plump grain will yield more flour in proportion.

Another instance occurs to me of a public-spirited *husbandman*, whose attention and integrity have conferred a most essential obligation on this country. Mr. Reynolds, of Adisham, in Kent, having obtained some turnep-seed from Holland, sowed it, and soon distinguished a particular plant of those rising from that seed, of a deeper green colour, and of a more vigorous growth than the rest. He transplanted it into his garden, lest it might be destroyed by any accident. He thus preserved it till it ripened its seed. He next year sowed the seed, and found the turneps to be of a much superior quality to the common, especially in its being of so hardy a nature as to withstand the severest

verest frost or badness of weather, which would rot the common turnep, that he sowed the seed in a nursery, and transplanted it into the field. The quick growth and strength of the leaves prevent its becoming an easy prey to the fly, especially when thus raised in a nursery and transplanted. The speedy growth of the plants thus transplanted pay abundantly for the labour and expence.

Instead of concealing, for his own benefit, the good qualities of so excellent a plant, he reported the observations he had made to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and presented to them some of the seed, to be distributed to such members as might be inclined to cultivate it. They found it to be possessed of the good qualities mentioned by Mr. Reynolds, and therefore offered premiums for the culture of it, by the name of the turnep-rooted cabbage, to distinguish it from the turnep-cabbage. I am sorry that the Society, among whom there are gentlemen, skilled in botany, who could have given it its true botanic appellation, have bestowed on it a name not descriptive of the plant, for the leaves do not round in, which distinguishes the cabbage from kale. They might rather have called it the Reynold turnep, an appellation by which succeeding generations might have been informed of the person's name who had introduced into practice one of the most useful articles of pasture we are possessed of. I think I shall be justified in saying so, when we consider, that in it the farmer has a succulent plant, which he may depend upon in the latter part of the Spring, when he seldom has any other plant so excellent food for ewes and lambs as well as all his other animals.

Mr. Reynolds has, in some degree, erected a monument for himself; for, with fifty pounds the Society had bestowed on him, he had a silver bowl made, in the bottom of which he put a silver medal they had also given to him, on which the occasion of giving it is expressed.

Yours, &c.

A.

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing to you some reflexions on the subject of veterinary medicine, in hopes that the importance of the art itself, and the necessity of pursuing it in this country, will be sufficient motives to induce you to give them a place in your next monthly publication. And it must assuredly be matter of no small surprize to you, and

to every friend to science, that, in a country where the other Arts have been raised to so high a point of perfection, this one alone, in itself so excellent, of such extreme utility to the society, should be neglected, and consigned to the hands of incapacity and ignorance. That the art of veterinary medicine is of such importance, I wish to make appear through the medium of your Magazine, not fearing that the publick of an enlightened and judicious nation will readily yield to the impression of truth, and be as ready to vindicate this branch of knowledge also from the contempt under which it so unjustly labours, as those which, under their protection, have been already extended to the general benefit and information of mankind.

The veterinary art is a practical application of sure and scientific principles to the preservation of health in domestic animals, and to the cure of their diseases, in the same manner as the art of medicine applies them to the health and preservation of man; and the science on which this art is grounded, and which it requires for its perfect exercise, comprises the natural history, anatomy, physiology, and pathology, of those animals, together with such portions of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms as are connected with them either in the way of aliment or remedy. Such is the nature and such the extent of veterinary medicine; by which view its excellence is sufficiently evidenced to those who know the importance of the art of human medicine to man, or know how to estimate the value of truth and certainty above ignorance and error: and if our farriery, which presumes to represent this art, were to be tried by this test in the single instance of the horse, we should exactly find it wanting in that *fundamental science* which alone renders it either efficacious or secure. The deplorable state of farriery, considered as a branch of natural knowledge, has long been a subject of lamentation; destitute, in general, of either principle or reason, and playing with instruments and poisons like a madman with fire. The good-sense of the age has at length caught the alarm, the art is itself suspected, and its practitioners distrusted; and though some of late date, desirous of bringing it some ready relief, have applied to it principles which they have drawn from their knowledge of the human system; yet, however good their intentions might be, they have, in many instances, only served to introduce

new

new errors, inasmuch as the laws of the several animal œconomies are by no means always uniform, but are found to be often different from, sometimes contrary to, each other. To reason thus analogically from the man to the horse, was as preposterous, and as insufficient, as to conduct a disease in man merely by a knowledge of the structure of brutes. It was necessary, on the contrary, to make a special and accurate investigation of the œconomy of the animal itself, and to observe minutely the different effects that the different subjects of the *materia medica* might have had upon it; it was necessary to repeat these enquiries with the same exactness for every animal that was to be considered as a natural object of the art; and, moreover, to superadd such a knowledge of the human anatomy as might be of use in the way of comparison. A plan of study like this required leisure and competence, and was far beyond either the capacity or circumstances of those to whom farriery has been hitherto abandoned; and yet such is the importance of the art, that a course of study as long and as circumstantial is indispensable for those who would fully, fairly, and honourably engage in the exercise of it. Its importance cannot be called in doubt, as it is in direct proportion to the importance of the objects on which it is employed; the value of our cattle is the infallible rule by which to appreciate the value of the art: and, when to their intrinsic value is added that which they derive from their *caducity*, we must allow that art, whose office is to preserve them in a condition wherein we may deduce from them all the benefit that they are capable of procuring us, to be in itself well deserving our concern and esteem, and well worthy the countenance and protection of Government.

If we consider its present state in this country, under its appellation of farriery, we see it in as deplorable a situation as was the art of medicine during the barbarous centuries, when the gross ignorance of its professors brought a disgrace upon the art itself; and when many diseases, which now yield readily to a judicious treatment, raged without controul; and the physicians, after trying in vain every power of pharmacy, were obliged to remain the helpless spectators of their patients' tortures, who expired before their eyes the pitiable martyrs of their ignorance. Yet, that the veterinary art, like the art of medicine, in the hands of phi-

losophical and judicious persons, is raised to respect and to esteem, we may see by the example of antient times, and by the present examples of France, and some other countries on the continent of Europe. If we look into antient history, we discover that, before the downfall of the Roman empire, which crushed in its ruins all arts, sciences, and literature, veterinary medicine was esteemed among the most important objects that an enquiring mind could consider. Connected on the one hand with human medicine, and on the other with agriculture, it both enlarged the stock of medical knowledge, and improved the uses of agriculture and the whole rural œconomy. So valuable a branch of natural knowledge, without question the most valuable next to that of human medicine, was not without its admirers and patrons in Greece and Rome, and even in Carthage, where Mago composed an elaborate work on rural and veterinary matter, which seems to have been in great authority with the Latin writers, and particularly with Columella; of whose twelve books on husbandry, four treat of veterinary matter properly so called, and the remaining eight of such rural matter as comes within the pale of veterinary science. The course of human and veterinary medicine proceeded together till they both fell at the irruption of ignorance and barbarity; but at the revival of knowledge, when medicine and the other arts were restored to their former consideration, it was the undeserved lot of this alone to be continued in neglect, and be left to the undisturbed possession of the most illiterate and obstinate of men; and it is from hence our British farriery must date its origin. To withdraw it from its obscurity, and to restore it to that rank among the Arts and Sciences which it was its right to hold, was a glory reserved to France, whose free and independent spirit, so congenial with our own, must do away every petty prejudice which might oppose itself to our adopting her example. As long ago as in the beginning of the sixteenth century, Ruellius compiled, by order of Francis the First, a large assemblage of veterinary matter from the Greek writers, which he translated into Latin, and published in one volume folio. But it was not till the year 1762 that a regular school was founded at Lyons for the study and improvement of veterinary science, with every convenience for that purpose, as amphitheatre for dissections, botanical garden, laboratory, professors in

in chemistry, materia medica, &c. This presently gave rise to a similar one at Paris; and the example was soon followed in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and, latterly, at Berlin. To this country, whose breeds of cattle are hardly equalled in any part of Europe, the numbers of which render them objects of the tenderest concern, which is still increased by the high price they bear; to this country it still belongs to follow the same example, and, in advancing the art to an height hitherto unattained, to make it some amends for the neglect we have hitherto shewn it, and to extricate it effectually from the ignorant and barbarous hands that till now have ventured to exercise it.

These, Sir, are as many of my reflexions as I could discreetly think of sending you at one time; perhaps some of your readers have already thought them too many; but, should they have the good fortune to please any of your liberal and scientific readers (for that some of another class will raise their voice against an argument which tends to deprive them of their prey, I expect without uneasiness), it is my intention to follow this letter with a more detailed enquiry into the importance of veterinary medicine, and the means by which it may be advanced, which will exceed the limits of a place in your Magazine.

ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ.

MR. URBAN,

March 2.

IN your excellent Miscellany, so long since as vol. XXIV. p. 328-9, in my description of the cart or tumbrel I had contrived, and of which I sent a model, I see advised the construction of waggon on the same plan. But finding, on trial to build one soon after according to it, it would not answer the intended purpose for such larger carriages, I then greatly improved upon it for such, by making one according to the following method; viz. to place the hind-pair of wheels rather closer to the body of the carriage than is usual at present, and the foremost-pair wider, so as to run on the ground quite on the outside of the hinder ones full an inch. Mr. Scott, in his *Digest of the Highway Acts*, 1773, in the remarks at the end of chap. VIII. p. 95, advises an absolute prohibition of such wheels of less breadth than six inches, and to be fixed to waggon so as to roll twelve inches on the surface of the road on each side, observing, that this "would

probably have contributed more to the preservation of them than any expedient hitherto adopted, and been liable to little exceptions." This, I have reason to believe, was taken from the hint in your Magazine mentioned above. I was very glad to see it, but sorry to find my hopes of its being carried into execution utterly frustrated and vain. I know, by long experience since, this my scheme would answer well: the reasons are obvious. The wheels placed thus roll twelve inches full on each side the carriage; and, by putting two pair of shafts, the horses therein would trample the surface yet wider; and still, by fixing the other leading ones so as to go in a path directly in the middle of these, could not fail to level and harden the whole into one smooth path. Other obvious advantages attending this contrivance would be the following ones: The fellies or rims of wheels being six inches are the strongest, must endure longest, will consume least timber, are easiest made, therefore least expensive of any that can be contrived. Each wheel, thus rolling a fresh surface, cannot cut deep ruts, to damage roads, meadows, or ploughed lands, &c.; must therefore require least strength to draw them when loaded, by keeping them level and solid; will turn in less compass than present carriages; will not be so liable to damage gateways or gate-posts, &c. the hind-pair being narrower; nor are so apt to overturn, by the greater width of the foremost. And query, If not very adviseable to try this position of the wheels, wider before than as now made, if it will not preserve mail-coaches, &c. from so dreadfully often overturning?

It is likewise upwards of forty years since I took to keep oxen for drawing single, and geered like horses, only the collar open at top. I found they worked easier to themselves, consequently not so soon fatigued; trampled the ploughed land much less; kept at less expence of fodder than horses, as with wheat-straw, or oats in the straw, and sometimes a little hay; would lead or go behind in any business of drawing; if lamed, as seldom happens, will feed for the butcher; shoeing them is but little expence; and in three years time, having well paid for their keep, a little freshed with aftermath, will sell for double the price bought in at. Meat would hereby be kept at a lower price, and the roguery of jockies considerably be diminished.

Yours, &c. NUNC VIGORN,
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Liverpool, March 6.

YOUR favourable reception of a trifle, last month, under the signature of ARREN, induces me to request an insertion of this when it best suits your convenience.

It has long been a matter of astonishment to me, that, amidst the attentive enquiries made into the history and transactions of *foreign* countries, we apparently neglect those of our own.

Gillies's "History of Greece," and (the English Voltaire) Gibbon's of Rome, are in every one's hands; whilst we remain unaffected by, and far from inquisitive into, circumstances relative to those who have figured in our history, and are entitled to peculiar notice in the annals of literature.

Some time since, indeed, the following notice made its appearance in your vol. LIII. p. 144:

"Mr. URBAN,

"There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, that Jeremy Taylor lived and studied some time, during the civil wars, at Maidley-hill, near Tamworth, now belonging to Lord Weymouth. I should be glad to see it confirmed or disproved.

WILL. CURIOUS."

This query has never been attended to in your vehicle of intelligence, which I have carefully consulted in hopes of finding it.

A peculiar *onus* seems to rest on the memory of that most excellent man, in order to press into oblivion one, whose superiority to the level of common men left Envy at too great a distance to aim its shafts against it. And it is very remarkable, that whilst many of his contemporaries, with talents and learning much inferior to his own, have had biographical treatises consecrated to their memory, such as Laud, Hammond, Thomas Fuller, Gauden, &c. &c. &c. the humble Bishop Taylor, as it were by his own desire, stands dignified only in the annals of the industrious, and, as far as his intention went, the honest Anti-quary, Anthony à Wood. The informations of that inquisitive gentleman were not indeed always exact, as appears from his saying that the Bishop was interred in *the chapel of Dromore, erected by himself* *.

From another quarter, we are informed that he was buried in the choir of the church of Dromore †.

* Athenæ, art. Taylor.

† Biographia Britannica, art. Taylor.

GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

I have casually enquired of, and given a commission to, some friends who have been upon the spot, and can find no such chapel, or memorial of him in the choir. It appeared not improbable, that, if he was there interred, Bishop Rast, his intimate friend, who succeeded him, might have rescued his memory from oblivion by a monumental inscription, however inattentive biographers have been in doing justice to it. But not a line have I been able to procure. If any of your correspondents can furnish any particulars which may elucidate the history of this great and good man, it will be highly pleasing to the writer of this paper.

But there is an incident in the life of one of our writers of still later date, whose memory is dear to every lover of dramatic poetry, which has not been clearly ascertained; I mean that of the unfortunate Thomas Otway.

Whether the writers of his day were less attentive to the striking circumstances of it than the present ones, I will not presume to determine; but respecting the manner of his death, they have left to ours to blunder "*about it, and about it.*" The great critical censor, Dr. Johnson, thus represents it:

"He (Otway) died April 14, 1685, in a manner which I am unwilling to mention. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and hunted, as is supposed, by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public-house on Tower-hill, where he died of want; or, as it is related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. He went out, as is reported, almost naked, in the rage of hunger, and, finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling. The gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choaked with the first mouthful.

"All this, I hope, is not true; but that indignation, and its concomitants, sorrow and despondency, brought him to the grave, *has never been denied.*"—Extract from the Life of Otway, p. 341.

This account is confirmed by another writer of some eminence:

"But poor Dryden lived in a worthless reign, and was too happy not to *die literally by hunger* as his contemporary Otway did *."

Thus have his admirers been accustomed to contemplate the mournful catastrophe of this perfect master of the softer feelings, till taught to ascribe it to

* Sherlock's Letters on several Subjects. Monthly Review, Jan. 1782, p. 7.

a different cause, by an author whose pen has generally been employed in instructing, not misleading, the publick. And

“Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?”

In Warton's “*Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*,” vol. II. p. 109, in the margin, occurs the following passage :

“There is something remarkable in the circumstances that occasioned the deaths of three others of our poets.

“*Otway* had an intimate friend who was murdered in the street. One may guess at his sorrow, who has so feelingly described true affection in his *Venice Preserved*. He pursued the murderer on foot, who fled to France, as far as Dover, where he was seized with a fever, occasioned by fatigue, which afterwards carried him to his grave in London.”

Now, Mr. Urban, as the last-quoted author has not thought proper to produce his authority for the statement of a fact so different from all preceding accounts of it, your clearing up the difficulty, or inciting others to it, by the insertion of this paper, will much oblige, R. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Hodsbroke, near Brighton, Sussex, April 3.*

THE Machine, engraved in Plate III. will drill any kind of grain or seeds, whether beans, peas, wheat, barley, oats, rye, or rye-grass, turnep-feed, rape-feed, clover-feed, or any other seeds whatever, with equal facility, and without bruising them; and, after the corn is up, is equally useful as a horse-hoe. It is as plain and simple in the construction as it is possible for a machine to be that will answer so many different purposes; in half-an-hour, a common ploughman may be made to understand it, so as to be intrusted with it a whole season. One horse in common will be found sufficient; but in going up a steep hill, or on very stiff land, two will be necessary.

This machine is so constructed, that a man, by the handle, has power to hold or guide it straight, without any attention to the going of the horse more than is necessary in a common plough; and whether it be drawn up or down a hill, or horizontally, that is, on the side of the hill, it deposits the corn with equal regularity, and at any given depth; so that none of it can be buried in the earth, or left to perish on the top of it. In general, one-third of the usual quantity of seed may be saved, and, in some cases,

more than half. The wheels on which the machine moves are half a rod in circumference; and, by counting the revolutions of the wheel in once going over the field, it will be easy at all times to calculate what portion of seed the machine is sowing per acre, provided it be supplied with a given quantity.

The number of acres the machine will drill in a day depends, in some degree, on the distance the rows of corn are planted at from each other. If five tines are placed in a machine of this dimension, they will be nine inches apart, and drill a space of three feet nine inches. In that case, if the machine be driven at the rate of two miles an hour, it will go over something more than eight acres in nine hours. If four tines only are placed in it, at a foot from each other, at the same rate it will do nearly an acre in an hour. But when beans or turneps are sown, from a foot and an half to three feet distance in the intervals, it consequently goes over the ground much faster, as it then clears a space from four feet and a half to six feet; and the same number of rows of corn that this machine drills in the ground at one time, it will hoe at another, in a much more effectual manner than is possible to have it done by hand, and at less than a tenth part of the expence. Stones are no obstruction in drilling the corn if they are not too large to pass between the tines.

In the plate annexed, *Fig. 1* represents a front view of the machine.

aa The hopper fixed by the two upright pieces in the timber *zz*. It contains two bushels; and, if the corn be properly cleaned, it requires no care but to supply it.

bb The axletree. It goes through a bridle or curved iron at each end of the hopper, and through the great wheels. According as this is fixed towards the top or bottom of these bridles, by pins which go in some holes made for that purpose, the drill will move deep or shallow in the ground. When the pins are placed in the lowest holes, and the axle under them, the tines *dddd* will be sufficiently raised above the ground for the machine to be drawn out into the field, or from one field to another. Each of the wheels is made to extend on the axletree, from the machine, half the distance of the space occupied by the whole of it, for purposes hereafter mentioned.

p A long iron box on the arm of the axle. It has ledges on the outside, to which the inside of the wheel is made exactly

exactly to coincide, so as to slide over any part of the box; but whenever the machine is drawn forward, or the wheel revolves, the box must move with it.

w A screw that reaches through the nave, and pressing on the iron box, *p*, fixes the wheel on any part of it.

c A groove-wheel in which there works a chain. This wheel is made fast on the end of the iron box, *p*, and consequently turns round with that and the great wheel.

dddd Fig. 1. and 2. are five hollow tines, or tubes of iron, placed in grooves between two pieces of timber (*zz* of Fig. 1, and *y* of Fig. 2), and made fast by iron collars with nuts and screws. As the grooves are continued the whole length of the timbers, by unscrewing these iron collars, the tines may be placed nearer together, or farther distant, as may be thought most conducive to a crop; or any of them may be taken away, or more added, if necessary.

Fig. 2. A back view of the machine.

eeee Seed-boxes placed over the tines. The wheels in the boxes are set with small pieces of iron or tin, to take the corn out of the hopper. It is regulated by a hair-brush, that is moved horizontally to or from the wheel by a screw fixed in a collar, so that the greatest precision with regard to the quantity of seed may be attained, though the machine will sow from a gallon to some quarters per acre, could it be required. And probably this seemingly useless qualification may be attended with some advantages, as rape-dust, foot, or other strong manures, may be put into the ground with the corn or turneps, and in very great quantities, if the machine were made large for that purpose.

ffff A square iron rod that goes through all the boxes; at the end of it is fixed a cog-wheel.

g A cog-wheel with a square socket, placed to slide easily on the square part of a spindle. The teeth of this wheel take in those of the cog-wheel on the square rod *ffff*; but they may be instantly drawn apart by a wire from the crank *k*.

h A groove-wheel fixed near the end of the same spindle. It is put in motion by the chain from the groove-wheel *c* of Fig. 1, and with it the cog-wheel *g*, which, unless it is detached by the wire (abovementioned) from the cog-wheel at the end of the square rod *ffff*, will put that, with the wheels in the boxes *eeee*, in motion, which will throw the corn

out of the hopper through the hollow tine into the ground at *dddd*. See Fig. 2.

k A crank connected with the cog-wheel *g* on the spindle.

b A curved piece of wood, that supports one end of the spindle on which the wheels *g* and *h* turn. At the point of it there is a screw to regulate the distance between the cog-wheels, and likewise the groove-wheels in which the chain works.

iii The handle, made fast to the machine by an iron bolt or pin. At the centre of the timber *y* on this pin the handle turns.

n A semicircular piece of iron, with holes or notches, fixed at each end to the timber *y*, on which the handle slides when it turns on the iron pin at the centre of the said timber.

m The lever. At one end of it is an iron pin that reaches through the handle into the notches in the semicircular iron. By depressing this lever, the pin is withdrawn, and the handle is released; but if raised, or suffered to be thrown up by the spring under it, the handle is immediately fixed. Thus the man who holds or guides this machine may walk behind any part of it he shall chuse. When the wheels are fixed on the arms of the axle-tree, at the same distance from the outmost tines that the tines are from each other, the man at each end of the furrow, by means of the lever *m*, will fix the handle so as for him to walk behind one of those wheels, and, by alternately returning them on the impressions the outside tines made in the ground, the rows of corn, &c. must consequently be equidistant.

l A circular piece of wood, to which is fixed a wire from the crank *k*. When this wood is moved round, it turns the crank, and draws the cog-wheel *g* from the other cog-wheel at the end of the square rod *ffff*, so that no corn would be sown if the machine moved forward; but, when the wood is put back again, the two wheels are thrown into contact by a spiral wire spring. The principal occasion for this is at the end of a furrow, while the machine is turning.

s A piece of tin, made to slide in a groove in the hind part of the box, to direct the corn down into the tines. When this tin is withdrawn, as represented in the four other boxes, it may be instantly placed over the top of the wheels, so as to prevent the corn from descending out of the hopper into the seed-boxes. Thus any number of them, either separately or together

together, may be prevented from throwing out the seed while the others are at work. This is very convenient often at the finishing of a piece of land, when the whole length of the drill is not wanted.

oo A board made to slide down and cover the seed-boxes.

rr Two long iron bolts, with a screw at the end, which serve to help fix on the hopper. When these are unscrewed, the upright pieces that go into the timber xx (see Fig. 1) will lift out of their mortises, and the hopper, seed-boxes, &c. may be all taken away together; the remainder of the machine forming as compleat a horse-hoe as can be desired for hoeing any kind of corn or grain; but it is not necessary to take off the hopper. Observe likewise above dddd of Fig. 1, that the feet of the tines are made to take off, that wider feet or hoes may be placed in their stead, according to the width of the intervals between the rows of corn; or sharp colters may occasionally be placed on the tines in the room of these hoes, which will scarify the land to the depth of six or seven inches, and, in some cases, greatly benefit the crop.

The complete plough, with five tines, five hoes, seed-boxes, &c. is sold for fourteen guineas. Y. Z.

* * In Plate III. fig. 3. is an inedited token of "Robert Little at the 3 Tuns in Croydon, 1667."

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, April 12.*

THE circumstance of a clergyman's being sentenced to transportation at the last Leicester Assizes, for solemnizing a marriage contrary to the statute, has made so much noise as to demand an accurate statement of particulars. His name is Wragge. He is rector of Frisby*, co. Leic. of about 125 l. annual value, which has been some time under sequestration. The parties were servants to Mr. Hudson of Wanlip, of the same county. Their master being averse to their marriage, they applied to this compliant joiner of hands, who asked five guineas for his trouble, and, on a plea of poverty, agreed for three. The couple were, in the country phrase, *asked-out*, in the parish church of Frisby, and regularly married. An entry was at the same time as regularly made in the register, specifying, that the parties were residents of that parish, and married by *banns*. As the rector

* Qu. In what year was he presented? and who was his predecessor? EDIT.

of Wanlip* is an acting justice of the peace for the county, distinguished at once by activity and disinterestedness, it was not likely he should overlook so flagrant an attack on the laws of his country, without interfering. Accordingly he took a very proper, and yet a spirited, part in the business, acting through the whole of it with the concurrence of the bishop of the diocese, and the approbation of the clergy and county at large. The delinquent was committed to prison by that magistrate late in November last. His trial was short, as the offence was statutable, and the proofs numerous and clear. The parties were afterwards *legally* married at Leicester. VERAX.

Reply to RHISIART O DUYPED.

SO then, Mr. Urban, it is acknowledged, that there is a deficiency in the plan of Mr. Owen's intended Welsh Dictionary; for we are informed by *Rhisiart O Dwyded* (vol. LIX. p. 977.) in what manner to supply it. And how, Sir, is this to be done? Why, by sending as far as *Carmarthen* in *South Wales*, where, perhaps, you may meet with a book, intituled, "A new English-Welsh Dictionary," price 4s. So that at best you are to expend 4s. for a remedy, besides all your uncertain trouble, for a defect in a book of 5 or 6s. value, all which, as L. E. suggested, might have been prevented by Mr. Owen's adopting a better plan. I am no enemy to Mr. Owen, for I know nothing, either good or ill, of him; but I shall still be of opinion, that the plan of his intended publication is defective, and not such as we Englishmen could wish. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN,

March 23.

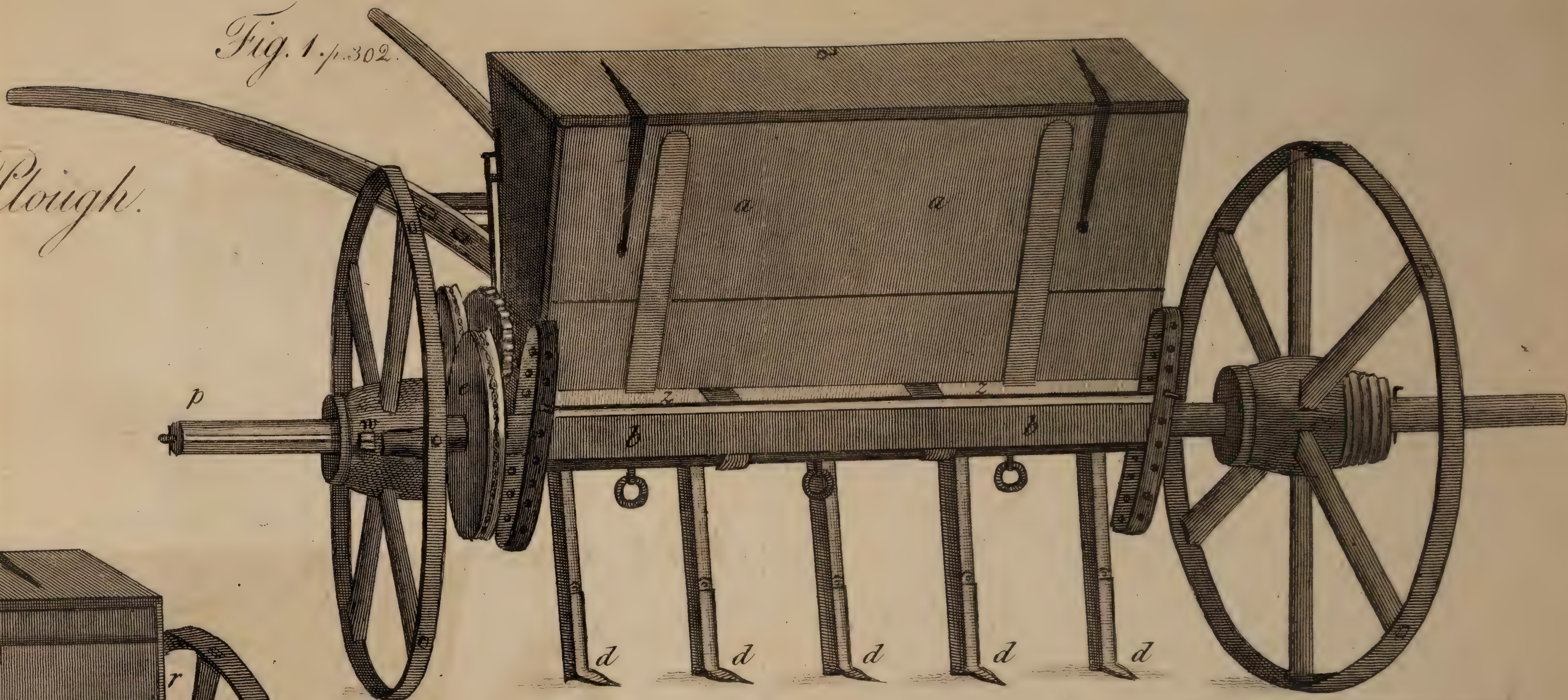
THE memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Moseley, given by your Editor, p. 9, will afford satisfaction to your readers in general, but will be more immediately acceptable to Gentlemen of the Army.

The distinguished station of Physician to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea being given to the Doctor by Mr. Secretary Grenville, reflects mutual credit on both parties. This appointment, surely, ought always to be given as the well-earned reward of the arduous duties of a military surgeon, exposed to the severest trials of fatigue and climate, as well as imminent danger from contagion, in the

* Mr. Burnaby.

consci-

Fig. 1. p. 302.



Ridge's Patent Drill and Hoe Plough.

Fig. 2. p. 303.

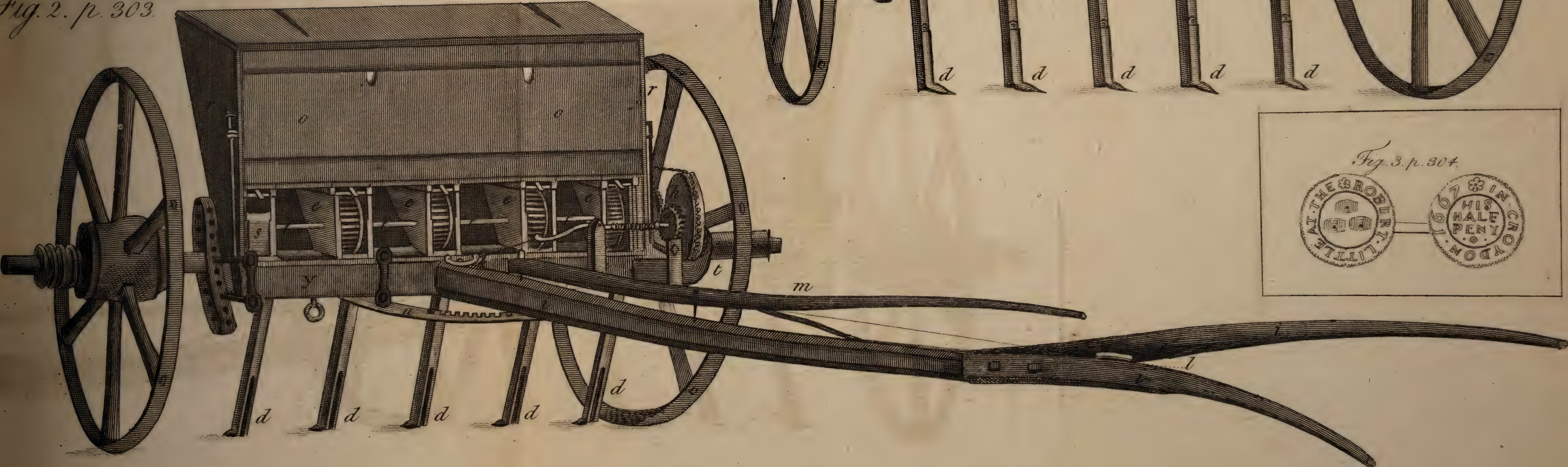
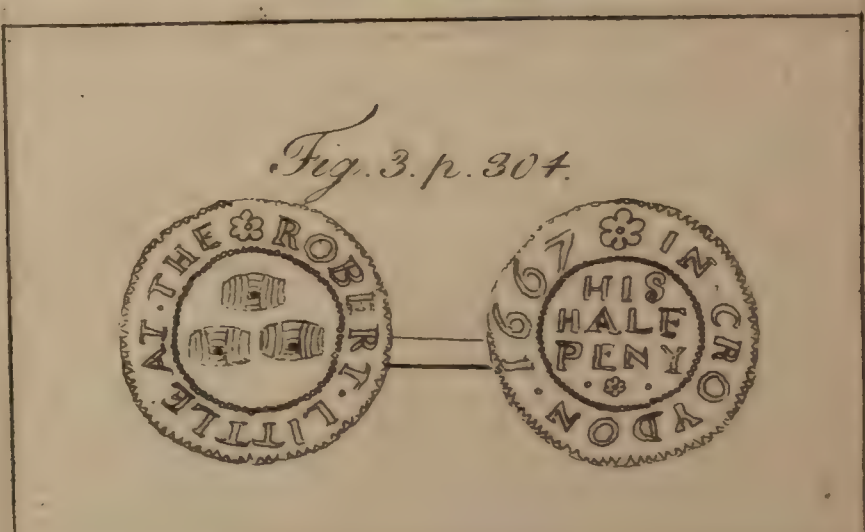


Fig. 3. p. 304.



conscientious discharge of his close indispensable attention to all committed to his care in camp or garrison.

That there has not been wanting, from time to time, a supply of useful military physicians, who have employed the most active and valuable part of their lives as regimental surgeons (or on the staff), is well known to officers of the army who have seen much service; but not being so well understood by the publick in general, I send you a list of physicians, who to my knowledge have served with credit many years as surgeons of regiments or hospitals, some of whom, like Dr. Mosely, have outstripped their contemporaries in the race of fame and fortune. If others have met with less success, they

have the consolation of being high in the esteem of those who have had the best opportunity of knowing them. Many have retired from the public service, and have devoted themselves to that of civil society; and the encouragement they have met with (from those who have discernment enough to know that a man will make a much better physician, who, to great experience in the treatment of the diseases of different climates, adds the skill of an expert anatomist and a skilful surgeon,) has been attended with general success in their judicious management of those who have placed confidence in them for the cure of their respective complaints.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

Physicians Names.	Where Surgeons.	Regiment.	Late or present Residence.
Sir William Fordyce	Germany	3d f. g.	London
Sir James Napier, F.R.S.	N. America	staff	London
Sir William Duncan			London
Dr. Knox	Germany	staff	London
Dr. Miller	Germany		
Dr. G. Monro	Germany	25th f.	Scotland
Dr. Grainger	Germany	13th f.	
Dr. Bugo	Germany	12th f.	Rocheſter
Dr. Bannerman	Germany	23d f.	Aberdeen
Dr. Cleghorn	Minorca	22d f.	Dublin
Dr. Huck Saunders, F.R.S.	Minorca	33d f.	London
Dr. Fellowes	Minorca	13th f.	Lincoln
Dr. Crane	Minorca	13th f.	Dorcheſter
Dr. Spalding	Minorca	11th f.	Wells
Dr. Robertson	Gibraltar	11th f.	
Dr. McNair	Gibraltar	12th f.	Quarters, 3d. dra.
Dr. Marſhal	Gibraltar	2d f.	Halifax
Dr. Oakes	Ireland	83d f.	Exeter
Dr. Kennedy	America	44th f.	London
Dr. Hunter	America		Jamaica
Dr. Clarke	America		
Dr. Veal	America	45th f.	Plymouth
Dr. Proctor	America		
Dr. Eaſon	America		Manchester
Dr. Fraſer	America	71ſt f.	Bath
Dr. Stewart	America	71ſt f.	Southampton
Dr. Hill	America	33d f.	Norfolk
Dr. Payne	America		
Dr. Kerr		royal h. g.	Northampton
Dr. Wright, F.R.S.		99th f.	
Dr. N. Toll		4th r. drag.	Worceſter
Dr. Wood		74th f.	
Dr. Leith		Queen's d. g.	
Dr. McCauſland		8th f.	
Dr. Archer	Ireland	6th f.	
Dr. Home	Germany	7th drag.	

MR. URBAN,

April 13.

THE best answer to the question of your correspondent W. H. Reid, p. 256, is the original lines of Lucretius:

“ Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit & omnes

Præſtrinxit, ſtellas exortus uti ætherius Sol.”

It will be ſtrange if Mr. R. does not now

now see that the *mid-day sun* outshines the meaner stars, and not the meaner stars the mid-day sun. *Whom*, in the first line of Creech, is evidently a misprint for *who*. What Mr. R. means by the poet adding these lines as an *apotheosis*, is as great a difficulty with me as the translation was to Mr. R. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

HAD not Zeno, p. 234, mentioned so many characteristic circumstances in regard to Father Valentio, the Franciscan friar, who died a prisoner at Hurst-castle, I should have imagined the story had, with some errors and alteration, taken its rise from a similar fact, which I am informed, from the best authority, happened near the same time, in the same place. An English friar, a native of Yorkshire, whose name was *Matthew Atkinson*, called in religion Father Paul of St. Francis, was, in the latter end of the last century, on being convicted of exercising the functions of an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and was in consequence confined in *Hurst-castle* thirty years, till his death, which happened Oct. 15, 1729, being then 74 years of age, and in the 56th year of his profession. He was interred in the church of St. James's near Winchester. I remember to have formerly seen a print of him, I think, in the habit of his order. Yours, &c.

GETHLINGUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

AS criticisms and elucidations of the works of Shakespear find a place in your equally instructing and entertaining Miscellany, I flatter myself I shall see the fruits of my moments of leisure make their appearance next month. The edition which came under my consideration is that of Dr. Johnson, 1765. Yours, &c.

M. H. F. S. A.

Tempest. Act II. scene 1. Our hint of woe.] Perhaps it should be *him* (Hebrew) and so metonymically *measure*.

A Midsummer Night's Dream. Act III. scene 6. Join in souls.] This Dr. Johnson reprobates; but it means simply "agree together."

Scene 7. You minimus.] There is no need of the change made by Dr. Johnson. Shakespear manifestly uses *minimus* as the superlative of *parvus*.

Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act IV. scene 6. To be a dog indeed.] Instead of three words added by Dr. Johnson, place a comma before *indeed*, and expunge that which follows it, the sense will then be clear.

Scene 7. *Julia.* She's dead belike.] Something is lost that Prospero spoke of *Julia*, for the text cannot relate to *Sylvia*.

Measure for Measure. Act I. scene 1. Since I am to know.] *i. e.* I have not yet to learn—I am not ignorant.

Act III. scene 2. Most good in deed.] Perhaps we may read, not improbably, *indeed*.

And the delighted spirit,] Dr. Johnson says, "many attempts have been made in vain to correct this reading." May it not probably be *delivered* spirit. The soul delivered from the burthen of the flesh.

Scene 3. Do not satisfy your resolution.] Dr. Warburton proposes *falsify*, without reason. "To satisfy, &c." means "do not be too confident in those hopes, which in the event may deceive you."

Scene 6. It is too general a vice.] Dr. Warburton proposes *gentle*; but "great kindred," which means only "numerous family," shews the text to be right.

Merchant of Venice. Act II. scene 2. Livery more guarded.] *i. e.* with more borders, from *garde*, Fr. hem or border. Perhaps arbitrarily more gaudy.

Love's Labour lost. Act I. scene 1. With all these living in philosophy.] Dr. Johnson might have spared his comment, if he had rectified the punctuation. Expunge the colon at *slaves*, place the semicolon at *pomp*, and a comma after *these*.

Winter's Tale. Act II. scene 2. Land-dam him.] Hamner reads "stop his urine." More probably "emasculate him." The scene lays in *Sicily*.

Act IV. scene 3. I' th' name of me.] Dr. Johnson believes *me* should be blotted out; but possibly the clown was about to exclaim, "I' th' name of *mercy*," though his voice failed.

Taming of the Shrew. Act II. scene 4. *Cath.* No such jade, Sir, as you. Surely *Jack*, p. 42.

Act III. scene 6. He stamped.] Here is wanting the antecedent *Petruchio*. *He*, in the foregoing line, is the priest.

First Part of Henry IV. Act I. scene 4. And let my son want mercy.] More probably *soul*.

Act

Act II. scene 6. To play with mam-mets.] Dr. Johnson explains mam-mets to be puppets; and in Romeo and Juliet it is so; but here Hotspur means to say, "this is no time to toy with ladies' bosoms," from *mamelle*, Fr. This construction receives a sanction from the next words, "and to tilt with lips."

Act IV. scene 5. To sue his livery.] To take possession of his estate.

Henry V. Act II. scene 6. He bids you in the bowels of the lord.] Surely bowels of the land—the very heart of France.

Act V. scene 5. God speak this amen!] Surely it should be written and pointed, God *speed* this—Amen!

Richard III. Act I. scene 1. Humbly complaining, &c.] Dr. Johnson thinks these two lines should be given to Clarence; but it is more probable they belong to Glo'ster, being spoken in derision, and Clarence could not be disposed to mirth.

Scene 2. Nay, he is dead, and slain by Edward's hands.] Anne's husband was named Edward; but Glo'ster means the king.

And no doubt right royal.] Dr. Johnson conceives it should be right *loyal*; but it is extremely probable, that right *royal* is meant as a sneer at the title of the House of Lancaster.

Scene 4. Ere you were queen, &c.] Glo'ster's speech is addressed to the queen of Edw. IV.; though being in conference with Margaret, it is not very obvious.

Act II. scene 4. Which in his nonage, &c.] If for which we read *whilst*, the sense will be, that during his nonage he will govern well with the aid of counsel.

Act III. scene 7. And almost shouldered in the swallowing gulph.] Dr. Johnson has endeavoured to involve this passage in greater obscurity than he found it. The metaphor seems to be taken from a horse being mired, and almost dislocated in the shoulder, by the violence of his exertions to extricate himself.

Act IV. scene 5.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy prime of manhood daring, bold, and
venturous.

It may be remarked, that the first is common to most children; and that the second imputes nothing criminal.

Advantaging their *lone* with interest.

Theobald gives us here a very useless

comment. This mistake is merely orthographical; it should be *loan*, which is very properly coupled with *interest*.

King Henry VIII. Act. scene 5. Under the confession's seal.] Theobald would intrude on us *commission*; but confession is unquestionably right. Confession, in the tenets of the Romish Church, is always complicated with the idea of profound secrecy, and *seal* expresses this well.

Anthony and Cleopatra. Ant. Grates me.] These words belong to the messenger.

Cymbeline. Act II. scene 4.] A jewel that too casually hath left my arm.] It is difficult to comply with Dr. Warburton's explanation. The meaning seems to be as we now express it, "quite accidentally."

King Lear. Act I. scene 2. 'Tis our fast intent.] Warburton quarrels with this reading, which is defended by Dr. Johnson very properly; *fast* intent being *firm* intent, settled purpose.

Timon of Athens. Act III. scene 2. That I should purchase the day before for a little *part*, and undo a great deal of honour.] Theobald says here is a plausible antithesis, which he thinks his emendation has improved; but if we read a *little profit* as opposed to a *deal* of honour, the antithesis will be more than plausible.

Scene the last. Cut throats.] Should be connected by a hyphen.

Julius Caesar. Act III. scene 4. Cry havock.] Notwithstanding what is said by Dr. Johnson and his friend, I continue in an opinion I long since formed, that the text is corrupt; and that for havock should be substituted, *Ha! vous*, which Shakespear collected from Manwood's Forest Laws, which were published in the reign of James I. where it is ordained, that "none shall let slip his grey-hound till the huntsman has cried, 'Ha! vous'."

Hamlet. Act I. scene 6. Wronging it thus.] Surely *crack* leads us to read *wringing*.

Act III. last scene. Do you think I meant country *matters*?] The text is unquestionably right, and is intended to convey a ludicrous idea.

Act IV. scene 5. When sorrows come, they come not single *spies*, but in battalions.] May we not more probably read *files*, as most correspondent with battalions.

M. H.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, March 14.

YOUR ingenious correspondent, vol. LIX. p. 711. in his stricture upon Twelfth Night; act IV. sc. 2. p. 267. "It hath *bay windows* transparent, as barricadoes," seems to be more mistaken than he generally is. I rather apprehend a *bay window* to signify a window divided by *stone mullions*; and, if I am not mistaken, for I write from memory, being on a journey, and picking up your Magazine by accident, he will find, in the "Collection of Wills," published in 4to, that Henry VI. giving directions for his colleges of Eton, and King's Cambridge, says, "*there SHALL be a large window of SEVEN BAYS.*" Yours, &c. I. W. I.

*** DAMASIPPUS observes, that, in most parts of the North of England, *Tyke* (vol. LIX. p. 119.) still means simply a dog; and, when it implies *an idle fellow*, is then used metaphorically, as in the South, people say, *he is an idle bound*.

Inscriptions on the Monument erected by the present King of France to the Memory of his Father and Mother, the Dauphin and Dauphinefs.

THE Father of the present King was a prince of the most promising hopes. A solid judgement, a mild and benevolent disposition, a sincere and tender regard for the people; these were manifested in a thousand occasions. He felt the ardour of general benevolence, and the expansion of general liberty. He was loved, nay idolized, in France; and in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of his country stands recorded with his illustrious ancestor Henry IV. The present sovereign has erected a monument to him and his mother, in the choir of the archiepiscopal cathedral at Sens. It is extremely beautiful, the master-piece of Contoux, and the admiration of strangers. The inscriptions were written by the Cardinal de Luynes, who himself is buried in the choir, dying in the 86th year of his age, and the 50th of his archiepiscopate. He was succeeded by Mr. De Brienne, since Cardinal, the late unfortunate, and perhaps unworthy, minister of France. He never made his public entry into Sens, nor took formal possession. The circumstance of the dauphinefs having died of grief is literally true. The unfortunate Marchioness of Tavistock, but two years after, afforded a similar instance of the purity and force of the conjugal affection.

D. O. M.

Hic jacet optimus Princeps
LUDOVICUS Delphinus,
Ætate florente et folio jam maturus;
Inter vota precesque populorum
Pro salute pretiosissimi capitis, heu!
Frustrâ supplicantium morte
Invidâ raptus.
Lugeat Gallia virum, Principem,
Omnibus naturæ dotibus ornatum,
In omni regię fortis scientiâ versatum,
Patriæ amantissimum,
Filium patris sui augusti
Observantissimum, conjugem fidelem,
Patrem liberos suos præceptis
Et exemplis assiduè informantem.
Lugeat Religio virum, Principem,
Nomine et operibus Christianum,
Illibato morum splendore,
A teneris conspicuum, summâ erga
Deum pietate commendabilem,
Legis divinæ studiosissimum.
Fide securus, spe firmus, caritate ardens,
Magno spiritu vidit ultima,
Et terrena despiciens, ad æterna
Toto animo suspirans,
Cœlesti consolatione exuberans,
Incredibile sui desiderium relinquens,
Obiit die 20 Decembris,
An. D. 1765, ætatis 36.

Orbata conjux MARIA JOSEPHA,
E Regia Saxonum stirpe, Delphina,
Cujus immedicabilis dolor
Voluit se vitâ defunctam eodem
Conditumulo; ut cinis cinerijunctus
Mutui amoris posteritati perenne
Monumentum sit.
Sicut amore ita virtutibus par,
Mœroris acerbitate consumpta,
Omnibus flebilis,
Obiit die mensis Martii 13^o,
An. 1767, ætatis 35.
Et fide conjugali etiam post mortem
Servatâ cum planctu magno deposita est,
Die ejusdem mensis 23^o.
Requiescant in pace.

Offerebat, jubente et annuente rege, adductissimus servus, Paulus D'Albert de Luynes, S. R. E. Cardinalis Arch. Senonensis.

MR. URBAN, March 20.

THE within letter from the Bishop of London (I mean 1749 Bishop) to my brother Dr. Grey, is at your service. I have several papers and letters of both those able men; and, as I look them over, shall send them to you, if they should prove suitable to your plan; and some other valuable tracts of other great men's writings, which, I think, should not be lost.

Yours, &c. P. T.
SIR,

SIR, Temple, Feb. 11, 1748-9.

I am obliged to you for communicating your papers to me relating to the Prophecy of Daniel, and that on the Psalms. You have done justice to the thoughts I suggested to you, and I have no objection to the publication of them; but I ought to let you know how far I had gone in this matter.

Soon after the publication of my *Intent* of Prophecy, Mr. Collins wrote a book, and took notice of what I had said of the History of the Fall. I drew up an answer at that time, but did not publish it then, intending to add a dissertation to some new edition of my book. I have not yet done it, and may perhaps have no time to do it; but I have sent you a copy of what I have said upon this prophecy, with no intention to prevent your publishing your piece, which I am very willing you shall do. Your view is to explain the prophecy in general; mine, you see, is to shew how the prophecy at the Fall was understood.

I should say something to the prophecy in the Psalms, but writing is uneasy to me. If you publish your piece, you shall be welcome to use, and you will do me great honour to use, any observations of mine. I am, Sir, with sincere regard and respect for you, your very affectionate brother and humble servant,

THO. LONDON.

The Answer.

MY LORD, Feb. 15, 1748.

I return your lordship my humble thanks for your thoughts on the Prophecy of Daniel, and for the very kind manner in which you tell me, that, if I publish what I mentioned in my last, I shall be welcome to use any observations of your Lordship's; a favour which I shall most thankfully accept of, *if you have laid aside the thoughts of your intended Dissertation upon that subject*; otherwise, I would by no means anticipate, or in any respect interfere with, so proper and valuable an addition to *a work of your own*. Nor should I have once thought of publishing any thing of this kind, though with your lordship's leave, if I had perfectly understood your intention, or known how far you had gone in it: for though, as you observe, we have different views in considering this prophecy, yet it is very fit that your lordship, if you have the least inclination to it, should be the *first* that gives the publick *your own observations* upon it, which I am persuaded must meet with universal approbation, and be thought as *right* as they are new and uncommon. I am, with the most grateful sense of my obligations to your lordship, and with the utmost duty and reverence, my lord, &c.

MR. URBAN, March 21.

ON the trial respecting the legality of a grant, from the late ARCH-
GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

bishop of Canterbury, of the register-ship of the Prerogative Court, it was, according to a news-paper, given in evidence, that only three reverfionary patents of that office had been made by his grace's predecessors; one by Cranmer; one by Grindal; one by Herring. Strype was therefore misinformed; for, I think, it may be inferred, from an article in his "Life of Parker," p. 515, that this archbishop had made a similar grant of it.

The office of keeper of the Prerogative Court being noticed in the preceding paragraph, Strype adds: "The chief register-ship the archbishop also granted, 11 Eliz. Oct. 30. to John and his brother Matthew, and to Thomas Pead, and the over-liver of them, *when it should become void*; Incent, *the present register, being then alive*."

If there were such a patent, it seems, however, to have been superseded by the archbishop himself, because it immediately follows: "This 15 Eliz. 1573, was assigned to his two sons; and John enjoyed it wholly the next year, upon his brother Matthew's death."

Vol. LXVIII. p. 773. According to Leland, in his account of the bridges on Stour, beneath Blandford-bridge, in Dorsetshire, the confluence of *Burne* and *Stour* is by near a mile above Aleyn-bridge. Itin. vol. III. fol. 96.

If your Reviewer (vol. XLIV. p. 375.) was correct in his transcript, Miss Scott, p. 236, omitted another female distinguished for her literary acquirements; *viz.* Mrs. Rebecca Allen, daughter of Mr. David Allen, Rector of Ludbrough, in Lindsey-court, Lincoln, and wife of the rev. Thomas Rainbow, father of Dr. Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle. Her character is thus drawn by Mr. Tully, in his life of that prelate, p. 4, 5. "To many of those good qualifications of a woman mentioned by the wisest of kings, she added that of the knowledge of the Scriptures, even in their original languages, being trained up by her father to the understanding of the Latin, the Greek, and the Hebrew; so that if the female sex, Eustochium and others, have been so much commended by S. Hierom for their great skill in the sacred writings, the praise that this excellent matron merited in this kind ought not to be forgotten; which is also a pregnant instance, that the other sex is not incapable of some of

of the most profound studies, and not altogether unfit to walk in the most retired paths of learning."

But qu. is there not an eulogy to Mrs. Rainbow in Duncombe's Femi-
nead? W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *April 22.*

AS you have favoured the publick with a sight of some of the late Mr. Badcock's letters, the inclosed lines of his on the death of his intimate young friend J. S. will, I imagine, be acceptable. The two poems sent herewith* were written by J. S. and preserved by Mr. Badcock, for your Repository of valuables.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS †.

Sacred to the memory of the ingenious Mr. John Short, jun. student in divinity at the Academy at Exeter.

A youth,
whose very childhood
opened,
like the fairest dawns
of the morn,
with those flattering prospects
of future excellence
which his more ripened years confirmed
with fresh hopes,
and received with growing lustre.
His understanding
was enriched with the choicest treasures
of real knowledge,
and his genius
elevated and refined by the contemplation
of the sublimest objects.
Nature
had been peculiarly liberal to him,
and Art
had improved its bounty :
for
his application in study
was as intense and unwearied
as his apprehension was clear,
and his mind capacious.
Conversant,
from his earliest years,
with the finest models
of ancient and modern
literature,
he instinctively felt their beauties,
and copied their excellencies ;
but, amidst
the pleasing excursions of a poetic fancy,
and the deeper researches,
of a philosophic mind,
He
forgot not
those grand and more important enquiries
which his duty

as a Christian,
and his office
as a probationer for the ministry,
chiefly required.
He saw the
beauties,
and felt the force, of divine truths.
As he knew
the principles,
so had he imbibed the spirit,
of Christianity :
hence
his conduct
was an amiable copy
of the benevolence, the integrity, and piety,
of his heart ;
the virtues of which,
extending their influence through every scene
of life,
cheared his suffering moments
with resignation, faith, and hope,
and,
pointing his departing spirit
to the hallowed source above,
dispelled the fears of death,
and
threw the light of immortal glory
on the darkest shadows
of the grave.
Farewell,
thou lovely youth !
and
to thy gentle spirit,
and all its pleasing and useful
endowments,
we bid
farewell !
till
the trump of the arch-angel
re-animates the sleeping dust,
and
death is swallowed up
in victory !
Till
we join thy happy spirit,
indulge
this tribute of parental love !
And while fond Remembrance, hovering o'er
scenes of past delight,
sends a tear to thee,
may it be swallowed up in the bosom of that
Pity
which knows our infirmities,
and remembers we are
Dust !

Mr. URBAN, *April 23.*

IN the *Customale Roffense*, p. 78. I mention, " it is uncertain at what time the present church at Bexley was erected ; but judge, from the style of its architecture, to have been about the time of Edw. III." Since my publication of that work, I find, I was not far short in my conjecture, and that it was in his reign, or the pre-
ceding ;

* See this month's poetical department.

† When this kind correspondent sees the TWO VOLUMES he asks after, he will see that what he wishes could not easily have been done. EDIT.

ceding; for in the latter end of the year 1788, some workmen, in repairing a pew between the chancel and body of the church on the south-side, cut some way into the foundation, which is very thick, in order to insert a joist or piece of timber, when one of the bricklayers found a silver penny, which he brought to me. It is in good preservation, considering how long it had been immured, and has the following inscription: "Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb." On the *reverse* is, "Civitas Lincol." He is represented full-faced, with an open crown *fleurie*. The *reverse* has a plain cross, with three pellets in each quarter, similar to the reverse N° 25. in plate I. of the "Supplement to Folkes's Coins;" and in "Withy's Coins," pl. VI. N° 10. reverse 14. of Edw. I. and II. who places the above *penny* in his list of these kings; and as Edw. I. had mints in divers towns, and among them one at *Lincoln*, he must undoubtedly have coined a very great quantity of money; and thereby the necessity of his successor to coin much might be prevented; and those coins inscribed EDW. are commonly given to Edw. I.; and those, EDWA. EDWAR. and EDWARD, to Edw. II*. Mr. Folkes says: "This is at most but a probable conjecture; and that the first pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, of King Edward the Third were the same as those coined by his grandfather and his father †." He has therefore classed them together. I would have sent mine, found at *Bexley*, for your inspection; but, as it is so well expressed in the *plates* of the above authors, particularly in Withy's, I thought it would be needless.

In the *Topographer*, N° IX. for December last, p. 532. a correspondent under the signature J. W. K. Elyplace, Holborn, has made some observations on the inscription on Bp. Lowe's in the Cathedral at Rochester, as inserted in the *Custumale Roffense*; and, to illustrate his remarks, has inserted a plate of engravings copied from the above work, *viz.* "Miserere Deus anime Fr. Johannis Lowe, &c." He contends, that the letters *Fr.* should have been *Fs.* agreeable to the method now generally used; but I beg leave to differ from this gentleman, and retain the former, as given by the learned and able antiquaries mentioned in p. 215 of

the *Custumale*; neither is there any similitude of an *s* in the original. I could shew him many instances of the two first letters of a name, or word, in my fac-simile copies of ancient brasses throughout the diocese of Rochester.

His next criticism is on the three letters, JHS. signifying Jesus Hominum Salvator; which, he "concludes, may be a contraction, not of the words Jesus Christus as in the memoirs, but of Jesus Hominum Conservator." But here again I adhere to the first signification, that the 3d letter in the first shield on the tomb is an *s*. This letter is frequently expressed differently, the one crooked, the other more straight, somewhat to resemble a C. and may deceive persons not well *conversant* in brass plates, and ancient MSS. as I can likewise produce many examples of. In the word *spirat*, in the initial letter, plate LV.; in Thomas Sparrow's inscription, plate VI. p. 77.; and Sir Thomas Nevile's, plate XXIII. p. 133. But, not to confine the proofs to the *Custumale* alone, see the inscription under the plate of Sir Thomas Cardiff, in Lewis's Hist. of Tenet, p. 100. fac-simile copies of the inscriptions for Roger Houghton, and Sir John Rudkyn, in the Hist. of Glastonbury, by that faithful Editor Mr. Thomas Hearne, in his Preface, p. LI. Also in Joh. de Fordun Scotchchronicon, vol. V. p. 1403. by the above Editor, the words *Jhesus Christus* are abbreviated, and excellently well expressed in the plate. The same form of the *s* may be seen on many ancient seals, and other specimens. The straight stroke over the letters J. H. (for an abbreviation of *Jesus Hominum*) in form of a cross, expressive of our Saviour's suffering, with the H. lengthened with a curve at the bottom, is no other than a picturesque liberty frequently taken by old engravers. The same may be seen in the plate of *Penshurst*, in the Biblioth. Topograph. Britann. N° VI. part I. and likewise in *Thorne* and *Southfleet* fonts, plate XVII. of the *Custumale Roff.* However, I am happy in having this gentleman's concurrence on the word *amor* in plate XLVIII. which he has taken some pains to elucidate, and is undoubtedly the true reading; for nothing like a T. occurs in the fac-simile of that plate, to make it *autor*. He finds fault with the slight etching, by Mr. Schnebbellie, of the N.W. view of the Cathedral, plate XXXV. as deficient in point of true perspective;

* See his Observations [I.].

† Table of Eng. silver, c. 10, 11.

perspective; and of the shields copied by the said artist, and engraved by Baire, plate LVI. He concludes his remarks rather sarcastically on my learned friend's note [e] in the Appendix, p. 262. by saying: "Had the words *meus*, in which all the letters are curiously joined together, and gras, where the *r* is accurately presented with the tail of the *g*, and forms a letter perfectly unique, been in the original, as in his fac-simile, they would have cost the reverend memorialist far more pains and researches in decyphering, than the *amor* on which so many pages have been expended, even though he had been possessed of the '*Ipfius Anchisæ lonaevi munus*,' as a foundation for conjecture." I must confess, the *gr.* in the 6th shield of plate LVI. appears to me imperfectly copied, and unlike that in plate XLVI. I wish the whole inscription round this beautiful table-tomb, which escaped the rage of the fanaticks, had been more accurately taken equal to the fac-simile in the shield, plate XLVIII. and the letters not so wide apart, and uneven; for nothing can excel their boldness and regularity cut in relievo, on so hard a stone. Indeed, I was instrumental for the present view of it for, in the year 1742, when the old skreen and tapestry hangings, which separated St. William's chapel from the choir, were taken away, and a wainscot partition with pews erected in their room, the workmen had entirely inclosed it; which the dean and chapter, on my information, ordered to be again laid open, as it now remains. But enough, Mr. URBAN, on this subject, lest I likewise incur the above gentleman's censure for prolixity.

Yours, &c. J. THORPE.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

ON referring to the alphabetical lists of authors subjoined to Henry Stephens's, and prefixed to Brunck's, editions of the *Anthologia Græca*, I do not once meet with the name of Eubulus; but several of his dramatic fragments are preserved in Grotius, *excerpta ex Tragediis et Comædiis Græcis*, 4to, Paris, 1626; the following, from p. 651, is nearly a literal translation of the passage whence the Latin epigram in your last Magazine appears to have originated.

What painter, or what artist's plastic hand,
First fashion'd Love with wings? he only knew

How to describe a swallow, inexpert
Both in the form and manners of the God.
Love is not light, nor from the wounded
heart

With ease to be expell'd: like some disease
Inveterate, to the sufferer still he clings
A grievous burden. Say then, how can
wings

To him pertain? Such language were absurd.

Creech is called to account, p. 260. for what must have been the typographical error of a re-impression, or Mr. W. H. Reed's mistake in trusting to his memory, and quoting *whom* for *who*.

The original

Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit et
omnes

Præstinxit, stellas exortus uti ætherius sol,
is rendered in Vol. I. p. 280, London, 1714.

That men of wit, who other men outshone,
As far as meaner stars the mid-day sun.

The version certainly falls short in expression, harmony, and graceful arrangement; but its construction, though harsh and botched for the sake of a limping rhyme, cannot easily be misconstrued. The very idea of Lucretius's representing other men as outshining his great oracle Epicurus seemed, at the first glance, equally improbable with stars outshining the sun; and upon examination, I find, that neither he nor his translator make any such assertion.

Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Islington, Feb. 5.

YOUR correspondent L. L. who, p. 39, has taken upon him to animadvert upon the Scotch Episcopalians, had better have used his pen to some other purpose, as he does not appear to be at all acquainted with their affairs. He is also unacquainted with the true principles of church-communion. His attachment to his parish-church, it seems, arises wholly from the circumstance that *there* the legally-established worship is performed; a principle that, as he confesses, will lead him, in Scotland, to the Presbyterian kirk; and, we may fairly add, in France it would lead him to mass, and in Turkey to the mosque. If such be a good principle for a man to possess, then Christianity is a needless institution; and if it be a matter of entire indifference, whether a Christian frequent, for the purposes of worship, an episcopal or an anti-episcopal congregation, when he may frequent either, then in vain did the excellent Hooker write his "Books on Ecclesiastical Polity;" a clear refutation of the doctrine contained in which books

I must

I must see, before I could be brought to act otherwise than Dr. Berkeley did when he was in Scotland.

Of Mr. Gleig I know but little: he is said to be a respectable clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and esteemed, by those who well know him, as a man of letters. His "Apology" for that church I have not seen, and therefore I do not know what are the tenets advanced therein by Mr. G; but one thing I know, and of that I am confident, *viz.* that the tenets maintained by the Scotch Episcopalians in general are better calculated to promote, amongst the good people of Britain, a legal and dutiful *submission to King George*, and *brotherly love one towards another*, than the tenets of certain restless spirits in the South part of this kingdom.

Skinner's "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland" comes next under your correspondent's censure; and in this paragraph too he is guilty of several mistakes. The author is not Dr. but Mr. Skinner; nor a bishop, but the father of one, whose episcopacy is as real, and canonically valid, as that of any bishop in Christendom, although, like the bishops before the time of Constantine, he is unadorned with secular honours, and unprotected by the civil power. I have been much entertained and improved by attentively perusing that excellent work; and, considering especially that its author had been bred up in an attachment to the House of Stuart, I cannot but admire the moderate language he has used respecting the two last rebellions.

I have not, Mr. Urban, at hand, your Chronicle, vol. LIX. in which your correspondent remarks your mentioning *an unmolested meeting* of the Scotch Episcopalians, last November, *at the head of 30,000 persons*; and he takes occasion from thence to observe, that "so alarming a mob has not assembled in this island since the memorable riots of 1780." Here, Sir, is a great mistake. The persons assembled at that convention were about *fifty*, consisting of clergymen, or proxies from clergymen; and they were considered as a representation of the whole Episcopal Church in that part of the united Kingdom, which may consist of 30,000 people, though Dr. Berkeley states them at 100,000. Their convention was attended with such order and decorum, as would have done credit to the meetings of a primitive council, and actually did endear them to one of the

Lords of Session* (a Presbyterian), on whose estate they met.

Your correspondent too is unacquainted with the circumstances of their application to Parliament last session. Their bill passed in the Lower, but was postponed in the Upper, House. They do not ask for a restoration of lands, or a civil establishment. They merely solicit a repeal of penal laws made against them as a punishment for their *quondam* disaffection to the House of Brunswick; and such a religious toleration as is actually enjoyed by every other description of loyal British subjects. And upon what principles can it be said, that the Episcopal Church in Scotland, which is loyal to King George, and true to the Christian faith, and whose venerable prelacy is regularly descended from those who were once in possession of a legal establishment, should not now enjoy an act of toleration?

I am persuaded, Mr. Urban, that your correspondent is very much unacquainted with the principles and conduct of both clergy and laity in the Scotch Episcopal Church; and that, if he were better informed upon the subject, he would not accuse them of "turbulence and effrontery." Their political principles are peaceable; the spiritual pretensions of their hierarchy are only such as were uniformly made by the hierarchy of the Christian church in its most pure and primitive times; and they are, in the strictest sense, the sister-church of the Church of England, of which your present correspondent has the honour to be

A PRESBYTER.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

I HAVE somewhere read a general assertion, that Henry VII. made it the preamble to *all* his treaties, that "when Jesus Christ came into the world peace was sung, and when he left it peace was bequeathed." I find something like it in Bacon's history of his reign, in the Complete History of England, I. 635, and as quoted by Rapin VI. 447; and you will see this sentiment prefixed to his treaty of peace with John, King of Denmark, 1489, in these words:

Nos, salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi qui pacem suam nobis donavit, pacemque reliquit insequentibus doctrinam. (Rymer, Fœd. XII. 375).

It is not prefixed to the treaty with

* Lord Gardenston.

Castile (Ib. 383, 517), nor with France (Ib. 337, 431, 432, 453), nor the truce with that kingdom (Ib. 344—7), nor with Bretagne (348), Burgundy (Ib. 350, 578), Portugal (351), nor the King of the Romans (352); but the several preambles to all these are varied. We may therefore presume that the words above-mentioned, however expressive of the peaceable disposition of this avaricious prince, so far from being, as Lord Bacon calls them, his *usual* preface to his treaties, were only one of the varieties in his numerous treaties for peace. D. H.

Observations on the Two first Volumes of Mr. GOUGH's Edition of Camden's Britannia. (Continued from p. 100).

P. cxi. Mr. Clarke (Connexion of Coins, p. 417) thinks that PRISIN signifies PRINCEPS SIGEBERTI NEPOS; and attempts very learnedly to shew that *nepos* is sometimes used for cousin-german's son (as Menage maintains that it is used for cousin-german, Menagiana, tom. II. p. 198; and Casaubon, ad Historiam Augustam, p. 11, explains how it came to signify nephew; see also Pere Mabillon's Museum Italicum, vol. I. part 2, p. 52, 215; and Brenemann's Histor. Amalphitana, prefixed to his Historia Pandectarum, p. 12, not. b); but it is improbable that this was known to the Saxons, or that they should express a degree of relationship, unlikely to be mentioned on a coin, in a word which could not be universally intelligible.

cxvii. "Canute married Emma, widow of Ethelred"—Ethelred did not die till 1054, Canute in 1039.

cxviii. "Harold, son of Canute, reigned above three years."—In p. cxvii. he is said to have succeeded his father in 1039, and to have died within the year.

cxvii. The observation of Chalcondylas on a community of wives in Britain—Mr. Baker (Reflexions upon Learning, p. 142, 245), thinks that Chalcondylas (he is called Chalcondylas by Menage, Anti-Baillet, chap. 121), by the word ΚΥΣΑΛΙΑ, meant only to express "our way of KISSING our neighbours' wives, which might as well be let alone," reported to him by some wandering Greek (Chalcondylas was himself in England, with the Greek Emperor, in the reign of Edw. III.); but Mr. Gibbon (History of the Decline and Fall, chap. 66, note 77), justly observes that, "though the double sense of *κυνω* may be equivocal, yet that the context, and the horror expressed by Ch. can leave no

doubt of his meaning and mistake." Perhaps the account of the Agathyrsi (Herodotus, lib. 8. chap. 98'), and of the society called Areoi in Otaheite, consisting of about 100 men and as many women, "who form one promiscuous marriage," may stand upon no better foundation; but it is so peculiarly difficult for a stranger to elicit the truth, that this error of a voyager does not entitle Mr. Camden to use the petulant expression, "the tittle-tattle of a silly Greek."

Note A. Codinus, where he says, that all the guards at Constantinople make their acclamations to the Greek emperor in their native dialect, adds, that the Barangi or Wæhringers paid their compliments in the English tongue, Ιγγλίστι. These men were not, I apprehend, from England (though a party of Anglo-Saxons, flying from the defeat of Harold at the battle of Hastings, entered into the service of the Eastern empire, Gibbon—Andrews's Anecdotes, p. 226), but from Holstein, the seat of the Angles in Germany (who are joined with the Wæhringers in Lindebrog's great collection of the laws of the Barbarians, "Leges Angliorum et Werinorum;" and see Brotier in Tacit. German. cap. 20, &c. 2): this may be collected from their name, which is evidently of the same origin as that of the German, i. e. war, *guerra*; for the appellative German signifies no more than a warrior, in like manner as that of Saxon, according to Mr. Clarke (Connexion of Coins, p. 195): and Mr. Forster, in his Northern Discoveries, informs us, that the Cimbri receive their name from the German *kempfen*, to fight, whence our word *camp*. Berengarius, the last Longobardick king, Raymond-Berenger, Count of Provence, and Berengaria, the Queen of our Richard I, seem to have taken their names from our Wæhringers: and there is now, I believe, a family of Berenger in Ireland.

cxviii. Mr. Gough reprehends Mr. Barrington for thinking that *laga* can signify a law, after what Bp. Nicolson has written on the subject: but the Bp. of Worcester has irrefragably proved (Moral and Political Dialogues, vol. II. p. 117, note), that it signifies both a law and a country; and Grotius informs us, that this tralatitious use exists in the Hebrew; "legem regni nomine appellare Hebræis mos est." De Jure Belli & Pacis, 1, 2, 7, 5. We do, it is true, find districts in Herefordshire and Worcester-shire, called Oswald's law, Ulfere's law, Cuthburg

Cuthburg law, &c. and of Hundreds ending in law; infra, vol. II. p. 367. But in Mabillon, Mus. Ital. vol. I. part. 2, p. 60, there is a law-suit, whether a certain monastery was “*defensatum per legem Langobardicum* ;” and here it cannot signify a country. See also Mr. Gregor’s learned preface to Fortescue, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, p. xxi. *et seq.* cxxxii. “Monmouth was made an

English county in the reign of Charles II.” In a learned argument against the jurisdiction of the Court of King’s Bench in Wales by process of *Latitat*, in Mr. Hargrave’s Law Tracts (of which I am afraid we are not to expect a second volume), p. 384, 8vo, I read that Monmouth was added to the English counties by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.

vi. Brooke’s Second Discovery of Errors was not published by Anstis; but he being in possession of the MS, gave it to Woodman the bookseller, who applied to him for it, telling him at the same time, that he had not had time to examine into the truth of Brooke’s assertions.

P. 10. “On the duchy seal is a lion gules.” Quære, as the art of expressing colours by lines is of (comparatively) modern date.

13. “Shrubfall, Cromwell’s governor.” In p. 12 he is said to be governor for King Charles.

14. Lord Godolphin died in 1785, and with him the title became extinct.

17. It was by praying in St. Neot’s church that King Alfred obtained relief from the malady of which Affer (*de Gestis Ælfredi*, p. 40) gives so mysterious and unintelligible an account. St. Gueryr was buried in this church.

Ib. “Konken,” read Concenn, as it is on Elifeg’s pillar, near the abbey of Vale Crucis, co. Denbigh.

18. Mr. Walter Moyle was a nephew of the learned Prideaux, who was a Cornish man.

19. Rialton never gave the title of *baron* to the Godolphin family.

20. Sir Bevil Grenville’s grandson George, a poet, was created Lord Lansdown in 1711.

33. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Apelles of England, was born at, and is an alderman of, Plimton.

37. Dr. Duck also wrote an excellent treatise, *De Autoritate Juris Civilis*. His character as a jurist is much better known abroad than in his own country.

50. “Catharine, Countess of Dorchester, mistress of James II. and by

him raised to the peerage.” She was the daughter of the celebrated Sir Charles Sedley, who, being very active against James II. at the Revolution, said, *that in gratitude he should do his utmost to make his Majesty’s daughter a Queen, as he had made his own a Countess*. Dr. Johnson speaks of her as being very handsome, Imitation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal:

“Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring; [king.”

And Sedley curs’d the form that pleas’d the But Sir John Dalrymple observes, in his Memoirs, that she was by no means eminent for her beauty; and relates a *bon-mot* of Charles II, who said, that he supposed his brother’s mistresses were enjoined him as a penance by his confessor.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Shropshire, April 15.*
I READ, with much pleasure, your correspondent T. H. W.’s account and description of swallows, as I have also his frequent dissertations on plants in your useful Miscellany.

The encouraging of planting must be of the greatest benefit to this island; and though government ought to be the first promoters, yet every freeholder of landed property may contribute something towards it, according to his abilities. How often has timber been the portion for younger children? I could tell you of a small estate in Wales, which twice sold off the timber that grew upon it, and so prevented the estate being sold. A gentleman in this county, the late Mr. More, of Willichap, sold timber to the value of 1500 l. which was all of his own planting. He lived to be 80 or 90. The late Mr. Wright Biston, near Salop, had his rooms floored with timber of his own planting;—and how many instances of a similar kind may be noted! I cannot say the schemers of gentlemen’s grounds can be complimented on their method of planting, but quite the reverse, being injudiciously too thick;—and the Society for encouraging Planting would do well to observe particulars minutely before they present their honorary medal, with the space of land on which every 1000 of oak saplings, &c. should be planted upon; and not the 50,000 or upwards, planted on only three acres of land (in a bog too), for which the planter received their gold medal.—But no good can be expected in future,

in

in this instance, as the plants themselves evince, by looking like hop-poles.—Why is not the Spanish chestnut more planted, which is so lasting, as some of the houses that escaped the great fire in London in 1666, lately pulled down, fully prove? Yours, &c. H. L.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

THERE is, I presume, a small mistake in the account of Kirkstall-abbey, p. 199. where it is related, that the prior of Fountain's-abbey, in 1147, took with him 12 monks and 10 *converts* to settle at Bernoldswyke, the first foundation of Henry de Lacy; but after a short time were removed to Kirkstall. Now, to suppose the prior had made 10 *converts* upon the occasion of this new establishment would imply, that the nation at that time were not all Christians. But should we not read, "12 monks and 10 *converses*?" that is, *fratres conversi*, or *fratres laici*, lay-brothers, as *soror conversa* means a lay-sister. These were religious men and women, under the same rule and vow with the monks and nuns of their respective orders, whose business it was to perform the menial offices of the house. They were in short monastic servants; the number of whom here above-mentioned was not too great a proportion for the purpose of settling a fresh community. The mistake alluded to may perhaps arise from a mis-print only; if so, I beg pardon: it should nevertheless be corrected. For which reason Mr. T. will certainly excuse this notice; and again, that, in speaking of the dignified clergy, we cannot with propriety say, the *reign* of a bishop, or an abbot; but the *prelacy* or *governance*.

Your ingenious correspondent W. & D. p. 236, will excuse the freedom I take to set him right when there is occasion; from whom information, and even correction, if necessary, will always be received with pleasure on my part. When I first started the subject of Mary Queen of Scotland's picture and prayer-book, I confess the description was from memory only; the objects were however strongly impressed on my mind; and the account of the book was conformable to the current tradition of the house, when presented to me; which I communicated in the same *bona fide* manner as delivered. Concerning this book I have commissioned some further inquiries; and

whatever may the result, after a fuller investigation, it is certain the picture neither is, or can be, equivocal. But with respect to this same picture distinctively, your correspondent W. & D. has wonderfully perplexed himself. There was no other portrait mentioned except that of Mary of Scotland, in which there are indeed fatal vestiges depicted of injured sovereignty, a representation not in the least applicable to Mary the 1st of England. Here is therefore a wrong supposition. Again, the signature *Marye* without any addition should rather serve to establish the authenticity of the book, as at first pretended. For Mary of Scotland might follow the custom of the French monarchs, who sign without the R. My last remark to W. & D. in this letter shall be to assure him, that there seems not the least impropriety, nor was it unusual in former days, for a husband to remind his wife, or a son his mother, and, *vice versâ*, to pray for one another, how much soever the laudable practice may be now forgotten. Neither is it at all extraordinary that Henry (supposing him a suitor to the supposed Kate) should solicit to be remembered in her devotions. Nothing can be more natural: a lover seeks every opportunity to be present, either in person or mind, before the eye of his mistress.

As I have been the first promoter of this inquisition, it behoves me to do all in my power to solve the remaining doubt, and to guard the character of the monks and their tradition from undue aspersions. In the first place, there is an attestation, signed by Sir Arthur Grimes*, a Scotchman, or — Bing*, an Englishman, one or other of them; the first, if not the second, a contemporary with the Cardinal-founder, from whom it was received, vouching the identity of the book. The objection grounded on the supposed hand-writing of Mary the 1st, and the two verses respecting Mattravers, will add little weight to the argument, should we admit (which is possible) that this book in question might have been in the prior possession of Mary of England, and presented by her to the Queen of Scots, or passed to the latter by some other means. When I saw the book upwards of thirty years ago, I was not so minutely curious as of late; but, by the letter and style, I will venture to

* Members at that time of the community at Bornheim.

pronounce it of a date anterior to both the queens, by a century and a half at least.

I shall be glad, and very much wish, to see this matter cleared up. Little did I imagine, that so small a spark would have blazed into so much historical light. But the disquisitions hitherto given on this subject against the appropriation, appear at present very ambiguous, and somewhat too complex. However, in all that has been advanced in this letter, there is no intention of contesting against the authority derived from the Heralds Office. In my own particular I shall always retain a proper deference to so respectable a source of information; and further add, that your Readers ought to be much obliged to J. C. B. for his communications on this particular.

Under these different points of view, it must rest with the Abbé Mann to determine the question. His situation in the vicinity of Bornheim will allow him sufficient opportunity. In the mean time, permit me to say a word or two more respecting the picture. Cardinal Howard, before he was raised to the purple, resided in England, and became one of the chaplains of Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, and Queen-consort to Charles II.; at which time, I have been informed, he caused this picture to be drawn, some think by Vandyke; it is much in his manner, and greatly admired, being esteemed a good likeness: in which the book represented in her hand corresponds exactly with that which is now called Mary Queen of Scots' prayer-book. The cardinal was invited over into England from Rome soon after the Restoration; but the troubles increasing against those of his communion, he retired into Flanders, where he completed the foundation of the convent at Bornheim: where I have been informed also, that Erasmus Dryden, a son of our poet J. Dryden, became a monk; and that the title of baronet descended to him whilst living in that order. In the library there is a curious edition of Dryden's Works, presented to the house by the author.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.

IT is likely, that in the prayer-book of Mary the First of England (see pp. 33. 236*.), the Abbé Mann may

* Lin. 45. for "T. C. M." read "J. C. B."

GENT. MAG. April. 1790.

find a prayer supposed to have been used by her before she became queen, and published, together with "A Meditation touching Adversity," made by her in the year 1549, in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. III. Collect. LXXII. and LXXIII. At the end of the prayer, she wrote these words: "*Good Francis*" (meaning, as Strype supposes, p. 468, her chaplain Dr. Francis Malles); "*pray that I may have grace to obtain the petitions contained in this prayer before written; your assured loving mistress during my life, Marie.*" And at the end of the meditation is this request: "*Good cosin Capel, I pray you be disposed to read this former writing, to remember me, and to pray for me, your loving friend, Marie.*" Some of your readers may know who might be the cousin Capel here mentioned. Not long after William Marquis of Winchester married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel; and, if she were the person, I cannot trace the relationship by consanguinity or affinity. But, perhaps, the Princess Mary might style her cousin for no better reason than our kings give that appellation to noblemen, particularly to those of his council. Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

April 18.

THE natural and touching pathos, which the old Scotch melodies possess in such a wonderful degree, has rendered their history an object of great curiosity; yet so obscure, and involved in such dark uncertainty, is every account of their origin, that I do not recollect any writer who has been able to fix, with much probability, on their author. Those who have given them to a branch of the royal house of Stuart, have done that family an honour to which, I think, it has not the least claim. The taste and elegance displayed in these melodies is infinitely superior to any that family can boast. Misfortune has rendered it more conspicuous than ability. The unfortunate favourite of the beautiful Mary (who herself, perhaps, possessed more taste than any individual of her family) has but an unsubstantial claim to the honour of having composed them; a claim established more on the inability of fixing on any other person, than on his own genius; for genius, and that in a great degree, the writer or writers of these melodies possessed. David Rizzo,

an Italian, educated in Italy at a time when harmony, and not melody, was the study, was less likely to strike out a new species of melody, unlike, and perhaps superior, to every other, than one whose native genius was not biased by the powerful influence of education. But, admitting Rizzio's education was no obstacle to his writing those beautifully tender and pathetic airs, are we warranted by history to say his genius was equal to it? In the page of history he appears to be a subtle, insinuating, time-serving courtier, rather than a man of parts and genius. His manual dexterity does not in the least entitle him to claim a genius for composition. At the present time, we see it exist to an infinitely greater degree than Rizzio ever possessed, without an atom of that genius. The monks of Melrofs have as little probable claim, or perhaps less, than Rizzio himself. In the unsocial gloom of a cloister, where female form was never seen, except to perform the most menial services, it is not at all likely the passions, which these melodies so beautifully express, should exist with a degree of elegant tenderness sufficient to enable a monk to compose them. The hopes, the fears, or the disappointments of love, felt in their fullest force, would alone raise the imagination to many passages in these melodies, the pathos of which is inimitable. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, the name of the enlightened genius that composed these divine airs, whose heart throbbed with tenderness, whose mind was polished with native elegance and taste, who was born to delight succeeding ages, is lost for ever to an admiring world. I have been induced to trouble you with these reflections, from a hope that some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to elucidate a subject so pleasing, yet, at present, involved in such obscurity. Permit me, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, to recommend the subject to Mr. Weston, with whose ingenuity, extensive reading, and musical knowledge, I am well acquainted.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, April 18.

THE Measures of Submission to Civil Government," an essay by Bishop Berkeley, enquired after by C. C. C. p. 225.) I have not seen; but I have a discourse of the author under this title, "Passive Obedience, or the

Christian Doctrine of not resisting the Supreme Power, proved and vindicated upon the principles of the Law of Nature." It is the substance of three discourses preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, when Mr. B. was a fellow of the college; and my copy is the second edition, 8vo, 1712. The text is Rom. xiii. ver. 2. And in a prefatory address to the reader is this passage: "That an absolute passive obedience ought not to be paid to any civil power; but that submission to government should be measured and limited by the public good of the Society; and that therefore subjects may lawfully resist the supreme authority, in those cases where the public good shall plainly see to require it: nay, that it is their duty to do so, inasmuch as they are all under an indispensable obligation to promote the common interest: these and the like notions, which I cannot help thinking pernicious to mankind, and repugnant to right reason, having of late years been industriously cultivated, and set in the most advantageous lights by men of parts and learning, it seemed necessary to arm the youth of our university against them, and take care they go into the world well principled." And sect. XLIV. p. 35. begins thus: "It is indeed a breach of the law of nature for a subject, though under the greatest and most unjust sufferings, to lift up his hand against the supreme power." W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

IT was to have been expected that, in the present century, when the light of science is so universally diffused, and all the other countries in Europe have consigned their old historical fables to lasting oblivion, Ireland would not have laid claim to a superior barbarism, by an obstinate adherence to such fables. Yet one or two late writers on the antiquities of Ireland have given room to suspect that such is the case; but Dr. Campbell's "Strictures," and the learned Mr. Ledwich's "Antiquities of Ireland," now publishing in quarto numbers, shew that Ireland has able advocates for truth and science, against those visionary writers.

Mr. O'Connor, in his "Dissertations on the History of Ireland," shewed some candour, and some hesitation concerning many of the antient fables; and as he is of the old Irish stock, and acquainted with the Irish language, his book was considered as the last weak effort to sus-
tain

tain these fables; and rather as a symptom that they would soon be entirely abandoned, than as an effectual effort for their defence. But when the literary world was eager to congratulate the Irish upon their deliverance from these barbarous shackles, lo! an English gentleman, Colonel Vallancey, advanced to rivet them faster than ever, by connecting more extraneous reading, and crude knowledge of languages, with the old Irish language and fables than had hitherto been attempted. Though his learning be ill-digested and confused, yet he certainly was the first person, possessing a shadow of learning, who attempted to support the extravagances of the Irish fables; and some of the Irish shewed such regard for his works, that there was room to suspect that the relapse would be worse than the disease. The Irish were pleased to see a native of England study their language, and support their dreams of ancient glory. As to the Colonel's motives, they are dubious. Whether he was so weak as to believe that he was supporting the truth, and was only a Goropius Becanus, born some centuries too late; or was influenced by the amiable motive of gratitude to Irish generosity; or by an inimical jealousy at seeing their escape from fabulous, as well as from political, shackles, and so only wished to have a laugh to himself at seeing how far their credulity would still go; must be left undecided. He has, however, a claim to praise, for his efforts in the solid service of some parts of Irish literature.

Col. Vallancey had gone so far in his visionary notions upon the origin, language, and antient history of the Irish, that his works stood self-confuted. In perusing the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, a new article by the Colonel is sure to confute the preceding; and, by proving too much, he proves nothing at all. But if a confutation was wanted, Dr. Campbell's "*Strictures*" will be found more than sufficient. The ingenious author begins with stating the question, and shews the fabulousness of the Irish antiquities in general, and the absurdity and inconsistency of the advocates for the Pagan greatness of Ireland. He then proceeds to prove, that the first authentic records concerning Ireland are to be found in the classic writers; and confutes those Irish authors who assert, that Ireland had the use of letters in her early Pagan period. In Section 3, the reader will find a curious detection of Col. Vallancey's

errors concerning the Brehon laws. Soon after, in the weakest section of his work, the Doctor attempts to shew, that Druidism was, perhaps, as antient in Ireland as in Britain. He is here out of his sphere, and writes as much against antient authority as any of the Irish authors he is combating against. The Doctor then proceeds to the appearance of St. Patrick in Ireland; and the most of his work is occupied with an ingenious, but superficial, account of the ecclesiastic and literary history of Ireland till the conquest by Henry II.

In the Supplement are given some able letters against Mr. O'Connor and Colonel Vallancey, originally published in an Irish news-paper, and addressed to the author of this work. In answer, a friend of the Colonel's published Mr. Burke's Letter to Col. Vallancey, without reflecting that Mr. Burke's great abilities have nothing to do with antiquities, of which he probably knows as much as of ship-building; or that a private letter of compliment cannot even serve to inform us of the writer's real opinion.

The book is concluded with a well-written Historical Sketch of the Government and Constitution of Ireland, published by Mr. Gough in his late edition of Camden, but now corrected and enlarged. Yours, &c. K. T.

Mr. URBAN, April 4.

BEING desirous to preserve a very singular literary curiosity, I cannot do it more effectually than by procuring a place for it in your valuable repository of useful learning. The following epitaph was found not long ago in the parish church of Eastby, a village situated on the banks of the river *Swale*, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. The circumstances attending the discovery are not less curious than the thing itself. In the chancel of the church there hung an old wooden frame, much like the frame of a common oblong country looking-glass; indeed precisely the same, substituting only for the glass plate a thin plate of wood. Upon the back of this frame it had been customary, time immemorial, to cut the sacramental bread. One day, either from being loosened by age, or the loss of a peg, or some such accident, one of the sides of the frame gave way; in consequence of which, the upper plate of wood, having no longer any thing to keep it in its place, dropped out, and the epitaph was discovered upon the lower board. It was very fairly written,

written, and not at all injured by time; but since it has been exposed to the air, the paper is rent in several places. The minister of the church, to whose zeal in behalf of a classical relique you owe its publication, ingeniously conjectures that it must have been designed to commemorate the virtues of a friend to the Reformation, while it was yet in its infancy. This conjecture is abundantly confirmed by two lines in the Latin epitaph, and by the extraordinary, and otherwise unaccountable circumstance of its concealment. The date will inform you, that it was written at a time when it was dangerous to propagate religious opinions hostile to the church of Rome. The writer of the epitaph no doubt saw, even at the dawn of the Reformation, that it must eventually dispel that superstition which had so long involved the world in darkness, and that posterity would indisputably pay so bright a character that tribute of justice, which was enviously denied to him by the blindness and bigotry of his own times. I would further remark, that the elegance of this epitaph affords a striking proof that learning, even in the early period of Henry VIII's reign, was by no means so little cultivated, or so confined, as has sometimes been supposed; the versification in all the four languages being such as would certainly not discredit a much more recent composition. No particulars are now known of the subject of the epitaph. His family was a very ancient one, the Swales, of Swale-hall, in Swale Dale; and the last representative of it, Sir Solomon Swale, died some years ago, in great poverty.

The Hebrew may be thus translated:

Approach! weep! ye men
Who labour upon the earth.
The good man is dead, who detested falsehoods,
And who loved justice;
Who was liberal, and a refuge to the poor.
The afflicted spoke of him, and thus
Cried in the streets:—Ah! be thou,
O merciful man, also a blessed soul!

AN Epitaph pon the death of RICHARD SWALE, gentleman, who departed the xxiii of Aprill, in the yeare of oure Lord m^cxxviii, after that he had lyved fourescore and fixe yeares, one month, and sixtene days.

קרבו רבו האנשים
עושים בארץ מלאכה

נת איש מתעב שקר
תמים ואוהב צדקה
נדיב ומחסה לדלים
ספרו עניים וכבה
קראו בתועות אהה הו
חסיד ונפש ברכה

Ταξεῖ σεμνὸς ἦν, ἀφνειὸς κ' δέ κεν οἶκω,
Στάλλος, τύμβω δ' ἄεμας ἔνθα τάφη.
Τιμὴν ἄλλα βίης περ ἐμίσυεν ἠπιότητι,
Πλῆτ' ὅτε σπεῖρεν καρπὸν αἰεὶ χαρίος.
Συγγένεας πλώχης τ' εὐερίεσσιν μάλα χαίρων,
Ἄλλοις ἢ αὐτῷ κερδὸς ὄφελ' ἔπλεον,
Οἷς γε κορωνίδα θεῖς παῖν εὐσεβίην ῥά θεα
Καλῇ μακρῶν ἐλπίδι δῆτ' ἔθανεν. [δῆ
Ψυχὴ γὰρ πταμένη πρὸς ὄλυμπον τᾶδε βε-
βήκει,
Νῦν τ' ὄλβον μελέχει μήποτε παυσομένη·
Εἴθε γένοιτο βίβν κ' δνῆσκειν πάσις ὁμοίως,
Συννάις πόλεως ἀφθίτῃ ὥστε πέλειν.

Morte Richardus abit Swalus generosus ab ortu,

Jure tamen Virtus pergenerosa manet.
Non illi limis oculis aspecta propinqui
Commoda, non vanæ sollicitudo rei.
Ille inopes fratres opibusque operâque juva-
bat,

Unde bonum germen clarior orta Fides.
Cui simul, erroris falsi caligine pulsa,
Aurea lux veri numinis orta fuit.
Unde Deo plenæ voces in limine mortis,
Et facta ad vitam plurima vota novam.
Qualis Apollineæ cantus, cum fata propin-
Siccò Mæandri littore fertur avis. [quant,
O Deus, ut Swalus vixit, vitamque reliquit,
Sic mî da semper vivere, ficque mori.

What Nature sowes, that Death shall reape at last,

And mortall men are subject to the grave,
For flesh is grassé, his glorie but a blast,
The time will come, when Death his due
must have. [vayne,
Both witt and welth, yea strength and all be
Then haste to lyve, and die to lyve agane.
Lo Richard Swale, who here intombed lyes,
In life sometime a lantern to the rest,
A gentleman both gentle, just, and wise,
In Christian trueth as zealous as the best,
By Death at last is lodged in the dust,
Whose soule enjoyes a portion with the just.
Let his good deedes to us that now do lyve,
And closed are within this wretched vayle,
So meete and fitt, and dailie paterne gyve,
To flee and shunne all vice with open
sayle,
That by like course, and almes to the poore,
Find ope wee maye at last the heavenlie
doore.

Mr. URBAN,

March 22.

OF Bishop Thomas Watson we have this account in Dr. Richardson's edition of Godwin *De Prasulibus*, p. 388: that he was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; A. M. 1662; S. T. B. 1662; S. T. P. 1675; consecrated Bp. of St. David's, June 26, 1687; laid out a great deal of money in repairing and beautifying his cathedral; but, in 1699, was charged with simoniacal practices before Abp. Tenison and six bishops, his assessors, and, being convicted on the fullest evidence, was by the said judges, one only dissenting, divested of his bishoprick, Aug. 3. He appealed to the law-courts, and kept the cause alive a long time by the artifices of the lawyers; and, after being defeated there, appealed to the House of Lords, 1705, with as little success; so that he was obliged to retire in disgrace to his estate at Wilbraham, near Cambridge, where he lingered out a life of disgrace till 1717, when he died, aged 80.

Burnet (II. 226) says, "it was believed he gave money for his advancement, and that, in order to reimburse himself, he sold most of the spiritual preferments in his gift. By the law and constitution of this church [of England] the Abp. is the only judge of a bishop; but, upon such occasions, he calls for the assistance of some of the bishops. He called for six in this case; I was one of them. It was proved that he had collated a nephew of his to a great many of the best preferments in his gift; and that for many years he had taken the whole profits of these to himself, keeping his nephew [John Medley] very poor, and obliging him to perform no part of his duty. It was also proved, that the Bishop obtained leave to keep a benefice [of Burroughgreen, Cambridge] which he held before his promotion by a *commendam* (one of the abuses which the Popes brought in among us, from which we have not hitherto been able to free our church). He had sold both the cure and the profits for a sum of money, and had obliged himself to restore it on demand, i. e. as soon as the clergyman would, by another sum, purchase the next presentation of the patron. These things were fully proved. To these was added a charge of many oppressive fees, which, being taken for benefices in his gift, were not only extortionate, but a presumptive simony. All these he had taken for himself without making use of a register or actuary; for as he would not trust these

receipts to any other, so he swallowed up the fees both of his chancellor and register. He had also ordained many persons without tendering them the oaths enjoined by law; and yet, in their letters of ordination, he had certified, under his hand and seal, that they had taken these oaths. This was what the law calls *crimen falsi*, the certifying that which he knew to be false. No exception lay to the witnesses by whom these things were made out, nor did the Bishop bring any proofs on his side to contradict their evidence. Some affirmed that he was a sober and regular man, and that he spoke often of simony with such detestation, that they could not think him capable of committing it. The Bishop of Rochester [Spratt] withdrew from the court in the day on which sentence was to be given. He consented to a suspension, but he did not think a bishop could be deprived by the archbishop. When the court sat to give judgement, the Bishop resumed his privilege of peerage, and pleaded it; but he however waved it in the House of Lords; and having gone on still submitting to the court, no regard was had to this, since a plea to the jurisdiction of the court was to be offered in the first instance, but could not be kept up to the last, and then made use of. The bishops that were present agreed to a sentence of deprivation. I went further, and thought he ought to be excommunicated. He was one of the worst men in all respects that ever I knew in holy orders, passionate, covetous, and false in the blackest instances, without any one virtue or good quality to balance his many bad ones. But as he was advanced by K. James, so he stuck to his interest; and the party, though ashamed of him, yet were resolved to support him with great zeal. He applied to a court of delegates, and they, about the end of the year, confirmed the Archbishop's sentence."—"He complained to the House of Lords, 1700, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, first for breach of privilege, since sentence was passed upon him, though he had in court claimed privilege of parliament, to which no regard had been paid; but as he had waved his privilege in the House of Lords, it was carried after a long debate, and by no great majority, that he could not resume his privilege. He excepted next to the Archbishop's jurisdiction; and pretended that he could not judge a bishop but in a synod of bishops of the province, according to the rules of the present times. In opposition to this, it

was shewn that, from the 9th and 10th centuries downwards, both popes and kings had concurred to bring this power singly into the hands of the metropolitans; that this was the constant practice in England before the reform; that by the provisional clause in the act 25 Henry VIII. that empowered 32 persons to draw a new body of church law, all former laws or customs were to continue in force till that new body was prepared, so that the power the metropolitan then was possessed of stood confirmed by that clause. It is true, during the high commissions, all proceedings against bishops were brought before that court, which proceeded in a summary way, and against whose sentence no appeal lay; but, after that court was taken away, a full declaration was made, by an act of parliament, for continuing the power that was lodged in the metropolitan. It was also urged, that, if the Bishop had any exception to the Archbishop's jurisdiction, that ought to have been pleaded in the first instance, and not reserved to the conclusion of all. Nor could the Archbishop erect a new court, or proceed in the trial of a bishop in any other way than that which was warranted by law or precedent. To all this no answer was made; but the business was kept up, and put off by many delays. It was said, the thing was new, and the House was not yet well apprized of it; and the last time in which the debate was taken up in the House, it ended in an intimation, that it was hoped the King would not fill that see till the House was better satisfied in the point of the Archbishop's authority; so the bishoprick was not disposed of for some years; and this uncertainty put a great delay to the process against the other Welsh bishop [Jones of St. Asaph], who was accused of the same crime."—*Ib.* 250.

In the debates, 1692, the Bp. of St. David's had voted against the court, or rather had absented himself from the House (Tindal's Continuation, III. 224), and against the association against the assassination plot, 1695. (*Ib.* 322).

When the affair was debated in the House of Lords, the Queen came to hear it. It "had been kept long on foot in the courts below by all the methods of delay that lawyers could invent. After five years pleading, the concluding judgement was given in the Exchequer, that he had no right to the temporalities of that bishoprick; and that, being affirmed in the Exchequer chamber, it was

now, by writ of error, brought before the Lords as the last resort. But as the House seemed now to be set, he had no mind to let it go to a final decision; so he delayed the assigning the errors of the judgement till the days were lapsed in which, according to standing order, errors ought to be assigned upon a writ of error, in defect of which the record was to be sent back. He suffered the time to lapse, though particular notice was ordered to be given to him on the last day in which, according to standing order, he might have assigned his errors. And the House sat that day some hours on purpose waiting for it. Some weeks after that, when the session was so near at an end that he thought his cause could not be heard during the session, and so must in course have been put off to another session, he petitioned for leave to assign his errors. This was one of the most solemn orders that related to the judicature of the Lords, and had been the most constantly stood to. It was not, therefore, very reasonable to break through it in favour of so bad a man, of whom they were all ashamed, if parties could have any shame. He had affected, in every step he made, to seek out all possible delays for keeping the see still void, which, by reason of a bad bishop and a long vacancy, had fallen into great disorder. Yet, after all this, he had still by law the benefit of a writ of error, which he might bring in any subsequent session of parliament. Upon this the Queen resolved to fill the see, and she promoted to it the celebrated Dr. Bull." *Ib.* 406.

If these particulars are not sufficient, I have the following tracts relative to the business at the service of any person who chuses to compile the Bishop's life:

"The Bishop of St. David's Case," half-sheet folio.

"A Letter to a Person of Quality concerning the Archbishop's Sentence of Deprivation of the Bishop of St. David's." (*pro.*)

"A Letter to a Member of the House of Commons concerning the Proceedings against the Bishop of St. David's." 4to. (*pro.*)

"The extraordinary Case of the Bishop of St. David's further cleared and made plain from the several Views that have been made of it, wherein the Articles against him are considered, and his Lordship vindicated from them." 1703, 4to. (*pro.*) This, signed G. H. 1703, purports to be, in fifty-six pages, a summary of a bulky vindication of the Bishop,

shop, which I have not seen; and its second title is, "The large Review of the Summary View, &c. epitomized." I have not seen the Summary View. It contained above 300 pages; for Browne Willis, "History of St. David's," p. 137, cites p. 333.

"The Bishop of St. David's vindicated, the Author of the Summary View, exposed, his Postscript answered, &c. the Letter to a Peer defended, by Way of free Conference between Two bold Britons, in Five Parts." 1705, 4to. The conferring parties are styled M—— and L——. At the end is a challenge to the author of the Summary View, and the Witnesses against the Bishop, to speak for themselves. The objections on the Bishop's side are all laid against the *mode of proceeding* against him. The charges were six: 1. simony; 2. extortion; 3. falsification; 4. misapplication of the church-revenues; 5. breach of a canon in the manner of exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction; 6. disaffection to the present Government; but the sentence was only on the three first. They were preferred by Richard, the chancellor, a son of his predecessor Bishop Lacy. The simony was presenting his nephew, John Medley, to several places in the church, taking a bond of him, under a penalty of 200l., to pay 100l. after he was collated to the archdeaconry of St. David's, and for some time receiving rents of that and other of Mr. M's preferments. But this 100l. was proved to be part of 500l. which the Bishop advanced for the marriage-portion of Mr. M's sister, of which the Bishop freely gave 400l. and her brother undertook to give 100l.; and such profits belonging to Mr. M. as the Bishop received, were only till he was reimbursed this money; and though he had some of the places *in commendam*, he let Mr. M. have all the profits from the beginning of the Bishop's holding them in his own right. Browne Willis says, Archdeacon Mealey, as he writes him, bought a good house in St. David's at the instigation of his uncle, who intended to reside there himself before his deprivation. Another case was the taking 200 guineas for the lease to one Brooks, a reputed clergyman, of the rectory of Burgh Green, held *in commendam* by the Bishop. During the Bishop's troubles, one Arnold Bowan got a title from the Crown to this archdeaconry, pretending M. came in by simony, but made nothing of it.—History of St. David's, 166.

Browne Willis, in his "History of Bi-

shops of St. David's," gives this account of him: "99. Thomas Watson, D. D. (fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Burrough Green, in that county) was consecrated June 26, 1687, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. On Aug. 3, 1699, he was, for *pretended* charges of simony, deprived, having been all the time here much maligned, and, not long after his election, intolerably affronted and insulted by the rabble. He is still living, and, being an opulent man, has disbursed several sums in charity, and on the publick, as may be seen in a book, intitled, "A large Summary View of the Accusations exhibited against him, and the Proofs made thereon;" printed in 1702 in a volume 4to; which author would have the world to believe, that this bishop suffered on account of attempting to oblige his canons of St. David's, and other his clergy, to a residence, and that, had he continued here, he would have expended a great deal for the good of his church; he instances some of his charities, *viz.* his laying out above 600l. in repairing the decayed episcopal palace at Aberguily, and house at Brecknock, and of his having given as much to his college at St. John's, Cambridge, to buy livings, 400l. for a charity at Hull, and laid out above 800l. in building and repairing his parsonage-house and church in Cambridgeshire, into which county, as I am informed, he is retired, and there lives on his fortune." History of St. David's, 138, 139. Wood says that, "upon dislike of his person, and for that he had been recommended by the Lord Dover to the King, he did suffer and endure many affronts and intolerable abuses from the rabble in December 1688, just after the King had left England for France." Ath. Ox. II. 658.

Having thus given you the representations of both parties on this unfortunate prelate, I know not whether it would amuse your readers to be told, that even his ghost was conjured up, not many years ago, to play a principal part in the plot laid by the servants of a gentleman who inhabited the house where he died. Under pretence that they could not go to bed because the house was haunted, they held their midnight orgies till a friend of their master, a little more acute than their master himself, detected them in their riot, and exorcised the house.

Yours, &c.

D. H.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

IN pp. 219. 225. you have inserted several observations relative to the new edition of the Biographia Britannica; and, among others, objections are made to the admission of Eugene Aram into that work, and the exclusion of Bishop Atherton. But it appears to me, that the remarks of your correspondent upon this subject are far from being just. The insertion of Eugene Aram is objected to, because he was a man of bad principles, and ended his life at the gallows. But it should be remembered, that it was never understood, that in the Biographia Britannica the lives only of virtuous men were to be recorded. In the old edition are the lives of several persons who ended their days by the hands of the executioner. Bonner was not a virtuous character, and yet was very properly inserted, as well as Henry Cuff, who was executed at Tyburn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As to Eugene Aram, it is truly said of him in the Biographia, in the article objected to, that “the progress that he made in literature, considering the little instruction that he received, and the disadvantages under which he laboured, may justly be considered as astonishing; and that his powers of mind were uncommonly great, cannot reasonably be questioned. EUGENE ARAM possessed talents and acquisitions that might have classed him among the most respectable of human characters, if his moral qualities had been equal to his intellectual.” It was certainly the extraordinary talents and attainments of Aram that occasioned his introduction into the Biographia; and I know, that, by persons of undoubted taste and judgement, the account of him in that work has been thought a curious and very proper article. His singular defence alone was well worthy of being preserved in such a work.

With respect to Bp. Atherton, he never had the least claim to insertion in such a work as a Biographia Britannica, and was, therefore, very properly omitted in the new edition. He was not in the least distinguished for genius or learning; his merely being a bishop could give him no just pretensions; and still less the unnatural crime for which he suffered. Your correspondent says, that “Bp. Atherton’s reputation is suspected to have been destroyed, and his catastrophe effected, more by the contrivance and malice of a party, than

by the aggravated guilt with which he is charged.” If this were perfectly just, which I think may reasonably be questioned, it would not give Atherton the least claim to insertion in the Biographia Britannica. Aram was inserted on account of his uncommon talents and learning; but Atherton, who was not distinguished for either, never had the least pretensions to being recorded in such a work. Yours, &c. H. S.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

HAVING seen (p. 260.) a translation of Mr. Cumberland’s epigram from Eubúlus, wherein the original lines are requested; I have looked into Athenæus, the preserver and compiler of Greek fragments, where I find the original as extracted from a play of Eubúlus, called Καμπυλιων.

Versus isti sic se habent:—

Τις ἢ ὁ γραψας πρῶτος ἀνθρώπος ἀρετῆς
Ἡ κηροπλασθεὶς ἔρωθ’ ὑποπτερον;

Ἐστὼ γὰρ εἴτε κερὸς, εἴτε ραδιὸς

Ἀπαλλαγμένης τῷ φερονί τὴν νοσον

Βαρυς δὲ κομιδῇ. πῶς ἂν ἐν ἐχοί πτερά;

Τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα ληρὸς ἢ καὶ φησεῖ τις.

The last line Mr. Cumberland has heightened by the ingenious and epigrammatic turn he has given it. The 8th elegy of Propertius, lib. II. is evidently borrowed from this passage.

I must beg leave to add the four following lines to your correspondent’s translation, which will be a more literal metaphrase.

Alatum quisquis primus depinxit amorem;

Non hujus mores ingeniumque Dei

Novit, nam levis est minime, facilisque
Cupido

Ut gravibus curis pectora onusta probant.
and then may follow:

Aut nullas video pennas, aut non habet
ullas,

Sin poterit fugere, ah! me procul aufugerit.

Alexis, another poet of the middle comedy, has the same thought in his Ἀποκοπτομενος.

μη πτεροῦσθαι τὸν θεόν

Τὸν Ἐρωτα, τὰς δ’ ἐρωτίας

ἠγνοηκότας δὲ τὰς

Ἰερᾶς, ἐχούσας πτερυγὰς αὐτὸν ζωγραφεῖν.

Aristophanen in eundem sensum vide: “Amor apud superos perturbans omnia e Deorum est ejectus concilio et huc ad nos exilio depulsus.” But the young rascal had his wings clipped, that he might no more regain his native skies, &c.

Ἀρεως

Ἀγαθός.

Ἐρως πῶτερος τῶ Ἐυζέλῃ.

Sic Ἐρως δραπέτης Μοσχι.

Ἐρως κηριοκλεπίης Θεοκριτί.

Τὶ πῆρυγας συντάσδε δίδως, ὦ ζῶγραφ' Ἐρῶτι;

Οὗτοι κέφος Ἐρως, ὡς μὲν ἐμιοὶ δοκεῖ.

Ἰδεὶ δυναμαὶ πῆρυγας, ἣ οὐκ ἔχεν αὐτῆς,

Εἶδε φυγεῖν θελοῖς, εἴθε φυγοῖτ' ἀπεμῆ.

R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Engarby, April 20.*

THE same regard for truth and accuracy which has led me to address you more than once on the subject of your Wakefield correspondent, is my motive for troubling you with the present note.

Since my last letter to you, p. 235. I have discovered, on a re-perusal of the last edition of Lodge's Irish Peerage, an error of which I was guilty, and now seize the earliest opportunity of confessing it. I find there that Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, third daughter of Patrick, the 19th Baron of Kerry, married a Mr. Thomas Amory, one of the Victuallers of the Navy under Sir Dennis Gauden, and by him, who died in 1667, had a son Thomas of Bunratty; so that the assertion of Dr. Robert Amory of Wakefield, relative to his family descent, is partly true; for I believe, that the last-mentioned Tho-

mas Amory of Bunratty was father of Mr. Amory (*John Buncle*), and grandfather of Dr. Robert Amory. Take notice, however, that even thus the Doctor's great grandmother was a daughter of a lord, Baron Kerry, not, as he asserted, of an Earl of Kerry, the Earldom of Kerry not being conferred on the family till 1722. It remains now for the Doctor to inform us, to whom Thomas Amory of Bunratty was married; and also to whom his son, Mr. Amory (*John Buncle*), father of Dr. Robert Amory, was married, in order to ascertain the truth of the descent he claims from the Milton, Leinster, and Corke families. When he does this, I shall, with the utmost candour and readiness, acknowledge myself in the wrong. I have no wish whatsoever to depreciate the Doctor or his pedigree; but, even in the smallest trifles, I prefer truth to error, and should be sorry to see so valuable a publication as yours made the vehicle of falsehood or vanity. Dr. Amory will also be so good as to tell us how his ancestor became an inhabitant of Bunratty, the ancient seat of the O'Briens, and now devolved, with the rest of the Thomond estate, to the present Earl of Egremont. I presume, that he either lived in the village of Bunratty, or that the castle was rented by him, or lent to him.

LOUIS RENAS.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, (*from p. 232.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, March 4.

A PETITION from the manufacturers and traders of Lancashire, against the extension of the Excise laws; a petition from the manufacturers and traders of Bristol, for the repeal of the tobacco bill; a petition from the distillers and rectifiers of British spirits in London and Westminster, praying an alteration in the duties; and a petition from the publicans, on their being obliged to take out licences as dealers in tobacco; were severally presented.

The bill for the cultivation of commonable lands was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented from the Duke of Athol, setting forth the circumstances under which the sovereignty of the Isle of Man had been ceded to the Crown; and praying leave to bring in a

GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

bill for appointing commissioners to enquire what rights might be restored to him without prejudice to the object which the Crown had in view in obtaining the sovereignty.

The bill for repealing the duties on tin exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Flood then rose to state his proposition for a reform of the representation of the people. He began with declaring that the House of Commons was the legal, but not the adequate, representative of the people. On the true principle of representation, every man of full age ought to be an elector; but granted that property had been the original foundation of representation. Property had undergone many changes. Barons sat in parliament by patent, without respect to property; and many non-electors possessed a larger share of it than those who

were

were electors; it was, therefore, become necessary to introduce a new body of constituents. Mr. Flood then proposed to add 100 members to the present numbers, to be chosen by the resident housekeepers throughout the kingdom. The people deserved well of the Crown, for they had shewn themselves warmly attached to the Sovereign. Every privilege, therefore, which could be granted, ought to be granted them. He then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose stated in his speech.

Mr. *Grigby* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Wyndham* said, there was one preliminary question, which ought to be answered before the motion was entertained at all. The Hon. Gentleman had not proved enough to encourage them to go on with him in his proposition. He ought first to make out his grievance, then propose a remedy. The Hon. Gent. seemed to have mistaken the end for the means. Experience had convinced them that they were not an inadequate representation; but that the House of Commons, in its present state, was competent to all the purposes that a House of Commons ought to be; and that the people lived happily and freely, and enjoyed every luxury of life securely, under it. He would avoid the repetition of the hackneyed arguments relative to innovation and reformation. No change could with propriety be adopted, unless it carried with it decisive evidence of improvement and amendment. But, in this case, we had every thing to lose, and nothing to gain; and our situation was precisely the same as that which, to speak in the language of gaming (a science with which he confessed himself but little acquainted), was termed *playing upon velvet*.

The *Chanc. of Exch.* paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Flood on his motion for a reform, but had strong objections to its being brought forward at this particular period. The people at large were now trembling under the panic of innovation; and it surely would not be judicious to add this difficulty to its reception to those which had already been too weighty for it to surmount. To the plan of the Hon. Gentleman he entertained no objection. The number of electors were to be increased, but the precise qualification of those electors had not been ascertained. He then moved an adjournment of the House.

Sir *James Johnstone* said, he thought amending the House totally impracticable; and wished those who proposed re-

forms would try the constitution as it was for another century.

Mr. *Porrys* was decidedly against the motion for a reform. He had heard the question twice before debated; but the House had hitherto been, and he hoped would ever be, unconvinced of its necessity or propriety.

Mr. *W. Grenville* professed himself an enemy to the motion at all times, and in all stages.

Mr. *Fox* said, he agreed with Mr. Wyndham, that the opinions respecting a reform in the representation of the people were asleep. Experience, he said, was appealed to on this occasion; but experience did not appear in the same point of view to all men. With regard to the proposition, he thought it would admit of amendment; and was indifferent how it was fashioned, so the sum and substance of it were adopted, but could not see the impropriety of bringing it on at this time. He should, therefore, vote against the adjournment, because, approving as he did of the original motion, he could not consistently turn his back upon it.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, every thing concurred to convince him of the expediency of a wise reform; but the present moment was unfavourable.

Mr. *Flood*, in a very able, happy, and in many passages elegant speech, stated the grounds on which he had brought forward the motion, entered into a justification of himself for having made it, and assigned his reasons why he could not consistently withdraw it.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and, after very handsomely complimenting Mr. Flood on the ability that he had displayed, and declaring that, most undoubtedly, he was justified on every account in having brought forward the proposition he had submitted to the consideration of the House, proceeded to notice his animated appeal to the justice of men's feelings respecting his newly-intended electors especially. But he said that he could not sit still and hear it said, that the present House of Commons did not represent the people.

Mr. *Courtenay*, Mr. *Martin*, Sir *Jos. Mawbey*, Mr. *Ald. Sawbridge*, Mr. *Milnes*, Mr. *Duncombe*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, all spoke in favour of a reform.

Mr. Flood's motion was withdrawn; and the motion for adjourning was carried without a division.

Friday, March 5.

This being the last day of receiving petitions for private bills, several were presented.

Sir John Miller moved for estimates of the expence of the fortifications now carrying on in the West Indies.

Mr. Courtenay silently seconded the motion.

Capt. Berkeley said, he had not the smallest objection to comply with the motion so far as it could be done, but assigned reasons why it could not be entirely complied with. He then moved, by way of amendment, for the original estimate.

Sir John Miller withdrew his motion, and the amendment passed.

Sir William Dolben moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue an act, of the last session, for regulating the carrying of Slaves from Africa to the West Indies, &c.

Lord Penrhyn asked the Hon. Baronet, whether the bill was to be precisely the same with that of last year.

Sir W. Dolben had no alterations of his own to offer, but knew not what might be urged by others.

Leave was given; and Sir W. Dolben and Mr. Burgess ordered to prepare, and bring in, the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 8.

Received, and read the first time, the tin exportation bill.

In the Commons, same day, Mr. Sheridan, on the repeal of the tobacco act, observed, that as he understood there would not be any opposition to the motion he was going to make, he thought it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the business. Gentlemen would find on reflexion, that there was no one article of manufacture relating to necessities or conveniencies, which the excise laws might not with equal propriety be applied to. He wished gentlemen to view it with a trading eye only. The people concerned in this business had not taken it up from a party spirit. He however admitted, that gentlemen on the other side of the House had a right to endeavour to increase the revenue of the country. He then concluded with moving, "That the several petitions presented to this House in this session of parliament, praying for a repeal or alteration in the bill for laying duties on tobacco, be considered in a committee of the whole House; and that such as desired it might be heard by counsel at the bar of the House."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt said, he had not the least objection to the motion, nor to entering into a discussion on the subject. He did not feel it necessary to guard the House against any prejudice on this occasion. If a grievance could be made out, he thought it ought to be removed; but the House were not to attend to mere idle clamour, or more bold assertions, or to general observations on the principles on which the act passed. It was his duty, he said, to take every opportunity to be informed of that which he conceived he ought, as a minister, to bring forward. Government could not be so fully informed as some other persons; but, thinking this an important object, he had inquired into it as much as possible before the passing of the act; and, as persons had since complained of oppression, he had renewed his attention to this business. He must therefore state, that, if he was without information of their grievances, it was not his fault, as he had used his best endeavours to obtain a proper state of them. According to the Hon. Gent. the excise laws were equally applicable to tobacco and a piece of broad-cloth. He did not understand what the Hon. Gent. meant by *general excise*. He should say no more upon this subject till he had heard evidence.

Mr. Sheridan said, the right Hon. Gent. notwithstanding his assent to the motion, appeared to feel more on the subject than he expected. There had been no attempt to excite clamour, nor had any thing but the most decent and respectful application to the House of Commons appeared. Between tobacco and broad cloth there was no analogy in the essence of the two things; but there was clearly the analogy which one species of manufacture bore to another.

Mr. Samuel Thornton said, that he had authority to declare from his constituents, that, after they had tried the bill for near eight months, they had no objection to it, except as to a few subordinate clauses.

Mr. Sheridan's motion was then agreed to; and it was ordered, that the House go into a committee on this business on Thursday next.

Mr. Hussey moved, that there be laid before the House, copies of the orders of the board of excise for carrying this act into execution. Ordered.

Major Scott said, he had a petition from Capt. D. Williams, complaining, that

that he had been charged, without process of law, with having murdered Mustapha Cawn in cold blood, without authority. Capt. Williams had been many years in the East Indies, and ever had the character of a humane and benevolent man, and an excellent officer. When he returned home, he was examined, at the bar of the House, on the charges against Mr. Hastings; and there never was any enquiry made relative to this fact of the murder. This charge arose accidentally out of one of the charges against Mr. Hastings; but a morning paper had lately taken notice of it, which induced Capt. W. to present this petition, praying the House to take his case into consideration, that he might obtain redress; and that he and his family might be delivered from everlasting reproach and infamy.

Mr. *Francis* said, that he had no manner of objection to the petition being received, as a very happy consequence might result from it. It was a little remarkable, that, for the space of three years, during which this charge had been made, Capt. W. should remain unmoved. As to the charge of which he complains, it was an act which no law, no not the most savage nation, would countenance. He concluded with observing, that he should vote for the reception of the petition.

Mr. *Pitt* was against the petition being received, as it might entangle the proceedings of the House on the prosecution now pending. If a morning paper had inserted a libel on the petitioner, the laws of the country were open to him for redress.

The question was negatived without a division.

A conversation took place between Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Grenville*, on the long-suspended constitution of Canada.

Mr. *Fox* said, the House was pledged, by a vote of last session, to take up the business early in this.

Mr. *Grenville* said, a packet sent out for information had been detained a month longer than had been expected; and when that arrived, the business would be taken in hand.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 9.

The Duke of *Arhol's* petition was referred to a committee.

In a committee, went through the Scotch creditors bill, and the report ordered to be made next day.

The report of the committee on ways and means was brought up, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be prepared accordingly.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to continue the act for empowering commissioners to enquire into crown lands, forests, &c. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, March 10.

Heard counsel on the Scots appeal, the creditors of Stein against Allam, Stewart, and co. Deferred judgement till May 10, in order to have the opinion of the Judges.

In the Commons, same day, leave was given to bring in a bill for continuing the regulations of trade between the West Indies and the United States of America.

Read a first time Rybot's divorce bill.

A new writ was moved for Cricklade, in the room of Robert Nicholas, esq. he having accepted the place of one of the commissioners of excise.

The House went into a committee, to consider the duties on foreign cocoa nuts imported into the West India islands.

Mr. *Rose* then moved, that, for the future, a duty of two-pence be imposed on every pound so imported.

Mr. *Rose* also moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the present duties on low wines and licences for distilling in Scotland.

In a committee, went through the bill for altering the holding the Midsummer Court of Session in Scotland.

Leave was given to bring in the annual indemnity bill.

Mr. *F. Montague* had long considered the emoluments of the Speaker of that House very inadequate to the situation. There was not, in his opinion, any person in office under the Crown that ought to appear with greater dignity and splendour than the Speaker of the House of Commons. On an average of ten years, the annual amount of fees was 1,232 l.; on an average of eleven years, 1,266 l.; the sum paid from the Exchequer, out of the civil list, 1,680 l. It was not his intention to make any alteration with respect to fees, nor to exonerate the civil list; but that the sinking fund should be charged with making up the whole emoluments to the amount of 5,000 l. He meant also to move a clause in the bill, to prohibit the Speaker from holding any place or office

office under the Crown; although he was aware that former Speakers, particularly Sir Spencer Compton and Mr. Onslow, had held offices. He then complimented the Speaker on his ability, impartiality, and great attention to public business; and concluded with moving for a committee of the whole House, to consider of an allowance to the Speaker of the House more adequate to the dignity and expence of the situation.

Mr. *Marsham* seconded the motion, and concurred heartily in every word spoken by the last Speaker.

Gb. of Exch. said, he had it in command from his Majesty, to recommend to the House to make an allowance for their Speaker.

Mr. *Hussey* was against the motion, as throwing an additional and unnecessary burthen on the people.

Mr. *Porwys*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Sir *Watkin Lewes*, severally supported the motion; which was put and carried, with Mr. *Hussey*'s dissenting voice only.

An account was then ordered of the fees of the Speaker for the last 30 years to be laid before the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 11.

Several private bills were read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, same day, the Speaker informed the House, that the accounts of the fees on private bills, and the money from the Exchequer, paid to the Speaker from 1776 to 1786, were on the table.

Petitions were received, for a repeal of the tobacco act, from the manufacturers of snuffs and tobacco in Glasgow and Dalkeith.

The American intercourse bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. *Dundas* moved, that the papers from the India House be printed.

Mr. *Rose* read the annual indemnity bill, for persons who had not qualified for offices, the first time.

Major *Scott* moved for copies of correspondence between the Governor General of Bengal and the Nabob of Oude, relative to the appointment of Col. Hannay.

Also for copies of the correspondence between the Governor General and Council, relative to the appointment of officers in the service of the Nabob.

And for a copy of the minute of the appointment of David Williams to a military command in the Nabob's service. The above papers were ordered; as were others moved for by Mr. Francis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 12.

Lord *Courtenay* took the oaths and his seat.

Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session, John Stirling, esq. appellant, and Robert Drummond, late of the island of Jamaica, respondent.

In the Commons, same day, the bill, for continuing an act appointing commissioners to examine into the state of the Crown lands and forests, was read the first time.

The report from the committee on the East India judicature bill was brought up, and received.

The militia pay bill passed the committee.

Mr. *Courtenay* moved, that there be laid before the House, a report of the additions made to the civil list establishment of the ordnance, either by the appointment of new officers, or by the increase of their salaries, since the 1st of January, 1784. Also a report of the open contracts entered into with the board, in consequence of advertisements in the public prints. Ordered.

The bill for discontinuing, for a limited time, the duties payable on low wines and spirits in Scotland, was read the first time.

Read the third time, and passed, the bill for the more equal and expeditious payment of creditors in Scotland.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for a great number of accounts respecting the finances and debts of the East India company in the East Indies and in Great Britain.

Mr. *Dundas* moved for copies of certain correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India company and their Governors abroad, relative to the state of the finances. Ordered.

The House, in a committee of the whole House, then proceeded in the examination of evidence, in support of the petitions presented against the tobacco excise bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 15.

Their Lordships received several bills from the Commons, and heard the Scotch appeal,

appeal, Stirling and Drummond. Affirmed the decree of the Court of Session, with a valuation as to the interest of the sum claimed.

In the Commons, same day, Mr. *Macdowall* took the oaths and his seat for the county of Ayr, in the room of Hugh Montgomery, esq.

Mr. *Baring* presented a petition from the citizens of Exeter, praying a repeal of the tobacco excise bill.

Ch. of Exch. presented a petition from the University of Cambridge, against a canal bill.

Read the third time, and passed, the bill for altering the time of the sitting of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Capt. *Berkeley* brought in his bill for continuing the act for regulating county elections. Read the first time.

The order of the day being moved, for going into a committee of the whole House, to consider of an adequate allowance to the Speaker for the time being;

Mr. *F. Montague* moved, that the Speaker's salary should be increased to 5,000*l. per annum*. From the average amount of the fees, and the salary of 5*l.* a day, the additional sum to be paid by the publick would amount nearly to 3,000*l.* a year, which he proposed should be a charge on the sinking fund. Besides what he had stated as the amount of fees and salary paid to the Speaker, there were other incidental perquisites that were attached to the office. At the commencement of a new parliament, he had a certain allowance for his equipage, and a service of plate. For stationary he had 100*l.* a year; but there was another perquisite, which those who partook of the liberality of his table could not be ignorant of, and that was an annual allowance of *two hogsheds of claret*. He thought it incumbent on the House of Commons to make the Speaker independent of the Crown. He remembered the time when Mr. Onslow held that honourable situation in conjunction with the office of Treasurer of the Navy. On some reflexion being thrown out against him, he with great spirit resigned his employment of Treasurer of the Navy; and continued to fill the chair of the House for a long period of years with great honour to himself, but with an allowance by no means adequate to the dignity of the office. Of this the House of Commons were so sensible, that, when he was about to retire, they unanimously voted him 3000*l.* a year for two lives. Mr.

Montague concluded with putting the question in the terms which he had stated in the beginning of his speech.

Mr. Secretary *Grenville* supported the motion, on the ground of its being highly honourable to the House to support the dignity of the Chair.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* complimented the Speaker on the propriety and impartiality of his conduct; but he did not consider the present question as at all of a personal nature. The Speaker of the House of Commons was not only a great officer of state; but he was the great officer of the people, who ought to enable him to maintain the splendour of that office with the dignity becoming so exalted a situation.

Sir *Grey Cooper* spoke in favour of the motion, and bore testimony to the spirited conduct of Mr. Onslow.

Mr. *Addington* (the Speaker) said, it was impossible for him to express how much he felt for so many flattering testimonies of the approbation of his conduct in discharging the duties of his office. He owed much to the support he experienced in endeavouring to maintain their authority, which, he assured them, it should ever be his pride and his ambition to exercise with impartiality. With regard to the present question, the committee would see the impropriety of his saying a word on the subject.

Sir *James Johnstone* was of opinion that 5,000*l.* was too small to enable the Speaker to support the *Majesty of the People*; and, if any one would second him, he would move an amendment for increasing the proposed allowance. Being called upon from many parts of the House to move, Sir *James* moved that, instead of *five* thousand, the salary of the Speaker be increased to *six* thousand pounds a year.

The *Chanc. of Exch.* was extremely desirous that the vote should be unanimous; and therefore, if any great difference of opinion should be entertained as to the extent of the sum, he hoped the Hon. Baronet would withdraw his motion. He had hitherto refrained, he said, from speaking on the subject, lest it should be thought that motives of private friendship had biased his mind, and had prompted him to take an active part in a question which he wished should rest entirely on its own merit.

Mr. *Fox* said, he always thought the Speaker's salary inadequate to the dignity of the office. He agreed with Mr. Pitt, that it would be a desirable thing if the committee

committee were to come to an unanimous vote on the question; but if there was to be a division, he declared he should vote for the amendment proposed by Sir James Johnstone.

On the question being put, the House divided; Ayes for the original motion 28, Noes 154. Majority 126.

The amendment being put, the same was carried without a division.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, April 11.

THE inscription on the coin, *Pl. II. fig. 8*, of your Supplement, p. 1194, which your engraver, by mistaking the *A* of the Lower Empire for an *R*, though rightly given in *DIVA*, has converted into *Prulina*, was struck in honour of the wife of Maximinius, who murdered the excellent Emperor Alexander, and usurped his throne. It is the only coin of her extant, and brought by Pauvinus to prove that her husband caused her to be deified. Both the silver and the copper have the same inscription, but different reverses, representing the death of the Empress. It is believed your correspondent will find *Paulus*, and its derivatives, universally written with a single *L*.

D. H.

MR. URBAN, April 12.

THOUGH you may not have heard of hiring sponsors, I apprehend most parish-officers, especially in large country districts, can confirm the truth of what is advanced by the excellent author of "*Hints*" relative to vagrant women; who being sometimes delivered in hovels, or under hedges, it is usual for them to remain in the parish till the child has been baptized, to ascertain his settlement; nor can they otherwise be got rid of. Some of the most indigent inhabitants are therefore paid, or at least treated, for engaging that the infant shall be brought up in the Christian religion; because, without sponsors, the officiating minister would not be prevailed on to perform the duty.

L. L.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DIONYSIUS may boast of an ancient and illustrious pedigree; but he glories in that nobility only which is acquired by virtue. His hereditary income, though not inconsiderable, was impaired by the expence and failure of projects, which, however some might term injudicious, were formed on the most benevolent principle of giving em-

ployment to the industrious poor, and establishing useful manufactures. Unhappily for his family and friends, this enterprising spirit planned a settlement in North America. The darling infant grew and prospered; but ere it arrived to the age of maturity, it was fathered by a lazy Spaniard. A compensation was offered, and Dionysius accepted one of the numerous and deserted Bahamas. While prosecuting with ardour these schemes abroad, he succeeded to the possession of a vast estate by the death of a near relation; and now his friends and dependents enjoy the extensive advantages which necessarily result from the residence of an opulent good man on his own domains. By his exemplary conduct, by his public and private exhortations, he labours incessantly to promote the cause of religion and virtue: and, still excursive in his deeds of benevolence, he frequently retires from the scenes of genteel life, to seek opportunities of doing good in private. He is the patron and adviser of well-disposed boys educated at the public charity-schools; and, while he points out or supplies proper books of instruction, he collects and commits to the flames such as are of pernicious tendency. Excessive tenderness to servants, slaves, and brute animals, constitutes a prominent trait of this good man's character. Often has he reproved the bloody butcher, who tortures ere he kills the harmless victim: and, as though the whole brute creation acknowledged him for their benefactor, he has braved the fiercest animals with impunity, and been exposed to the most perilous situations in the deserts of America without molestation. He is a liberal promoter of agriculture, which he practises on an extensive and improved plan, with distinguished success. He was for some years representative of a borough in parliament; but neither the bustle of an election, nor perhaps the attendance requisite to the discharge of that high trust, accorded with his temper and views. An only son has hitherto maintained in the Senate the dignity of his family, by a manly independence, and by a strenuous support of our constitution in Church and State.

MR. URBAN, Winchester, Apr. 21.

YOUR Magazine being the favourite repertory of literature and genius, on the authority of which future writers

ters will probably build many an important piece of information, it is of general concern that it should be as free from error as possible; or, at least, that no material error should be permitted to remain in it without the antidote of a confutation. It is this consideration which has induced me to take up the pen in opposition to a candid and respectable writer in your last number (p. 234.), who, having been so far imposed upon himself by misinformation as to stake his credit on the strange story he relates of the friar confined in Hurst-castle, may not only mislead many of your present readers, but likewise hereafter may give occasion to as much speculation and debate, as have taken place concerning the man in the iron mask, so famous in the late histories of Louis XIV.

The truth is, this supposed *Father Valentio*, a foreigner, was a native of Yorkshire, by name Paul Atkinson*, who was condemned to perpetual imprisonment under the statute of 11 and 12 of William (the same that was abrogated in the year 1778), for his priestly character, having been informed against by his maid-servant, for the purpose of obtaining the 100*l.* then held out as the reward of such informations. Hence we see the mistake of your correspondent in supposing him to have been suddenly, and without any form of law, conveyed away to Hurst-castle. It is likewise false that any attempt was made to rescue him from this confinement; which attempt, had it taken place, your correspondent must be sensible, would rather have been made, in the peculiar situation of the above-mentioned castle, by *water* than by *land*, as he describes it. The fact is, the prisoner was indulged in the privilege of walking, at his discretion, on the adjoining strand, by the warden of the place, by whom he was much respected, and to whom he rendered himself useful, by teaching his children Latin; till certain bigoted and unfeeling strangers, who happened to visit the castle, took offence at this indulgence, which was the occasion of Mr. Atkinson's voluntarily confining himself ever afterwards to his own miserable apartment. Here, however, he was so resigned and contented as to persist in refusing the offers made by certain powerful friends to endeavour to procure

his enlargement. Finally, he was not buried in France, as is stated in the above-mentioned account; but at the Roman Catholic burying-ground contiguous to this city. I have only to add, that last week I was at a gentleman's house near Lymington, who recollects, when he was a child, seeing from the same the funeral of Mr. Atkinson pass by, in its way to Winchester; and who informed me, that an original painting of this last sufferer on the penal statutes is in the possession of General Cleveland, of Vicar's-hill, in the same neighbourhood.

Such is the real history of the friar who was confined thirty years in Hurst-castle, and who died there almost sixty years ago. But, as your correspondent may not admit the testimony of an anonymous writer, in opposition to that of the respectable characters from whom he received the particulars he has stated, I shall subscribe in my real name (a practice which, in certain cases at least, ought to be adopted, as I have heretofore asserted in your Miscellany, as well as every where else); at the same time assuring your correspondent, that I am ready, at his next excursion into Hampshire, to shew him the originals of the documents I shall subjoin to this in favour of the authenticity of my account in general, and as matter of information to your curious readers.

Yours, &c. JOHN MILNER.

The epitaph on Mr. Atkinson, inscribed on his head-stone in St. James's church-yard, Winchester.

H. S. E. R. P.

Paulus Atkinson, Franciscanus, qui 15 Oct. 1729, ætat. 74, in castro de Hurst vitam finivit, postquam ibidem 30 peregerat annos.

R. I. P.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

P. 97. Mr. Anderson, in one of his patriotic tracts, gives a remarkable instance of the very extraordinary fineness of Highland wool. I have not the book to turn to.

P. 104. Tontine. I think the Irish tontine has been established 16 or 17 years: the half *per cent.* which is paid above 5 *per cent.* and an occasional dividend of about half *per cent.* more, is the only part of their money which the subscribers on the young class can be said to have received back again in so many years. Yours, &c. S. H.

So. Stric-

* This confirms what is said to p. 306.

80. *Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland, from the most antient Times till the Introduction of the Roman Ritual and the Establishment of Papal Supremacy, 4. Henry II. King of England. Also, an Historical Sketch of the Constitution and Government of Ireland, from the most authenticated Period down to the Year 1783.* By Thomas Campbell, LL.D. Chancellor of St. Macartinus College.

ONE stroke of Dr. C's discerning pen does away all the visionary lumber that modern antiquaries have heaped up, round, and upon, the foundation of Stanihurst, Giraldus Cambrensis, Usher, Ware, Llyud, Spenser.

"The learned Camden, in the beginning of last century, was obliged to undermine, with respectful scepticism, the romance of Brutus the Trojan, who is now buried in silent oblivion, with *Scotia*, the daughter of Pharaoh, and her numerous progeny. Yet I am informed that some champions of the *Milesian colony* may still be found among the original natives of Ireland. A people dissatisfied with their present condition grasp at any vision of their past or future glory." Gibbon, *Decline, &c.* IV. 161. "No foreigner, however, reprobates more severely this vain humour (*of extending antiquity beyond the truth*), than our countryman Bp. Berkeley." p. 10, n. — Mr. O'Halloran, not distinguishing between *Sacra* and *Sancta*, bestows the name of *The Island of Saints* on Ireland prior to Christianity. p. 13. — "The most diligent investigation finds here no remains more noble than the *Round tower*; a subject more lean and meagre than the Gothic pillar; and none more antient than the *carn*, the *tumulus*, the *cromliagh*, and the *Druid temple*; all dreary monuments of barbarous superstition. As to the *Raths*, History confirms the report of Tradition, in their being raised by the lordly Danes as fortresses to curb the subject Irish." pp. 11, 12. The hill of Tarah, the castle of Emania, the libraries of birch boards, with all their absurdities, vanish before this penetrating critic. The boasted treasures of Irish MSS. pretended to be unfolded by our modern linguists, and overwhelmed again in their unfaithful translations, leave no room to regret their obscurity; for Dr. C. is "persuaded Wisdom will not expire with any of the Celtic dialects." p. 34. He might have added, with the *Brehon laws*, whose compiler, *Aicill*, he has

GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

shewn to be a *place*,—no other than *Kells*, in the county of Meath. p. 49; and *Ollain Fodlab*, the great legislator, a fictitious character, and the general term for an *Irish Doctor*. pp. 154, 155. — Dr. C. makes it evident that no dependence is to be placed on the History of Ireland before its conversion to Christianity, when Patrick first introduced the use of the Latin letters, notwithstanding Col. Vallancey had found the knowledge of Moses and Esdras, on the introduction of letters, in a *beatben* Irish work, written before the introduction of Christianity; in which very book, expressly on grammar, no mention is made of the Druidical character. pp. 137, 138. — Dr. C. shews clearly that *Scotia* was uniformly understood to be Ireland, till the vanity and ignorance of Dempster led the way to Sibbald, M'Kenzie, and M'Pherson, to assert a contrary opinion (p. 81—83). "Some of the Irish writers, reading of the Milesians as inventors of letters and other useful arts in Europe, might have wished to derive credit from such an original." p. 63.

The period which the Doctor undertakes to illustrate is, in "some respects, evidently fabulous, and in others strictly historical. He therefore, by way of compounding the matter, chuses to call it *Legendary*, reserving the title of Historical for the times connected with the English Revolution, and calling the times before our vulgar æra utterly *unknown*. From thence to the planting of Christianity, in the 5th century, he would limit the fabulous period, during which, Conal, Cuculand, Morni, Boiskene, Finis, Ossian, Oscar, &c. are the redoubted heroes of the poet's song." p. 65. — Dr. C. defends the Druidism of the Irish against Mr. Pinkerton, whom he styles his learned friend, and his *Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians, or Goths*, learned (p. 71). — He agrees with Bp. Nicolson, that the *Danans* were no other people than the Danes, sometimes styled *Tuath*, or *Lord Danans*, from their domineering in Ireland; as the Danes of England were, in after-ages, styled *Earl*, or *Lord Danes* (p. 93). Of the five colonies said to have possessed themselves of this island at different periods, four are admitted by our indigenal writers to have been *Scythian*; but the Belgian, they say, were *Celtic*, not considering that the

Belgæ

Belgæ are Germans, who, as well as the Goths, were all Scythians originally (p. 93).

St. Patric introduced a patrimony of the church of Ireland, for so Dr. C. understands *St. Patric's ridges*, whose restoration from the Crown was obtained by Archbishop Usher (p. 95); but Henry Plantagenet first established a perfect uniformity of church-service in Ireland (p. 97). The 11th century is the epoch at which we are to fix that celebrity for sanctity and learning which Ireland in after-ages obtained, upon the decline of the Roman empire, with which polite knowledge gradually sunk into the darkness of the middle age (p. 99). Ireland and her monarchs could not have submitted to the Pope on her conversion, because it was Gregory VII. who first claimed the power of bestowing kingdoms, and conferring crowns (p. 104).

The state both of the church and nation, subsequent to our Irish apostle, can only be gleaned from the Lives of Saints (p. 109). Dr. C. therefore goes through a string of the most eminent saints and scholars: *Sedulius, Columbkil, Canice, Fursan, Keivin, Fiacre, Aidan, Finan, Kilian, Maidulph, Columbanus, Gall, Virgilius, Sedulius Secundus, Albin, Clement, Duns Scotus, or Erigena, Patric*, abbot of Armagh, inventor of the purgatory called after him; and well described by our author, p. 149.

From all testimonies respecting the soil and climate of Ireland, the Doctor "overthrows the fanciful systems of those climate theorists who will not combine moral and political with physical causes in estimating the *momentum* of national genius." p. 159.—"Candour," says he, "should conclude that the slothfulness of the Irish at this day is not a property of their physical, but of their political, state; and should be considered, not as the *cause* of their nakedness and beggary, but as a concomitant *effect*."

P. 163. Dr. C. overthrows all the antiquities of Scotland before the 10th, or rather the 11th century,—until Mr. Pinkerton informs him better, or the box in which Edward I. deposited the Archives of Scotland, of which a Catalogue has been published, be fully examined. Macpherson says, Fordun supplied the Histories of Scotland from Irish materials. Between him and Ossian is a frightful void of history; and against Ossian our critic has fairly turned

the laugh (p. 169). "As mere poems, these spurious productions should have passed for harmless things, had not the author, in feigning a fable, forged also a history; a history subversive of what all ages had received, both in Ireland and Scotland, respecting the higher antiquity of the former, and which was never so much as controverted by any writer of the latter before him." p. 170.—"It really shocks candour to reflect on the various devices which have been used to give a currency to this flimsy fabrication; and, however they may reconcile their consciences to a literary fraud, it must remain an indelible stain on the heads and hearts of those who have either lent their names, or prostituted their talents, to abet and propagate such a flagrant imposture." p. 172, n. After stating Mr. Shaw's and Dr. Young's late detection of this forgery, the Doctor goes on: "If Scotland has produced a Lauder, she also gave a Douglas to detect his impostures; and, if she now shews a M'Pherson, she has also a Pinkerton, who is so sturdy a moralist that he loves his country less than truth." p. 175.—Mr. Whitaker, at first the dupe, afterwards the antagonist, of M'Pherson, in the second edition of his *History of Manchester*, advertises the reader, that "M'Pherson had released him from attention to the dispute between them, by *ingenuously yielding up the whole*." p. 176. The Irish extraction of these poems is then supported by historical facts (p. 177—187).

"The Church of Ireland is represented to have been in the most flourishing condition till the Danish dominion threw all things into disorder and confusion." But what relates to them must be read with allowance, for the power of the Oostmen was at no time firmly established in the interior parts of the kingdom, except in Ulster, where Armagh appears to have been their head-quarters. From a cool comparison and investigation of facts, there is argument sufficient to persuade us that, however hostile to the interests of Christianity and literature the Oostmen are said to have been, the power of the clergy, at least in Munster, could not but have been prodigious, when they obtained such an ascendancy that several ecclesiastics had exalted themselves to the throne of that province, and one of them was so ambitious as to claim the Boi-ro-

"mean

“ mean tribute from the King of Leinster, which was only due to the Monarch. During this very period the patrimony of St. Patric had been settled both in Munster and Connaught; from whence, and other collateral circumstances, we presume it had been settled in the other provinces before.” p. 188—9.

The story of *Cormac*, King of Cashel, is next investigated, and his bequest of his *clock* to the religious of St. Shannon, — several centuries before the invention of clocks.

In the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, bishopricks were inheritances appropriated to certain families, not by hereditary succession, but by election; so also were the inferior dignities of the church, the Corbes and Erenaghs, who, with the Termoners, had their slaves, both male and female. “ When, therefore, we find the church of Ireland, both in the North and South, in such a state as can only be equalled by the maladies of its civil polity, one-third of the property of the whole kingdom was possessed by the bards; and in the county of Fermanagh, so late as the 16th century, St. Patric found it difficult to make the clergy dress with decency. From the 8th to the 12th century the country was more or less infested by incursions of the Ostmen; and it is written in every part of its History, that the people were at all times in the most abject slavery to its petty tyrants, whose greatest luxury was mutual destruction:— when we consider all these things, we feel ourselves at a loss for those topics which have rendered declamation so wanton in praise of antient times, and are sorry when we hear Charles O’ Connor, Esq. say, *But the irruption under Henry II. King of England proved the utter ruin of the nation.* To repeat this sentiment is indeed sufficient to confute it; especially after having seen what we have just seen. For if the English Government did not do all the good it might have done, in throwing the Irish constitution under a better genius, it certainly did not make it worse; if it refused the natives the benefit of the English law, it did not introduce the arbitrary, and therefore oppressive, law of the *Brehons*. And if the English law was so often sued for as a boon by the Irish, this was, on their part, a virtual confession, that it was better than

“ their own. What then but the fondness of prejudice could insinuate the sentiment just quoted? Far be it from me to justify or disguise the many wrong steps which English councils have taken in the management of Ireland, from the day on which Henry II. departed from it to the day on which Charles Duke of Rutland departed this life. As I would support no fabulous farrago of Irish antiquity, neither shall I defend any system of English impolicy. No, not one, from the barbarism of the statute of Kilkenny to the finess of the commercial propositions. I am fully sensible that denying to the natives the benefits of the English constitution, and throwing them out of the protection of that law, forced them to be what they were called, — *Enemies*; drove them into frequent rebellions; and thus detained them in barbarism. The refusing them education, both at home and abroad, kept them in mental darkness, and riveted their blind attachment to a foreign jurisdiction. The restraints imposed on their commerce, the prohibitions to export their manufactures, and the frequent embargoes laid even on their natural commodities, have retarded their progress towards civilization, and cherished the idleness and sloth which is not peculiar to the Irish, but is inseparable from that backward state in which they have been constrained to linger so long, and so reluctantly. I must repeat, that, if the connection between England and Ireland has not been productive of as many advantages to either nation as it might have been, I am persuaded no document can be produced in proof that the condition of the Irish natives was one jot more happy before Henry II. than it has been since.” p. 199—201.

In answer to Mr. O’Halloran’s panegyric of the antient agriculture of Ireland, comparing it with that of China, Dr. C. replies, that A. Young, no incompetent judge of the matter, attributes the general superior richness of the soil of Ireland to that of England, not to the superior industry of the inhabitants. — “ A people whom I have so often seen draw their horses by the tail, in spite of statutes against the barbarous practice, should not thus vainly glory in their ancestors’ skill in agriculture.” p. 203.— “ It would be hard to conceive that a political state, so disordered,

“ should

“should have a regular ecclesiastical government. Accordingly we find, “that in the beginning of the 12th century there was neither unanimity nor uniformity in the Church of Ireland, and that at that time it owed no subjection to the see of Rome. If, then, its subsequent submissiveness to that spiritual sovereignty has proved a blessing, as full two millions of its people still think it continues to be, even for this they are to thank the English; for it was Henry II. who first brought the Irish nation to an uniformity of worship, and an exact conformity, in doctrine and discipline, with the Church of Rome.” p. 204.

The first History which Ireland could boast of was written in the beginning of the 10th century, emphatically called the *dark age*. This is the *Psalter of Cashel*; next to it is the *Book of Howth*. The *Annals of Tigernach*, in the 11th century, is a work of high authority, and not unlike those of *Ennisfallen* and *Ulster*. But the great ornament of this age was *Marianus Scotus*. Maurice Regan, secretary to Dermot, king of Leinster in the 12th century, has faithfully and circumstantially related the exploits of the English adventurers in that kingdom.” p. 206—208.

SECT. XI. deduces the history of the papal pretensions to Ireland from the legatine dignity of primate Malachy, in the beginning of the 12th century, who got the marriages of priests abolished, and first built churches of stone and lime in the interior parts of the country. Mr. O'Connor himself is forced to acknowledge that it is to Christianity we must ascribe the first dawns of civilization in Ireland, contrary to all that he and others have said of Pagan times. p. 225.

Of the celebrated *round towers* Dr. C. remarks, that “their slender cylindrical shape, destitute of all beauty, discovers no skill in architecture, for the workmanship is merely that of an ordinary stone-mason: yet that form, commendable now only for its singularity and durability, was chosen, upon every principle of propriety, to answer the purpose for which they were intended, which was, to hang a bell in, to call the monks from their cloisters to their duties. Wooden structures would not answer the purpose, and a tree might not be always at hand.” pp. 227, 228.

SECT. XII. contains the history of the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.; from

whence the Doctor draws this conclusion: that if that prince “had made a complete reduction of Ireland, he would probably have done with the whole kingdom as he did with the colony which he planted in Leinster; he would have communicated to all the natives the common benefits of the English laws and constitution, as far as they were then capable of receiving them. And then (can we doubt it?) both England and Ireland would have been, long since, incorporated as one people; and, instead of plotting and contriving mutual depression and mutual destruction, would, by this time, have consulted mutual aggrandisement and mutual happiness. But the distractions of Henry II. with the church, his children, and his continental dominions, prevented him from making any thing like a conquest (whatever it may be called) of the whole kingdom.” pp. 251, 252.

From this anticipation of the civil history of Ireland, the Doctor draws this further general conclusion:—“that the Irish want not talents for the arts either of peace or war; but that these talents have at no period been improved to that high degree of which they are susceptible.” p. 254.—The pages from 256 to 317 form a Supplement of Letters to and from Ierneus (whom we apprehend to be Dr. C. himself), Col. Vallancey, Mr. Burke, Otho, Veritas, &c. The Colonel and his friend Mr. O'Connor are brought to the strict test of historical verity, and driven from their strong holds of fanciful and far-fetched etymology, charlatanism in antiquities, and all the attempts during the dawn of science, re-imposed on the credulous in this enlightened age (see pp. 268, 272, 309). Not even the civil letter written by Mr. Edmund Burke to the Colonel can protect him (p. 293—305); and he has deprived himself of the assistance of his two late learned colleagues, Ledwich and Beauford (p. 300); nor will his old medals or his old songs stand him in any stead (p. 309—313). The common gorget of an officer will no more pass for the Jewish high-priest's Urim and Thummim than the piece of Chinese money for old Syriac. Mr. Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals*, vol. II. p. 118, art. V. Irish Coins, here copied p. 315, has treated these Irish antiquists, as he terms them, as they deserve.

Dr. C's "Strictures" are closed with an "Historical Sketch of the Constitution and Government of Ireland, from the most early authenticated Period down to the Year 1783," drawn up in haste 1788; communicated to Mr. Gough, for his new edition of Camden's *Britannia*; reprinted here, with the correction of a mistake or two, and a supplement of what was wanting. "But as there are now many Irish gentlemen who have made the constitution of their country their peculiar study, he requests that they will obligingly point out such errors as may still have escaped the writer; and he shall candidly avail himself of their corrections in that History of which he meditates the publication with *slow haste*, and to which he considers this whole volume but as a preliminary."

81. *Observations made in a Tour from Bengal to Persia, in the Years 1786 and 1787; with a short Account of the Remains of the celebrated Palace of Persepolis.* By William Franklin, *Ensign of the Honourable Bengal Establishment, lately returned from Persia.*

WITH pleasure we notice the attention paid by our countrymen to the description of the new scenes they have been introduced to in Asia; and it adds not a little to our satisfaction that the son of so respectable a scholar as the late Dr. Franklin, whose Works have frequently been noticed by us*, has commenced a literary career with these judicious and informing Observations in his travels, inscribed to Earl Cornwallis. "The author being a supernumerary officer on the Bengal establishment, and desirous of employing his leisure time by improving himself in the knowledge of the Persian language, as well as to gain information of the history and manners of the nations, obtained a furlough for three years for that purpose; from which circumstance these Observations arose.—The advantages he obtained during a residence of eight months at Shirawz, by being domesticated with the natives, and living entirely as one in a family, will, he hopes, make this attempt acceptable to his readers, and gratify their curiosity with respect to many of their manners and customs,

"which have not heretofore been so fully made known by other European travellers. The ideas contained in that part of the work relating to the celebrated ruins of Persepolis arose to the author as he viewed them. A much more perfect and accurate account might have been given of them, had his situation afforded him the means of procuring the necessary improvements and assistance for taking views and admeasurements upon the spot. The latter part of his remarks, containing the revolution at Bufforah, and the transactions relative to the situation of Persia, from the decease of Nadir Shah till the present year, will probably be deemed interesting to the publick, as they will serve, in some measure, to fill up a chasm in the History of Persia from that period. This consideration, added to the request of many of his particular friends, first suggested to him the idea of a publication, and gave him confidence that it would prove acceptable to his countrymen. Should it be so fortunate as to meet with their approbation, the author will deem himself amply repaid for the fatigue and other inconveniences he has experienced in the course of the expedition."

Mr. F. departed for Bombay Feb. 27, 1786; and, after touching at Ceylon, Anjengo, Cocheen, Tellichery, and Goa, all which are particularly described, proceeded to Bombay, where he arrived May 13. Of the Zend, or sacred book of the Persians, he says, p. 29, that it "is at present only a copy of a few centuries;" and that "it is an indisputable fact, that what religious books were in being at the time of the Grecian conquests of that country, were carefully collected and burnt by the express orders of Alexander, and were totally destroyed at the subsequent conquest of that country by the Saracens; at which period also the Mahomedan religion was introduced."—He embarked, Dec. 13, for Bufforah; touched at Murcat and Abu Shehr, from which last he went in a casila, or caravan, of 30 mules and as many horses. They travelled the first day 4 *farsangs*, or *parasangs*, equal to 16 English miles. Their route was by Berazgoon, Dowlakie, over a high mountain, to a level extensive plain, 16 miles over, by the villages of Klusht and Comarige, the city of Kazeroon; ascended a still higher mountain, whose summit afforded

* See our vol. XVIII. p. 192; XXIII. 250; XXX. 543; XLIV. 229; XLIX. 545; XXXVIII. 39; though we know not how it happened that his Translation of Sophocles escaped us.

afforded a beautiful prospect; descended to the villages of Desterjin and Khoon Zinoon, by the pleasant river that runs to Shirauz, which he reached Dec. 29. Of this city, the capital of Farrisistan, or Persia Proper, he gives a charming account, describes the walls, citadel, bazars, streets, mosque of *Kberim Khan*, the *Musjidi Noo*, or new mosque, the *Zoor Khana*, or house of exercise, to which the inhabitants resort to exercise themselves by wrestling; the baths, or *bummums**; the mausoleum *Shah Cberangh*; that of the poet Hafiz, in a garden frequented by the youth of the city, in honour of the poet, and watered by the stream *Roknabad*; but the sweet bower of *Mozellay*, a quarter of a mile West of the tomb, is ruined†; the tomb of the seven Dervishes; the garden *Dil Gushale*, or heart-expanding; the tombs of *Sheick Sadi* and *Abdurrahman Khan*; the Persian manners, nursing of children, and funerals; the festival of the *Cherangoons*; the price of blood, or commutation for murder; the police; the feast of *Ramazan*, and of *Idé Korban*, or of sacrifice, and that of *Idé Kadan*, on the second of which each family purchases a fine fat sheep, and distributes it among their friends and the poor. The vale in which Shirauz stands is the most delightful in the world for salubrity, and a profusion of every thing necessary for rendering life comfortable and agreeable; the extremes of heat and cold never felt; the flowers and fragrant trees, and the nightingale, goldfinch, and linnet, perfume and enliven the air. The dew is of such a nature that the brightest scimitar exposed to it all night will not rust. Manufactures and trade have declined, on account of the troubles of the country, and the impositions of those who collect the duties.

The Persian character is, politeness, hospitality, inquisitiveness after European manners and customs, and readiness to furnish an account of their own. "But the continual wars in which the country has been involved have contributed too much to lessen the softness and urbanity of manners for which the nation has been at all former times so famous, and too much extinguishes all sentiments of honour and humanity among those of higher rank." Extravagantly hyperbole in

conversation, they know not what freedom of conversation means; slavishly abject to superiors, they are as haughty and overbearing to their inferiors. They aim much at elegance in conversation, and are perpetually repeating passages from their favourite poets; they delight in joke, and playing upon each other, and never interrupt a person speaking. They are, in general, a passable, and, in many respects, a handsome people; their complexions, where not exposed to weather, as fair as Europeans. The women of Shirauz have always been celebrated for their beauty, and not without reason; they are tall, and well-shaped; and their bright sparkling eyes are owing to their rubbing their eye-brows and lids with the black powder of antimony, called *Sunna*, which adds an incomparable brilliancy to their native lustre. After marriage, they are little better than slaves to their husbands. The superstition of the Persians in observing omens and days, talismans and charms, is extravagant. They are, of all the Mohammedan nations, least scrupulous of drinking wine. Their respect for Ali, as the immediate successor of Mahomet, is excessive; and they esteem the true right of the Caliphat to consist in the twelve Imaums, his lineal descendants. The head of the faithful among them is the *Sheick all Sellum*, who has no power in the state. The favourite colour of their habits, even to their shoes, is green; and they are more tolerant in their religious ideas than the Turks. Over the twelve districts of the city preside as many departed Imaums, whom they look up to as Saints, and the mosques of their descendants serve as sanctuaries.

The ruins of Persepolis are about two days journey from Shirauz, on a rising ground, in a plain surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. They occupy a circumference of 1400 square yards; the front is 600 paces from North to South, and 390 from East to West; and the height of the foundation from 40 to 50 feet. The columns are ascended to by a grand stair-case of blue stone, about 50 feet high, the sides embellished with two immense sphinxes, dressed out with bead-work. At a small distance from these portals you ascend another flight of steps, leading to the grand hall of columns. The sides of these stairs are charged with reliefs of figures holding vessels in their hands, camels, triumphal cars, horses, oxen, and

* Whence our *bummums*.

† See our vol. XLVII. p. 450.

and rams. At the head of the stair is a relief of a lion seizing a bull, and close to it. This stair leads to the great hall of 40 or 54 pillars, in 9 rows of 6; of which 15 remain entire, from 70 to 80 feet high; diameter at the base 12 feet, and distance between the columns 22; their pedestals curiously wrought, and little injured, the shafts fluted to the top, and the capitals adorned with a profusion of fretwork. East of this are remains of a large square building, entered by a door of granite; most of the doors and windows standing of black marble highly polished: on the sides of the doors at entering are bas-reliefs of two figures, representing a man stabbing a goat; a common device all over the palace. Over another door of the same apartment are two men, and a domestic behind them, with an umbrella. At the South-west entrance of this apartment are two large stone-pillars, carved with four figures in long garments, holding spears 10 feet long. At this entrance also the remains of a blue stone stair-case are visible. Exclusive of the antient inscriptions in unknown characters, interspersed over these ruins, there are others, accurately copied by Niebuhr*. Behind the hall of pillars, and close under the mountains, are remains of a very large building, with two principal entrances from the North-east and South-west; the walls divided into several partitions, ornamented with sculpture, and over its twelve doors the relief of the lion and bull as before: and, besides the usual figures, one of a man in long garments, with a cap turret-formed, seated on a pillar, holding in his hand a small vessel, and wearing a girdle round his waist, projecting beyond his cloaths, like wings, and under him several lions†. Behind this ruin, a considerable way to the North, up the mountain Rehumut, are remains of two buildings, of 3 sides, cut out of the rock, 40 feet high, ascended to by steps now destroyed. Two of the sides are loaded with carvings, as of some religious ceremony‡, including the figure last-men-

* Among those near Nakschu Radsjah, on and before an equestrian figure, some in Greek characters are remarkable, but whether translations of those in Oriental characters, placed over them, is not certain. They mention *Oromasdas*, and the kings of the *Ariani*. Perhaps, as at Palmyra, the Greek are translations of the others.

† This figure has escaped Niebuhr.

‡ These Niebuhr passes very slightly over.

tioned. Former travellers have supposed these tombs of the Kings of Persia; the natives call it *Mujilis Gernsheed*, or the assembly of King Gumshed, who resorted hither with his nobles. Under these reliefs several small openings lead to a dark subterraneous passage, 6 feet by 4, into the rock. At the foot of this mountain, to the South, are remains of windows like those in other parts of the palace; and, a little Westward from it, a stone stair-case, leading to a magnificent square court, with pediments and corners of pillars, and on the pillars antient inscriptions. In several parts of the palace are stone aqueducts. These venerable ruins have suffered from time, weather, and earthquakes, and are half buried in sand washed down from the mountains.—M. Niebuhr has copied the inscriptions so accurately, that we may hope there is a chance of their being decyphered. There is not the absurdity apprehended in the story of Alexander burning such a building, for there must have been wood-work enough in it to feed the fire, and render it uninhabitable. Persian writers ascribe it to King *Gernsheed*, and the addition of 1000 columns* more to Queen *Homaie*, 800 years after: but there is no epoch assigned. The figures want muscles; but the drapery is finely done, and the proportions in general are well kept up, though only in contour†. Mr. Jones observed that the ornaments in the palace of Sadic Khan, at Shirauz were in the same style as those at Persepolis, and the architecture of the present Persians was similar to the antient.

Three quarters of a mile North-east from Persepolis is the tomb of the Persian hero *Rostum*, four chambers, hollowed in the rock, adorned with the altar of fire, the sun, and the mystic figure, as before. Under the sculpture of the second chamber is a gigantic equestrian figure, very perfect, with others kneeling before him, and seeming to seize his hand. On one side of this is an inscription in antient characters, different from those at Persepolis, and copied, in part, by Niebuhr, Pl. XXXIV. A little to the North, at the foot of the rock, are two more figures of horsemen contending for a ring, and under the horses' feet two human heads, besides other attendants. Both these horsemen

* These last are called by Niebuhr *Ap. Her.*

† This description agrees exactly with the Persian drawings of human figures which we have seen.

are

are called by the natives *Rustum*, whose tomb is shewn near the foot of the rock, a square building, of blue stone, 20 feet high, with windows and niches. In part of the rock, to the East, is a mutilated equestrian figure, with a horn on the left side of his forehead*, called *Iskunder zu al-kemeen*, or Alexander lord of the horns.—Mr. F. returned to Shirauz Sept. 4, and proceeds to give an account of the solemn mourning for Houssein, son of Ali, the ten first days of the month Mohurram, or first of the Mahommedan year, when all the circumstances of his and his family's death are represented by pageants, and received with the most extravagant transports, even to wounds and death, commemorative of what they believe a voluntary and expiatory sacrifice of himself, by Houssein. The festival of his brother, who was poisoned by Ayeshah, the widow of Mahoud, is kept on the 28th of the month Sefr, but not with such solemnity.

Oct. 11, 1787, Mr. F. set out to return from Shirauz by *Kazeroon*, whose remains shew it to have been a considerable city, famous for its opium; but it has now nothing remarkable but a mosque, and the governor's palace and gardens. Dec. 28, arrived at *Busforah*, a large city, indifferently fortified, with a mud-wall and dry ditch; notwithstanding which, it held out eight months, in 1777, against the Persians, and was evacuated at the end of the following year, by the death of Kerim Khan. It was surprised, in April 1787, by an independent Arabian chief, who was ousted of the possession the October following. After an absence of two years and a half, Mr. F. returned to Calcutta April 25, 1788.

The history of the revolutions in Persia, from the death of Kouli Khan, is a series of usurpation and bloodshed, till Kerim Khan, his most favourite officer, ascended the throne, and held it 30 years, as *Vakeel*, or regent, for he never would assume the title of *Shah*, and died in 1779, at the age of 80, regretted by all his subjects as, in every respect, a great and excellent prince, though so illiterate that he could neither read nor write. His death threw all into confusion, and it will take many years to revive in Persia the splendour, dignity,

and just administration of his reign. In the horrors of succeeding revolutions, his eldest son, a well-disposed, mild young prince, fell a sacrifice to the ambition of his uncle, who was soon after taken off, with three of his sons. Ali Murad Khan, his successor, lost his life by a fall from his horse, when great hopes were conceived of him. Jaafer Khan, a fourth son of Sadick Khan, brother of Kerim Khan, is at present in possession of Shirauz, and the provinces of Beaboon and Shuster, and the revenues of Carmania and Yezd; and the provinces of Abu Shehr and Lar send him tribute, and is likely, if he succeeds against his competitor, to recover Persia from its calamitous state.

82. *The Scripture Idea of Heresy: A Sermon, preached in the Country, by a Minister of the Church of England.*

THE text, Acts xxiv. 14—16. St. Paul's words are brought to prove that what his enemies called *heresy* in him was the true and right faith; and from thence it is inferred, that the word, in itself, is a term of no criminal import. As well might he say, that, because an innocent man is called *a thief*, the term has no criminal import. Admitting, however, that heresy (*αἵρεσις*) means only a voluntary, and even a mistaken, opinion, can it be denied that some such opinions are stigmatised as *damnable*, one by a Christian Apostle, and that those opinions so stigmatised are, that of Christians "denying the Lord that bought them?" Our preacher admits "that they were not only *apostates*, "but such as were sunk in the grossest "vices." The distinction he draws between evil practices and opinions is ill-founded. Gal. v. 20, *seditions* and *heresies* cannot both be *parties* in the state, but political and religious dissensions. It is too clear, both from Peter and Jude, that the heretical opinions condemned by them were productive of the most pernicious practices; for, by sapping the fundamentals of Christianity, how could morality have any hold in the minds of men? We wish this inference were not too well established in the friends and relatives of some of our modern propagators of heretical opinions. St. Paul (Tit. iii. 10) cautions Christians how they dabble in controversy, and to give up an holder of heretical opinions after the first and second admonition, "knowing that he "that is such is subverted [diverted "from

* We take this to be one of the two horns represented in the other figures in Niebuhr, like a crescent supporting the globe.

“from the right way] and sinneth, being condemned of himself;” not for being an immoral member in practice, but for holding opinions of immoral tendency: for the whole of the argument here is confined to *opinions* tending to defeat the great end of Christian regeneration, the production of good works. St. Paul’s argument to the Corinthians, 1 Cor. xi. 19, that these must be heresies, for the discovery of those who are approved or right, corresponds with the words of Christ himself: “It must needs be that offences must come, but—woe unto that man by whom they come” (Luke i. 17). How it could enter into any man’s head to understand the heresies here described by St. Paul as the right opinions of the majority, we cannot comprehend. The Apostle’s declaration, which furnishes the text, implies, that he held the right faith once delivered to the Saints, which the hardened and blinded Jews could not understand, and which heretics, in the early ages of the Christian church, denied. It was thought a sufficient defence by the civil power, because the Roman legislature meddled not with questions of words and names, and of the Jewish law, but, with Gallio, drove the contenders about such things from the judgment-seat. It is time for the state to animadvert to *political* opinions when blended with religious ones, and attempted to be introduced under their cover. Such gross perversions of Scripture prophecies as the preacher advances of Daniel, xi. 38, after the Commentaries and Essays published by the Society for promoting the knowledge of the Scriptures, deserve no other confutation than by referring the reader to the explanations offered by the learned Mede and Newton. It is reserved for modern heretics and heresiarchs to convict St. Paul of *heresy* in the *criminal* sense of the word; which they must do if they can make him answer for their own corruptions and innovations. His creed, concisely and firmly delivered before the Roman governor, repeated before King Agrippa, himself a Jew, and dilated on in all his writings, vouches no such things.

82. *Letters to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, on the Infallibility of the Apostolic Testimony concerning the Person of Christ.* By the Rev. Edward Burn.

“MEN, and their motives, out of the question, the whole business be-
GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

“tween us,” says Mr. B. p. 32, “is reducible to this:—if, according to your hypothesis, the *reason* of the individual is competent to determine the *authority*, as well as the sense, of Scripture, our faith must, contrary to Scripture, stand in the wisdom of man; but if, on the other hand, the *INFALLIBILITY* of the *apostolic testimony* be a defensible doctrine, without precluding the use of reason, it places our faith where truly enlightened reason requires it should be, in the *POWER OF GOD.*” It is well known that Dr. P., who plays fast and loose as it suits his purpose, plays off the Scripture and the fathers against each other. Mr. B. adheres only to the former, from a persuasion that it is of sufficient authority for the determination of its own controversies; and if the latter were competent to decide the important question, their suffrages would be abundantly in favour of the right system. The *fallibility* of the apostolic testimony is become the *argumentum palmarium* of the Unitarian school.—The promise, by Christ himself, of the Holy Spirit to lead the Apostles into all truth, is set aside: and his descent on the day of Pentecost is denied to have produced any other illumination in their minds than that which they derived from their *own reflection* on that remarkable event, and on the powers which they had in consequence of it. But may we not ask, what then was there *remarkable* in that event? and what were the *powers* derived from it? They will be reducible merely to the capability of preaching the Gospel in various languages. Wherefore then was *this* power conferred,—but to circulate the important doctrines of Revelation with greater effect? For to what purpose enable men to preach in all the languages and dialects of the globe,—if only error or uncertainty was to be propagated? How is such a miracle worthy of GOD, or conducive to his purpose? *Reason*, now set up for our infallible guide, might as well have been left to blunder on in her own mother tongue, and to grope out the truth in her native darkness. Could we once admit, with Dr. Priestley, that “the Apostles, and even Christ himself, often applied the Scriptures of the Old Testament very improperly, and with no better judgement than their unbelieving countrymen,” we must not only renounce Christianity, but put

its Author and his historians on a footing on which we should be ashamed to put Mr. Hume, or any author of reputation, in antient or modern times. Nor can we tell where to stop; for the *doctrines* of the New Testament, being thus invalidated, the same rule may be applied to set aside the decalogue, and all the moral precepts of the Old.

84. *Letters addressed to the Apologist for the Religion of Nature.*

OF the *Apology* itself see our vol. LIX. p. 543. *Vericolus* (for so the present letter is signed) is probably the author of *Am I not a Man and a Brother*, advertised at the end of this letter, and reviewed in our vol. LVIII. p. 1090. He is a well-meaning, but not a deep, reasoner; and, as if he felt his own incapacity to enter the list with the apologist, he is perpetually referring him to Dr. Leland's *View of Deistical Writers*, a work which, if it fails to convey conviction, will be ill replaced by the present little tract.

85. *Devotional Help for such as have been assisted by the Northampton Preservative Society; or, short Meditations, Thanksgivings, and Prayers, for the Use of the Persons preserved from apparent Death, and restored to their Friends, by Means, under God, of the Preservative Society established in the County of Northampton, 1789.*

THE first mover of this Society having suggested that it might be useful and proper for the clergy, members of the first committee of this laudable institution, to throw in their mite in this way also, they inscribe this short manual to John-English Dolben, of Finedon, Esq. and the rest of the subscribers and benefactors. This is a mere collection of texts of Scripture, and prayers and collects from the service of the Church of England, not omitting even the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction, or the exhortation of the Psalmist to praise the Lord with cymbals and dances, trumpets, lute, and harp, instruments used in the religious exercises among the Jews, and to take the cup of salvation, i. e. the holy sacrament. For our part, we cannot help preferring Dr. Finch's pamphlet (see vol. LIX. p. 445).

86. *Elegy, supposed to be written on revisiting the Place of former Residence. By John Bidlake, S. T. B. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.*

A tender, pleasing poem, the writer of which appears to have been deprived

of an amiable wife and children by some sudden stroke, in the midst of his most pleasing prospects.

87. *A Letter to the Rev. Vice-Simus Knox, on the Subject of his Animadversions on the University of Oxford. By a resident Member of that University.*

IN our review of Mr. Knox's *Letter to Lord North*, p. 49, we expressed both our wishes and fears for the success of his twenty articles of reformation; to which are to be added other objections, started by him in the tenth edition of his *Treatise on Education*. A resident member of the University of Oxford has here laid open such "a long series of misrepresentations, contradictions, and ineffectual amendments, which present themselves through the whole course of his remarks, as supplies abundant materials to invalidate the authority of an injudicious reformer, and to vindicate the character of a traduced feminary." p. 2.—In this letter-writer's hands, Mr. K's heaviest charges turn out to be palpable contradictions. We could have hoped that Mr. K. was not a member of either University; but we find he proceeded B. A. 1779, at St. John's College, Oxford; "resided regularly in that University for seven years, and was more immediately connected with the place by an establishment upon a foundation;—the person who actually looks on the present establishment with indignation, and was probably meditating an amendment, must have examined into abuses with the severity of a censor, and the accuracy of a reformer." pp. 11, 12. Not less flagrant are the contradictions, or ineffectual the amendment, proposed by Mr. Knox.—After a striking address to him on his conduct, p. 26, the letter-writer draws "a bright and amiable picture" of the University of Oxford, pp. 27, 28, diametrically the reverse of what Mr. K. has represented the nursing-mother of Hooker and Hammond, Locke and Johnson, Bacon, Boyle, and Blackstone; and concludes with stating the character of a "judicious and useful reformer."

88. *The Will of God the Ground and Principle of Civil as well as Religious Obedience. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, October 25, 1789. By Ralph Churton, M. A. Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.*

IN a discourse suited to the occasion, from

from 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14, Mr. C. by a happy comparison of this country, comparatively small to the country of the Jews, the Lord's inheritance, but alike the depository of true religion, which was thence to be propagated over the globe, expresses his own and the general sense of the excellence of our constitution, and the blessing of our Sovereign's recovery; and exhorts all his fellow-subjects to express their love to their King and Country, and especially to maintain the character which Archbp. Tillotson, in one of his Sermons, bestows on us, that "seriousness and zeal for religion are almost the natural temper of the English." It would be well for us if that "tame apathy, that frigid listlessness,—the bane of learning, and the death of religion," as Mr. C. defines them, were less prevalent among us; or that we were more upon our guard against those "active and insidious enemies who, when once defeated, do not abandon their enterprize, but watch an opportunity to renew the assault; who once over-turned, and would again transform, the antient constitution of our holy religion."

89. *The Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. Member, in Three successive Parliaments, for Berkshire. First published in the Paper of "The World." Inscribed to Sir Paul Jodrell, by Edward Topham, Esq. late Captain in the Second Troop of Horse-guards, and Magistrate for the Counties of Essex and York.*

THAT it should be possible for *Avarice* to be personified in a human being will not appear strange after the perusal of these memoirs of a man who imbibed it with his mother's milk, studied it under his uncle, practised it during a course of 75 years, in every action of his life, and fell a martyr to it at last, we have little to add to our account of him in vol. LIX. p. 1149, from this life, which is by no means deficient in the requisites of narrative.

90. *Thoughts on the probable Influence of the French Revolution on Great Britain.*

THE author of this tract is transported with the thought that, independent of the great benefit that will accrue to France from the late change of her government, a no less advantage will arise to Great Britain from the conformity of principles on which the respective governments are founded, and from France having no motive for involving us, with

the rest of Europe, in a war, the ambition of her monarch being so completely restrained. "It will no longer be in our power to say that the French and English are *natural enemies*; for if there ever was any sense in which that assertion could justly be made, it must have been founded merely on the different forms of government established in England and France, since Liberty and Slavery may truly be said to be natural enemies to each other. Less habituated to war, we shall lose those martial prejudices which have already cost the nation so dear. Our wars will be only wars of absolute necessity, and for the purpose of securing the blessings of peace to the latest posterity, and by France and England jointly, as *allies*. Another effect of the French Revolution on this kingdom will be, that it will serve us as an example and precedent, and diminish some of that horror at innovation which seems to prevail so generally among us." Then follows a catalogue of errors that want correcting. But as we beg a little further time to see the effects of the French Revolution, our author's ideas will appear to us too theoretical; and the foundation of them, that "all men are by nature free and equal," impossible to be established in any artificial society.

91. *Naked Truth; addressed to the People of England, on the successful Struggles of Liberty: with a few Hints to a Heaven-born Minister.*

ANOTHER attempt, by pompous declamation and panegyric on the people of France, to "bind all other kings in chains, and all other nobles in fetters of iron," to let loose the sheep and geese and fat oxen on the fettered royal beast, and to set up the friends of the people, as they are called, and their amiable prince, against the present Prime-minister, who is abused in the grossest manner, and pelted with a string of imaginary reforms. It is easy to see where this pamphlet was fabricated.

92. *A Sermon preached at the primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Chester; held at Richmond in Yorkshire, August 21, 1789. By Thomas Zouch, M.A.* 4to.

AS this discourse was published at the request of a Prelate who is justly deemed one of the first scholars of the age, we shall make no apology for inserting the following

following extracts. The author enforces the necessity of an exemplary life; and, having remarked that the injunction in his text, *Let your light so shine before men*, &c. Matt. v. 6, is applicable to all the disciples of Christ, emphatically so to the ministers of the Gospel, proceeds:

"The most accomplished critic of antiquity has recommended to those who are desirous of excellency in composition, to enquire how the best and most correct authors would have expressed themselves on the subjects before them, and thus to catch the spirit, and acquire the powers, of these inestimable writers. Let the same lesson be observed in the regulation of our conduct. Amidst the wild extravagance of opinions, and the open profligacy of manners, which almost every where prevail, when we see the essential doctrines of our Church attacked by the wit, and ridiculed by the sneer, of profaneness;—in these, and similar cases, let us reflect how St. Paul or St. John would have acquitted themselves; how the one would have discovered the most fervent zeal in the cause of his Religion; how the other would have breathed the genuine spirit of Charity and Love. Or, if the examples of men particularly favoured with the influx of divine grace be deemed too elevated for us, let the pattern of the venerable Hooker, or the devout Herbert, be ever before us. Animated by their holy fervours, their truly apostolical labours, let us endeavour to express, in our own lives, a faithful transcript of their humility, their placid and sanctified learning, their pious and primitive deportment. In the history of their lives, as in a polished mirror, we behold the lovely union of those excellent qualities which adorn the temper, and exalt the character, of a Christian pastor." pp. 13, 14.

At the conclusion of his discourse, he observes,

"Let it ever be remembered that all human erudition should subserve the cause of practical Religion; that the most extensive knowledge, and the most cultivated understanding, all the learning of the most learned Rabbies, Philosophers, and Divines, will be of very little import, unless there be a practice strictly conformable to our holy profession. The life of a Christian is the best comment upon his doctrine; and the only true end of every literary accomplishment is, to amend the manners and improve the heart, to make men good citizens and good Christians. And, though it may not be the lot of every minister of Christ to receive the reward of his labours here (for we see many clergymen, nay, even stipendiary curates, consigned to oblivion, who have an indispensible claim to higher expectations), yet let such console themselves with this reflexion: that intellectual and Christian excellencies

are the sole foundation of genuine merit; and that, to promote the spiritual good of others, and thereby to enlarge the kingdom of Christ, will finally exalt us to that place where they that be wise, or, as it might be rendered with more propriety, "they that are instructors, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." pp. 21, 22.

93. *The Historical Pocket Library; or, Biographical Vade-mecum. Six Volumes. Consisting of, 1. The Heathen Mythology; 2. Antient History; 3. The Roman History; 4. The History of England; 5. Geography; 6. Natural History. The whole forming a Moral and Comprehensive System of Historical Information, for the Amusement and Instruction of the young Nobility of both Sexes.*

THE endeavours of the proprietor of these volumes, "to promote the real interests of virtue and knowledge," are highly laudable; and the judicious manner in which this little work is performed demands our recommendation.

94. *Impartial Thoughts upon the beneficial Consequences of enrolling all Deeds, Wills, and Codicils affecting Lands, throughout England and Wales. By Francis Plowden, Esq. Conveyancer. 1789. 8vo.*

MR. P.'s plan for giving the utmost possible notoriety to the transfer or alienation of property by deed, requires only candid reading to shew the extensive utility of it, beyond the limits of the counties of Middlesex and York, and the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland*. Let us hear his just observations on the imperfection of so many of our acts of parliament, and every person who will bestow a passing recollection on many occurrences will be convinced the real good of the country was not the principle on which they are grounded: "The personal wish of the Sovereign, the private views of a minister, the interest of a party, the concealed views of interested individuals, the inconsiderable [inconsiderate] impetuosity of the proposers, the ignorance of the managers, the inexperience of the draughtsmen, and the inattention of the members to what may not personally interest them, are the various

* "There has always appeared to me," says Mr. P. p. 11, "much more order, reason, and judgement in all legal transactions in Scotland than in Ireland; nor, in my opinion, can there be a more marked instance of that superiority than in the enrolment, instead of the registry, of deeds." "causes

“causes of acts of parliament being amended, explained, and repealed.”

95. *A Look to the last Century; or, The Dissenters weighed in their own Scales,*

RETROSPECTIVE views are the genuine offspring of History; and the comparisons they furnish serve to direct and warn succeeding ages. The conformity, in temper and views, between the Dissenters of the present century and the last are here exhibited in a picture which a common reader or observer would have scarcely thought it possible to have drawn. By the careful perusal of writings which on any other occasion it would have been a waste of time to have looked into, the writer before us has been enabled to make out the fairest resemblance, supported by authentic documents. The men are “judged out of their own mouths.” “The strong resemblance between the reforming spirit and the language and professions of that time and the present cannot but strike the reader very forcibly, and lead him to recollect what the consequence of all this reformation and liberty of conscience was, when, under the same pretext of opposing *hierarchical tyranny*, and asserting the *rights of men*, the constitution, in church and state, was overturned; the monarch was murdered by his subjects; prelacy was not only *clipped and pared*, but entirely abolished; and they had no longer any of the restraints of ecclesiastical power to check the progress of free inquiry, or deprive them of their rights and liberties in their fullest extent. But what was the consequence? Did it effect any change for the better in the religion or morals of the nation? Did they enjoy more liberty of conscience than they had enjoyed before? Did they, who were loud in their complaints of ecclesiastical oppression, give that liberty to others which they had contended for themselves? or did they, when they had got the power they contended for, prove more tyrannical themselves? From the time of Constantine to the present, the doctrine of our Saviour, we are told by Mr. Freind, has had a fair trial in the world; and that, when every man has the liberty of expounding the Scriptures, our understandings will be gradually enlightened, and our errors refuted.” Now, if we have not this liberty at present, which, perhaps,

those who are conversant with the writings of Dr. Priestley will think we have, they must have had it in its full perfection at that time, when the progress of free inquiry was not obstructed by creeds or subscriptions, when the pulpit and the press were no longer under the influence of prelates and priests. But was the effect what Dr. Priestley supposes it would be, if these creeds and subscriptions, these prelates and priests, were removed? Were their understandings enlightened, and their errors reformed? and did it produce that uniformity of opinion that we are to expect from the progress of free inquiry? So far from it, that “there were as many faiths abroad as fancies.”——“Our God and all religion is taking away; and how can we be silent and content? The doctrine of the Trinity is called a tradition of Rome, a fiction. The Godhead of Christ is opposed; and his human nature is made to be defiled with original sin, as well as other men’s. The Holy Ghost is scoffed. The moral law is taken away, yea gospel ministry, church faith, sacraments, singing of psalms, prayers, are overthrown, as holding there are none on earth.” This is the language of the author of *Gangræna*; and this zealous Presbyterian, who wrote three treatises on the prevailing errors of the times, adds, “We have worse things among us than ever were in all the Bishops’ days, more corrupt doctrines and unheard-of practices than in eighty years before; these monsters, of denying the Scriptures to be the word of God; of denying the Trinity, and the Divinity of Christ, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, Hell and Heaven*.”—Uniformity of opinion was insisted on; Presbytery was proposed to be *enacted*, and Independency *forbidden by law*.—“Neither an *establishment*, *tithes*, or *universities* were, in their own hands, such terrible things that they were willing to part with them.” Other sectaries contended for the crushing of Presbyterianism in the egg, and “offered to prove, if the City of London would use the power they have by their charter, and by the laws in force to *punish heretics* and *sectaries*, and *disturb their meetings*, the plague would soon be removed from them.” In support of priest-

* *Gangræna*, Part I. pp. 71, 74.

craft and tyranny, we are told, by Dr. Price, that *licensors of the press* have been appointed. Such an officer gave his licence to *Edward's Gangrena* in these words: "That thou mayst discern the encroachment of ecclesiastical anarchy, the monstrousness of much-affected toleration, and be warned to be wise, to sobriety and fear, and suspect the pretended new lights:—"

"I approve that this treatise, discovering the gangrene of so many strange opinions, should be imprinted." JAMES CRANFORD.

"If the Independents should come to have power, the Presbyterians know the treatment they were to expect."—"If things shall come to that pass, I shall be sorry to take the liberty of conscience they then give me who now plead most for it themselves*." Goodwin, an Independent minister, pleads for toleration only for Saints. Presbyterians and Independents were mutually jealous of each other, when their party was uppermost.

The writer proceeds to expose the sophistry of pretending that the present times are more enlightened, and the principles of liberty in the last age not being thoroughly understood by any denomination of Christians. The same natural rights, the just rights and prerogatives of mankind, were claimed and set-up in the last century; and History shews, our fathers knew as much of them as we. "It is therefore conceit to talk of bringing this or that question to an issue; of the time approaching in which this or that doctrine will be universally understood and received; the time when the whole Christian world will embrace their opinion [Drs. Priestley and Price]; when all those who now think differently from them will come to think just as they do, and wonder that they should ever have thought otherwise." (*Defence of Unitarianism*, 1787.) Equally confident is a late advocate of Polytheism for the establishment of his religion in the world. 'The Revolution,' he says, 'is certain, however remote; but this must be the business of a more enlightened and philosophic age.' (Editor of *Proclus*.)

"It was not because the subject was not understood that [men in the last age] were rebellious subjects and oppressive masters. It was because

"knowledge and practice, professions and actions, do not always go together: and might not the present contentenders for liberty forget in power the principles they now profess; and after a successful struggle, to gratify their ambition, might they not, even in this enlightened time, refuse to tolerate others, to secure the advantages to themselves."

Then follows a contrast between the conduct of the Church of England and the Dissenters, and a comparison of the Dissenters one with another. "The Church of England is already in possession of the power which others are contending for. How do they use it? with liberality and forbearance. The Dissenters tell us they would do so too. Whom shall we trust? Them who, when they have it, use it well, or those who, having had it, and abused it, only now profess that they would not abuse it so again? What Churchmen are, we know. What Dissenters would be, remains to be discovered;—and past experience leaves us little room to hope that they would use the power they might have with equal moderation."—"Dr. Price (*Sermon*, p. 197) exhorts his flock to fly from the worship of the Church of England, as if there were something pestilential in it. Mr. Palmer has compiled a Catechism, to keep up the spirit of the Dissenters, and make it a branch of their education; the doctrines, liturgy, discipline, and government of the Church are most unmercifully abused; and the proficiency of her children in this necessary part of their education is to be examined by asking them the principal questions contained in the Catechism; which does not look much like cordiality to the Church, from which they are so zealous to make Dissenters. Dr. Priestley's *gunpowder* spirit is well known." The passages which his friends affect to explain away as figurative are here extracted, and followed by their shameful satisfaction in the contemplation of France shaking off all authority and levelling all distinctions, and the tendency of their associations. The Church of Rome can never be looked on by the Church of England but as enemies to our civil and religious liberties. The Dissenters must be viewed in the same light. They will perhaps bring their late revolution in the government of France as a proof to the

* Great interest of state and kingdoms.

the contrary. "To the Dissenters they may appeal, whether they are not equally entitled to civil honours or emoluments with the most favoured and honoured subjects; and on what ground the Dissenters could refuse their claim, I am at a loss to conceive. Even in France the first-born sons of Freedom may have some attachment left to their own religion, and some wish to make converts to the holy and apostolical Church of Rome; we have seen no reason to suspect the majority of the people of less attachment to their church than before. In Flanders the revolution in the civil government was brought about in support of, and by the means of, the ecclesiastical."

"As far as religion and the rights of conscience are concerned, the Dissenters have all the liberty they can have. The moderate part of them are perfectly satisfied; and, knowing the advantages they enjoy at present, have just and reasonable fears of risking their liberty by transferring the power into other hands. The more zealous of them, and in particular their ministers, instead of keeping alive a spirit of discontent among their people, and spreading discord and divisions through the nation, would be better employed in using the liberty which they have to preach the Gospel, and spread the principles of Truth and Virtue within their respective spheres. Here their exertions can have no obstructions; and the depraved morals of the people will afford full employment for their abilities and zeal. Let them do this, and they will make the best return to Providence for the blessings they enjoy. Their country will reap the advantage of their labours, and will have reason to think them the *peaceable, loyal, and good subjects* they profess themselves to be."

We have not seen a more judicious and candid method of treating the subject in the whole progress of the late controversy. Those whom the cap fits must take it to themselves, and blame nobody for making the comparison.

96. *A Speech on the Repeal of such Parts of the Test and Corporation Acts as affect conscientious Dissenters, intended to have been delivered before the general Body of Dissenting Ministers, at the Library in Red-cross Street, December 22, 1789.* By John Martin.

MR. M. intended to exhort his bre-

thren to "study to be quiet, and to mind their own business." Why he did not perform his good purpose, must be left to his own mind. The author of

97. *A Letter to the Rev. John Martin, occasioned by his intended Speech on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.* By no Reverend Dissenter,

will tell us, that "he was properly called to order;" i. e. not permitted to speak for himself: which is all that can be learnt from this Letter, wherein the changes are rung on liberty and civil rights in a succession of thirty pages.

98. *Cursorory Reflections, occasioned by the Meetings in Opposition to the Claims of the Dissenters and the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A.

MR. W. pursues, with much desultory vehemence, the topicks contained in his *Letter to the Inhabitants of Nottingham*; of which see p. 145.

99. *Address to the Dissidents of England, on their late Defeat;*

IN the true spirit of Bostonian obstinacy advises all of them, who do not chuse to emigrate, to stick close to one another in support of the Whig party; accept no *lucrative* offices under the present Government; make a distinction between the clergy who have acted towards them on the present occasion with liberality and those who have shewn themselves advocates of bigotry; to support institutions. This is, in some respects, better advice than, we believe, many of the warm Dissidents will pursue. They will not punish themselves, like obstinate children, for their own obstinacy.—We are sorry to see any body of men, who assume to themselves the best understandings and nicest discernment, so insensible to the right principle which influenced the decision of so considerable a majority of the Legislature, and so determined to keep alive a spirit of opposition by petulant invective and inflammatory declamation.

100. *An Address to the Opposers of the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.*

IN the same taunting spirit as the former pamphlet, if indeed both be not the work of the same author. The writer compliments the opposers for the favour done to his party by excluding them from those fascinating honours and emoluments which corrupt the moral principle, and which too many of them were eager after, and by bringing them into consequence. So have we seen a contradicted

contradicted child, with blabbering eyes, and its little heart bursting with passion. "You think to keep me under, do you? you naughty man you! but I'll be even with you; I'll be good, and learned, and honest, and virtuous, in spite of you." The answer is, 'Do so, and be a good child.'

101. *Review of Dr. Price's Sermon on the Love of our Country;*

SIGNED a True Whig, is too much in the opposite extreme from the Doctor.

102. *Observations on Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon.*

A Defence of absolute government in France, and panegyric on the American war.

103. *A Controversial Letter, of a new Kind, to the Rev. Dr. Price.*

CIVILER and milder than his other antagonists, and divided into nine sections:—1. The propriety of composition in a sermon; 2. Duty of kings to their people; 3. Addresses on the King's recovery; 4. Consideration of the address proposed in the sermon; 5. Fanaticism of liberty; 6. A word or two about kings; 7. A few thoughts on revolutions; 8. Reform of parliament; 9. Test Act. The writer asserts, that in all Dr. Price's audience there was not "a single man superior in personal qualities (in virtue and abilities) to his present Majesty."

104. *Two Sermons for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England. By John Holden Pott, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans.*

THE Archdeacon judiciously improves the historical parts of the Old and New Testament in support of their doctrinal ones, and thence inculcates the proper observance of the memorials of the Apostles and Saints of the Christian dispensation. We shall transcribe the close of the first of these discourses, which has for its text 2 Pet. i. 16, and was preached at St. Paul's on St. Bartholomew's day, 1788.

"Let us endeavour to shut out from the sober paths of a sound faith and practical religion the wantonness and latitude of speculative minds, the barren pride of national zeal, and the dubious and illusive tests of mere sensation, which rather tend to feed the fancy, than to regulate the conscience, or compose the substance of a holy life and reasonable service. Let us trace the solid grounds of a right belief and dutiful deportment in the faithful narrative of those events,

and by the steady light of those examples, which leave little to imagination, in which the native splendour of divine truth, and the salutary rules of righteousness, are demonstrated for our direction. Nor will such wise and honourable resolutions at all confine the course of prudent disquisitions, where opinions shall be made to minister to godliness, but shall not be suffered to be substitutes for well-doing. The useful aids of learning and of well-directed studies, the collateral proofs and evidences of religion, the just defences of it from its own excellence, the right conclusion from all solid arguments and persuasions, are highly beneficial and expedient, are eminently applicable to a dispensation the most reasonable, the most perfective of the human mind and understanding: these helpful means of defending and promoting true Religion form the track of Science, whose steps may run around the glorious circle of God's unchanging laws and revelations, whose prudent search may serve to trace the order and proportions of the works and testimonies of the Lord, to refine and elevate our zeal, and to invigorate our convictions; but then let it be remembered, that they can furnish no addition to the perfect body of divine truth. The sacred records of inspired historians, and the bright examples which were written expressly for our imitation, remain for ever the standard of a sound faith, and the rule of godly life. Nor will the modest handmaid of Religion, true Philosophy, presume to erect any theories in rivalry or opposition, where praise and contemplation will employ the utmost vigour of her faculties, and where a dutiful and studious imitation, prospered by divine aid, will lead on to the highest summits of virtue, holiness, and peace, of which our present state is capable, and will ensure a fulness of those graces and beatitudes hereafter."

The second Sermon was preached in St. Magnus' church, London-bridge, on Ash Wednesday, 1789, from Matthew xvi. 24, to explain the true nature of Christian discipline and self-denial.

"It rests," says the preacher, "with the considerate, to ponder whether the neglect of our appointed times of prayer and abstinence through the year does not contribute, above measure, to the growth of vice in morals, and of ignorance, indifference, and inconsistency, in all the offices of Christian life; whether this manifest departure from the prime zeal of Christianity does not tend to withdraw the customary current of our thoughts and actions from the current of religion, and, by plain consequence, to enslave us to the dominion of things present. Let us then pursue that prudent course which wise and good men, through so many ages, have approved: let us regard the true image of Religion amidst the varieties of this life: in her garments some things appear for gracefulness,

for

for decency, and beauty; some for warfare and defence; some for glory and distinctions; and some for penitence and mourning. The pious institutions of the Church are formed upon this chequered draft; and we are sometimes summoned to rejoice, and sometimes we are enjoined to mourn: the great principles, however, of holiness and peace remain the same, though the several expressions of a pious temper are thus varied. These changeful characters in the garb and services of Religion are well adapted to the nature and exigences of our present state; nor are they less consistent with our Lord's example, who, at divers times, sat at the board of plenty, kept himself retired, and wept."

105. *The Neglect of a known Duty is Sin: preached before the University of Cambridge, by P. Peckard, D.D. Master of Magdalen College.*

THE Doctor directs his text (James iv. 17) against the slave-trade, in the warmth of Christian benevolence, but is too violent and declamatory.

106. *Truth vindicated; or, the specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained. By William Rowley, M.D. Member of the University of Oxford, the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. &c.*

THE present performance will be best understood by the author's short introduction:

"Public charges, of an injurious tendency, have appeared against the definitions I published on mental derangement, insinuating that no medical authority defended those propositions. These ill-founded accusations, it is presumed, are fully refuted in the subsequent performance.

"1. It begins with ascertaining the general distinctions of mental affections.

"2. It proceeds to consider, with precision, their specific differences.

"3. The distinctions formerly written, and now introduced, are proved true by the joint testimonies of all the medical writers of celebrity for above two thousand years.

"From the judicious application of these facts, it is presumed, no error can happen in mental diseases, no doubts nor controversies ever be litigated, which the following essay cannot conciliate and ascertain.

"Juries appointed to judge on mental derangement may be enabled to determine according to medical science and justice; and the unfortunate victims to the most humiliating of human calamities may be securely protected from outrage and injustice."

The book certainly contains a very accurate examination of the differences of mental diseases; the *phrensy*, *feverish delirium*, and *madness*, are indisputably proved to be three distinct affections. The author says, "not only the causes

"of these three species of mental perturbation, or alienations of the mind, differ, but their effects, danger, and duration, differ likewise."

He then proceeds to divide the mental diseases, and gives each its respective class. This is done with great perspicuity, and in a manner strictly logical.

The intended utility of the work is said to be as follows:

"The various facts relative to mental derangement have been fully discussed, in a manner, it is hoped, every reader, medical or not, may comprehend. Though it was at first intended only to refute anonymous deception, yet, on second consideration, it was determined to render this essay more extensive in its utility.

"1. No errors can arise in ascertaining the differences of mental affections if the doctrines be understood.

"2. Families, under the greatest affliction lest unfortunate temporary accidents should be exaggerated into an idea of hereditary or chronic complaints, may be satisfied, by the rules of science, whether mental diseases be chronic or symptomatic.

"3. Juries appointed to examine mental complaints, if they attend to the foregoing truths, can neither be influenced by fallacious appearances nor misrepresentations.

"4. The treatment of the unfortunate may be rendered mild; and severity, in many instances, avoided.

"5. The greatest number, it is proved, are symptomatic; these only require an accurate discovery of real causes, and skilful medical treatment, to restore patients to the free and judicious use of the mental faculties.

"6. The distinctions of mental derangement being known, no person deranged will be sent to houses of confinement, which are absolutely useful in many cases, until the disorder be positively determined; when they recover from delirium, they will be comforted by finding themselves amongst their affectionate friends. It has happened, that a temporary symptomatic delirium has degenerated into a chronic complaint, by the surprize and concern arising from patients perceiving themselves under rigid confinement, arbitrary coercion, and in the absolute power of strangers.

"7. The health, fortunes, and liberties, of the most unfortunate human beings are humanely protected from the direful effects of erroneous prejudices, and from all possible violence of unfeeling and mercenary persecution."

In the anonymous paragraphs, some of which are republished from the newspapers in which they appeared, the malady of a great Personage is alluded to; and it is insinuated the Doctor has given, intentionally, false definitions of mental diseases,

diseases, for some sinister purpose. The Doctor seems warmly interested to refute the charge; and fully proves that his books were printed and published before the malady in question was publicly known: and he establishes the veracity of his definitions by the authority of thirty-two principal medical writers who have appeared in the period of two thousand years.

The work gives an enumeration of the various causes that may produce a *delirium*; and he fully proves the major part to be symptomatic, and of course, he concludes, curable by the removal of the irritating causes.

The Doctor next demonstrates the necessity of accurately ascertaining the species of delirium, lest injury be done to the afflicted in mental complaints, their families, or future generations.

There is much other information, which well merits attention from all mankind, particularly the questions which the Doctor has drawn-up for the use of juries who are commissioned to judge on mental derangement; by observing which, it is said, no mistakes can hereafter happen. We give them, to gratify our readers:

"If relations or juries, after conversation with the deranged in mind, ask medical practitioners the following questions, the species of disorders may be easily ascertained.

"1. Has any acute, eruptive, or chronic disease, preceded the mental perturbation?

"2. Has the mental perturbation, soon after its commencement, been attended with continual, remittent, intermittent, or nervous fever?

"3. Has the loss of senses soon followed the vanishing of any gouty, rheumatic, scrophulous, or other swelling?

"4. Have the natural and vital functions been retarded, accelerated, or shewed probable signs of febrile or chronic indisposition sufficient to affect the brain?

"An affirmative, or the answer *yes*, to the foregoing questions, gives sufficient reason to conclude the disorder *symptomatic*.

"5. Has the irrationality commenced and continued with heat, thirst, quick pulse, inflamed eyes, and violent ravings?

"The affirmative *yes*, to this question, proves the disease a *phreny*.

"6. Has the mental irritation arisen from violent passions of the mind, as love, grief, anger, pride, religious enthusiasm, or despondency?

"7. Did the mental irritation begin and continue some months without fever?

"8. Are the animal functions, or the mind, only affected?

"The affirmative *yes* proves the disorder *chronic*."

The pamphlet is certainly well-arranged and well-written; and the reasonings and conclusions appear irrefutable. But what must give the most heartfelt joy to all loyal British subjects is the short review of the symptoms attending a great Personage. This is extracted from the public parliamentary reports; and the conclusion on that extraordinary affair is delivered in the following words:

"Therefore, unless the precise medical definitions universally received be abrogated to support an erroneous supposition, unless all mental affections, however distinct, must be jumbled together in one confused mass, to answer a temporary purpose, the distinctions advanced in my writings, the result of long experience, and which are perfectly coinciding with the most esteemed medical writers, must still receive the sanction of all regular and experienced practitioners in the art of medicine.

"Alarming fears have been unnecessarily excited; future ill consequences wantonly predicted; established definitions have been arraigned, apparently to perplex and confound: for it still remains a question amongst many sensible enquirers, unacquainted with the exactitude of medical distinctions, what has been the real complaint of a great Personage. Let the writings of the thirty-two celebrated and experienced professors and practitioners of medicine already mentioned, and numbers more, answer this interesting question. Could the dead be re-animated, and congregate with all the learned and unprejudiced physicians now existing in Europe, they would solemnly declare, the disorder was positively a *symptomatic* or *febrile delirium*; and every reason unites to conclude, the cure will be *permanent*."

107. *A Postscript to the New Bath Guide.* By Anthony Pasquin.

"IF there are among ye," says the Author to the Reviewers, "who imagine I wrote this with a view of rivaling Mr. ANSTY as a poet, ye know not the points of my ambition."

However modest may be this anticipated criticism of Peter Pasquin in himself, his readers, we believe, will give him full credit for possessing the power of humorous description, particularly in his "Corporation Dinner."

"The people of Bath, e'er since Quin's
halcyon days, [praise,
On the *Haunch* and the *Dory* bestow ample
And expend a great part of the Denizens'
treasure [pleasure:
In *eating*, which they think Life's primary
Being known to the Mayor thro' a distant
relation, [poration."
I was prest hard to dine with the whole Cor-
Pasquin

Passing over the preliminaries, we will suppose the guests seated at the table:

“Now each seiz’d his prey ere the cook could uncover, [in a *Plow*. And the chaplain said grace—with his fork I sat harrow’d with thought when I saw them begin, [fin!

And exclaim’d, Heaven help us if eating’s a For all *went to labour*, like masons at Babel, And confusion burst forward and govern’d the table: [call,

Three-fourths had assembled at gaunt Famine’s And ’twas each for himself, and the Lord for us all; ‘your sneers’—

‘Here waiter, you waiter—come, none of I have bawl’d my throat fore,—sure the ‘scoundrel h’s no ears?’

‘More *Bread*—bring some *Porter*—you dog, ‘where’s the *Mustard*? [‘*Custard*!’

‘A wing of that *Duck*—more *Lewer*—some ‘Why all the fat’s gone from the *Turtle*—

‘here’s manners! [‘of old tanners.’

‘Zounds! the *geese* are as tough as the hides

‘A bottle of *wind* there, for I and my friend ‘here.’— [‘we spend here.’—

‘This feast is not worth half the time that

‘Neighbour SPRIGGINS—I challenge your ‘glass Hob-a-Nob.’— [‘ner’s a job.’

‘Where the devil’s the *Wen’son*?—this din-

‘More *pepper*—a slice of that *Haunch* where ‘the rest cut— [‘new waistcoat.’

‘You villain! the *gravy* has spoil’d my ‘I’ve been roaring for that Spanish *Hingun*

‘this hour.’ [‘four.’—

‘A morsel of *Weal*—’blood the *Sberry* is I shall never forget when the *Pastry* came in,

What a vehement shout—what a sense-stunning din! [cooks must,

The cook had scarce plac’d the first *Pye* as Before seven knives were stuck deep in the crust: [had trick’d ’em,

While others, fore gall’d that their neighbours Pick’d the *juice* from the edge with their fingers, and lick’d ’em:

But an old surly Cit, to accomplish his wishes, Spread his wide broad-cloth sleeves o’er the hot smoking dishes: [rule,

Then strove to impress them with Decency’s By the subsequent tale,—and the Cit was no fool.

CHRISTIAN ADMONITION, A TALE.

WHEN buiwork-rending winds in stern November

Disturb’d the bosom of the briny Ocean, A circumstance occur’d, I well remember,

Which put my doubts of Prie-ly zeal in ‘Twas on the Cornish coast, [motion.

Where Eamine seldom finds a tender host:

While a huge Vicar was all-furious ranting, And on the *attributes of Heav’n* descanting,

A man, half breathless, ran into the Church, And bawl’d—a ship was driven on the shore!—

The congregation rais’d a hideous roar, And rose to leave the Parson in the lurch.

Stop! ray’d the Priest, I have a word to say— Before you run and pounce upon your prey,

Let me, I charge ye, utter a short prayer: But first I must come down, my Christian chickens— [wreck,

Report, my brethren, says, we’ve got a From whence you all expect some pretty pickings: [neck—

As that’s the case, let no one break his *We’ll all start fair.*”

107. *Anecdotes of the Life and Character of John Howard, Esq.*

A wretched performance, with a wretched Frontispiece, containing a portrait of the man without the least shadow of resemblance.

* * * Under the direction of M. Ponce have been engraved, at *Paris*, Descriptions of the baths of Titus, with the ancient paintings found in them, preferable to those at Herculaneum, and of the cieling and ornaments of the baths of Livia, in the Villa Adriani. This last contains twelve outlines of ancient paintings, and three highly finished from paintings after Raphael.

The library formed in the course of the present century by M. Pierre Antonio Bolongaro-Crevenna, merchant at *Amsterdam*, and on his death to be sold there, at ten in the mornings, and half an hour after three in the afternoons, from Monday April 26, to Monday June 14, both inclusive, is represented as the finest private library in Europe. Besides above 260 MSS. most of them on vellum, and many of them adorned with fine miniatures, all ranged with the printed articles, under their respective heads; besides about 1500 editions of the 15th century; each class and division comprehends original editions and curious and singular books, most sought after and esteemed by the learned: to which must be added, the beauty of the copies. In the Divinity Class is a series of first and scarce editions of the sacred books in *Hebrew*, with and without commentaries, and other pieces of Jewish theology, in the same language; a collection that has not appeared in any former catalogue, nor is to be found in the libraries of the greatest princes.—Next to this class the most complete are those of Natural History, Belles Lettres, and Classics; of which, sets of the editions *variorum*, 432, 8vo, 141, 4to, Delphin 65, 4to, and of the Italian *Collaui* 154, will be sold together or singly. At the end of the Catalogue is an article called *The Jesuits’ Collection*, containing their history, constitutions, and works. To conclude, this Catalogue, in 5 vols.

8vo.

8vo, price 18s, is so drawn up as to form a Supplement to Maittaire and De Bure, the Catalogue Raisonné printed of it by its collector, and that of the Duke de Valliere. A list of prices will be given after the sale is over.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In 1787 and 1788 were published three curious tracts on the subject of antiquity, which we had not sooner an opportunity of noticing:—"Germanici & Marcelli æra sepulchralis commentariis illustrata." By Giuseppe Vernazza. Turin, 1787. 8vo.—An Inscription found in 1779 on the left bank

of the river Tanaro, near the city of Alba, illustrated with great learning, and in very elegant language.—"Romanorum Literatorum Monumenta Albæ Pompeiæ civitatem & agrum illustrantia." By the same editor. An uncommon collection of remarkable inscriptions, with notes of much sagacity and erudition.

M. Aleffi has published at Padua a valuable work, intitled, *Historical and critical Inquiries into the Antiquities of Este*.

At Leghorn, M. Geo. Manti, *An historical and critical Dissertation on the antient City of Citium, in the Island of Cyprus, and its Topography*.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

*** The sudden warmth, excited by an unkind and undeserved censure in the *Literary Relicks*, &c. has, we fear, led us into an unguarded statement concerning Dean Swift, in p. 157, of our Mag. for Feb. which the love of Truth and Candour has induced us to re-consider, and ingenuously submit to the impartial Reader.—Far from desiring to give undue weight to the charge of Ingratitude against Swift from the oral report of the late Dr. Salter (for whose memory we must profess a great Regard) we think upon reflection that it is, after all, possible that the Doctor may not have accurately remembered the exact passages in Letters, which had been burnt 20 or 30 years before he related them to the Editor of the Supplement to Swift's Works, &c. and of which it did not appear that he had ever transcribed or preserved in writing a single line. So that it is not impossible that some strong expressions of Civility in complimentary Letters might at so great a distance of time have occurred to his memory as acknowledgements of favours received. Whereas it is a notorious fact that Swift never did receive any favours from Lord Wharton or his Party: who, it is no less certain, were under great obligations to him for his admirable "Discourse on the Contests and Dissentions in Athens and Rome," &c.—All this we submit to the candid Reader, and leave him to judge for himself of the evidence on both sides.—In p. 189, l. 12. 7. "us, we hope," &c. The present punctuation entirely perverts the sense.

LEICESTRENSIS will be thankful to any Staffordshire correspondent, who will send us the Epitaphs on any of the family of Shirley Earl Ferrers, at Chartley; on W. Burton the Historian, or any of his family, at Hanbury; or on W. Grace, M. A. and Mr. Burges, in the church or church-yard of Shenston; all in Staffordshire; or of the Fenton family at Eatenden in Warwickshire.

PHILALETHES asks, What is meant by the expression, "Or ever the silver cord be loose," Eccles. xii. 6? and for an explanation of 1 Pet. iii. 19, 20: "By which (spirit) also

so he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; which sometime were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls, were saved by water."

G. W. O. says, "he was surprized at the translation of Dr. Halifax from Gloucester to St. Asaph; but much more so at the translation of the Bp of Norwich to St. Asaph:—and asks the value of St. Asaph; which has a considerable degree of patronage; but he never imagined it was nearly equal in point of income to Norwich."

JUNIUS (whose other papers are received) asks, "In what book can be found an account of those Popular Antiquities, April Fool day, and a custom prevalent in Yorkshire, for the keeper of the Pin old to go about on the eve of New Year's day with the rabble at his heels; who, at the end of some balderdash verses or rhymes, shout, "Hagman Heigh!"

OBSERVATOR supposes the "Mock Myrtle," p. 233, may be the Sweet Gale, or Dutch Myrtle, described vol. LVI. p. 409.—E. P. apprehends the Linnean name to be *Coriaria Myrtipolia*, or Myrtle-leaved Sumach. His new plan shall be duly noticed.

For all such angry and petulant correspondents as DETECTOR and a LOVER OF IMPARTIALITY we have one general answer—*Silent contempt*.—Anonymous Letters in future, when the Postage is NOT PAID, will in general be returned to the Post-office.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will find this month a part of what he asks for.

The papers from D. T. are received.

MR. GREENE of Lichfield very soon.

MR. WESTON's Letters to Miss SEWARD and M. F. were not received early enough for insertion in this month's Magazine; but shall have a place in our next; with an ENGLISHMAN's communications and Plates; D. E. R. on the proper Representation of the Kingdom; OBSERVATOR; the Anecdotes of Dr. THREKNESSE; L. L.; F. P. &c.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Tidesmell, April 12.*

AN event which you recorded in your last month's Obituary hath deprived me, and without doubt many others, of the pleasure which we were accustomed to receive from the writings of the distinguished Lady to whom the following Sonnet is addressed. The absence of her highly-finished productions, from your Miscellany, must be generally regretted. Such regret suggested the idea of this little Poem.

The Writer is but too sensible of the severity of the shock, which the fine feelings and excessive sensibility of MISS SEWARD must have experienced; yet hopes,—humbly hopes,—he will not be accused of impertinent obtrusion, or ill-timed temerity, in submitting, through the medium of your journal, his Poetic attempt, to the eye of the Author of *LOUISA*, and the recent defender of the immortal POPE.

TO MISS SEWARD,
SONNET.

AH, why devote to grief thy ardent mind,
Illustrious SEWARD!—why, vainly
why [eye?
Indulge the tearful, sorrow-streaming
Why must to woe thy spirit be resign'd,
Thy deep sighs murmur in the viewless wind,
For HIM * sublime who treads the Light-
rob'd sky?— [nigh,
Behold the faithful MUSE: she, hov'ring
Woos thee with nectar'd note, and whisper
kind,

To bowers Aëonian.—Resume the LYRE;—
Strike from its polish'd frame the *Golden*
Chord,

The note immortal. Radiant again [FIRE,
IN FANCY, PATHOS, JUDGMENT, SPIRIT,
Rise still above those heights † thou yet hast
soar'd,
And pour on ears entranc'd no perishable
strain. W. N.

GRATEFUL REVIEW OF DIVINE
GOODNESS. By Mr. JOHN SHORT ‡, jun.

"*Meminisse juvabit.*" VIRG.

THE forest fades—autumnal glooms
Obscure the face of day;
To warmer climes the wand'ring tribe
Wing their determin'd way.

Thus Nature shifts the changeful scene,
Year swift protruding year;
And Spring but bids for winter-storms
The wisest to prepare.

Tho' various thus the seasons fly,
Tho' transient thus our lives;

* Her late worthy Father.

† The Author has long cherished a most ardent wish to see a Domestic Tragedy, or a National Epic Poem, supplied by the brilliant Genius of this Lady.

‡ See his Epitaph, p. 310.

Thy goodness, Lord, is e'er the same;
Thy hand unceasing gives.

What day but witnesseth thy love!
What hour but speaks thy praise!
Join'd to the gen'ral voice, receive
The humbler notes I raise!

To count the num'rous mercies o'er,
Or mem'ry to retain,
E'en of one sun's bright circling course,
Tho' bold, th' attempt were vain!

As vain to tell how Death's keen shaft
Hath pass'd at noon untried;
And Censure's arrow, wing'd at night,
How kindly turn'd aside!

From hence, whate'er my destin'd lot,
Thy goodness is my guard;
Each state with honour may I fill,
And Virtue bring reward!

Let pure and rational belief
Produce consistent deeds;
Then welcome the cold hand of Death,
Eternal Spring succeeds.

THE MUSES BOWER. BY THE SAME.

"*me gelidum nemus*

"*Nympharumque levis—chori, secernunt*
"populo." HOR.

DEEP in a vale where vi'lets grow,
And odours breathe around;
Where limpid riv'lets gently flow,
And cowslips paint the ground;

Retir'd from giddy noise and strife,
I'll tune the rustic song;
There my sequester'd hours of life
Shall sweetly glide along.

Flora, with ev'ry blooming grace,
Shall cheer this calm retreat;
And Musick lend her melting lays,
To bless this happy feat.

My books, and Friendship's social band,
Shall e'er divide my time;
Till, struck by Death's resistless hand,
I reach a happier clime.

THE ADIEU, FROM METASTASIO.

O Cruel hour that bids us part!
My Laura and my life, adieu!
How shall I live so far from you,
Thou first and dearest treasure of my heart?
Oh! I shall live in ceaseless pain,
Nor hope for happiness again;
And thou, while cleaves this soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?
After that peace, no longer mine,
Which thou bear'st with thee on thy way,
Suffer at least fond thought to stray,
And, where thou tread'st, to follow on the
line:

Where'er thou goest, sweet maid, must I
In still-pursuing thought be nigh;
And thou, while cleaves this soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?

My

My steps, on distant shores to rove,
I turn; all pensive and alone
There will I make my plaintive moan,
And ask the rocks where dwells the maid I
Still in the East while lights his flame [love.
The Sun, I'll call upon thy name
From hour to hour; but ah! for thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?

Oft shall I tread with footsteps due
Each pleasant field and fairy ground,
Where late such happiness I found;
For, loveliest Laura, there I stray'd with you.
A hundred ways this heart to sting,
How many thoughts shall Memory bring!
But, ah! while Memory dwells on thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?

There shall I say, where lifts its wave
Yon fount, she kindled with disdain,
And there, to bid me live again,
In sign of peace her lily hand she gave;
On hope I fed one moment there,
The next I languish'd in despair;
Thus shall I say; but ah! for thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?

Where now thou goest, fair nymph, to dwell,
How many an ardent, wily youth
Shall press around to proffer truth,
And tales of sweetest tenderest love to tell!
Oh! Gods! who knows, amidst such feints,
Such gentle homage, soft complaints;
Oh! Gods! while cleaves his soul to thee,
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?

Think on the pleasing painful dart
Thou leav'st, my life, within this breast;
Think, without prospect to be blest,
I lov'd thee, dearest virgin, from my heart;
Think on that cruel, hard adieu,
Which tears me from my bliss and you!
But ah! why say I "think" to thee?
Who knows if ever thou wilt think on me?
P. HOMER.

TALIESIN'S POEM ON THE BATTLE OF
GWEN-YSTRAD. See p. 214.

OUR Bards the gallant combatants display,
Who speeded to Cattrath at dawn of day.
But to Urien brave and blest belong
Merits superior to the pow'r of song.
Foremost in dignity, as first in age!
His country's rock! his enemies felt his rage.
Pillar of princes, ardent for the fight,
The Christian champion's onset marks his might.

The British Heroes for their country fir'd,
By vengeance arm'd, and by renown inspir'd;
To fam'd Gwen-ystrad take their rapid way,
For battle ready, and in firm array.
The fields, the forests, no protection lend,
From desolating tempests that impend.
As boistrous billows thunder on the shores,
With their loud shouts of war the welkin roars.

I saw courageous men to battle pour;
Ere noon arriv'd, they weltring lay in gore.

I saw the tumult fierce, death-dealing strife,
Midst dying ranks flow'd purple streams of life.

Lo, at Gwen-ystrad's high-aspiring mound,
The long-protracted combat tir'd the ground.

Chiefs, in the ford, I saw besmear'd with blood,

Consign their blunted weapons to the flood.
Mangled with wounds, with arms across their breast,

They side by side sunk down to silent rest.
With their pale cheeks on cold unconscious
The hapless warriors pitifully lay. [clay,

W. WILLIAMS.

ON AUDLEY END, THE SEAT OF GENERAL LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

"Ah happy hills, ah pleasing shade,

"Where once my careless childhood
stray'd!" WHITEHEAD.

THIS noble structure, by great Suffolk
rais'd,

And for Majestic beauties always prais'd,
Never with half that real lustre shone,
'Till gallant Howard call'd the spot his own;
Improv'd from year to year, with matchless skill,

The ravish'd eye its wondrous beauties fill;
At length, in all its charms, it stands confess'd
A Palace* worthy of a Royal Guest.

J. CRANE, *Dorchester.*

ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT ADAIR,
ESQ. LATE SURGEON GENERAL.

"Fortunate senex, tua fors sese altius effert!

"Vixisti contemptor opum, contemptor
honorum; [recessi

"Tandem ævi, famæque sature, statione
"Terrenâ, fruerisque Deo."

THE willing Muse would consecrate to
fame,

Humane Adair! thy ever-honor'd name,
But, that already in th' historic page

Enroll'd, 'tis sure to reach remotest age;

But that thy worth anticipates her lays,

And far transcends the bounds of her weak
praise.

Humane Adair! that epithet still dear

Will ever vibrate on the public ear.—

Sure, of all virtues which in man we trace,

Humanity obtains distinguish'd place!

To fill its duties seems a task divine;

And that praise-worthy task, Adair, was
thine;

Want of protection found a claim on thee;

And Merit in distress, its strongest plea.

Near thirty years at length their race have ran,

Since first our friendly intercourse began;

And now, departed Friend, shall I deplore

Thy loss—or vainly wish to see thee more,

Whose virtues have maturely met their fate,

Whose days were length'n'd from an early
date;

Who now art freed from sorrow and from care;

Your bright reward on high, in time to share?

* It was some time possessed by the Crown.

Ah!

Ah! let us rather all in earnest vie, [die;
To live like thee, blest shade, like thee to
That when the time arrives, (for come it
must),

That we like thee may join our parent dust,
Like thee may sleep in peace, consign'd to
clay,

Until the dawn of that eternal day,
When kindred spirits, mov'd with heav'n-
ly love,

Call us to share with them the joys above.

J. CRANE, M. D.

TO MISS HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, ON
READING HER NOVEL OF JULIA.

WHAT beauties animate thy page,
Thou chaster Sappho of our age!

Oh! who so well the heart can move,
And soften every thought to love?

Can all its fond illusions spread,
And wake the tear 'tis bliss to shed?—

But when thy soothing work I close,
Afraid of such bewitching woes,

Far from thyself, ah let me fly,
From that sweet smile, that speaking eye:

Oh! rather in thy melting page
Still teach me Love's delicious rage;

'Tis safer *there* its power to trace,
Than learn that lesson from thy face!

LINES addressed to Miss L—— A——, on
a visit at T—— in the County of C——ll.

RETURN, my gentle nymph, return!
Or else with fruitless flame you'll burn,
For one whose heart delights to rove
From town to town, from love to love;
Thy fond regards but fix on me,
And I will ever think on thee.

When Phoebus, quitting Ocean's bed,
Betints the East with glowing red,
Thy charms shall occupy my mind,
Where thou alone shalt entrance find.
My sole employment then shall be,
To walk, and muse, and think on thee.

When, mid the star-bespangled night,
In sober majesty bedight,
Thy silver-mantled queen displays
The paly lustre of her rays;
From every other object free,
My faithful heart shall think on thee.

When o'er the dark extensive plains
The sable-suited monarch reigns,
Shou'd Sleep o'ertake my wakeful eyes,
In dreams thy fairy form shall rise;
For 'tis almighty Love's decree,
That I should ever think on thee.

Ah! say what favor'd spot contains
Thy beauteous form: on P——r plains
Dost thou, my gentle L—— rove?
Or lov'st thou in Treg—n grove,
To muse beneath some aged tree?
Where art thou, while I think on thee?

Oh! gentlest of thy gentle kind!
In beauty matchless as in mind!

Attune, sweet nymph, thy soul to love:
Responsive to my passion prove:
Thy fond regards but fix on me,
And I shall ever happy be.

AZOR.

HORACE, Book II. ODE XVI.

WHEN scowling tempests rend the
skies,

And waves in rolling mountains rise;
When no star shoots his quiv'ring light,
Nor Phoebe gilds the gloom of night;
The frightened sailors curse the seas,
And send up anxious prayers for ease.

For ease e'en unrelenting Thrace,
And Parthia sighs, a warrior race!
That ease, which gold nor gems can buy,
Nor gorgeous vest of crimson dye.

Think'st thou, my friend, the dazzling
glare

Of wealth can daunt the eye of Care?
That all the slaves, that round thee wait,
Can drive th' intruder from thy gate?
No: Care thy stern command defies,
And thro' the pompous mansion flies.

The man, whose small paternal store
Precludes each anxious wish for more,
Enjoys the blissful golden mean,
The night secure, the day serene:
No fears tumultuous haunt his breast,
No sordid passions break his rest.

Why plan frail men such boundless schemes,
Lull'd by Ambition's airy dreams?
Why restless quit their native home,
For ease thro' foreign climes to roam?
In foreign climes, alas! they find
A change of fun, no change of mind!

Care can o'ertake the panting steed,
Outstrip the driving vessel's speed;
Not hunted harts so swiftly fly,
Not fleecy clouds that skim the sky.

Let not, my friend, serenely gay,
To-morrow's thoughts perplex to-day;
But smiles of gay contentment wear,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of Care.
Whose hours thro' bliss unvaried run?
Some cloud will blot the brightest sun.

Earth rung with great Achilles' name:
Tithonus liv'd unknown to fame;
But he in youth resign'd his breath,
He pin'd in age, and long'd for death.
And years on years may be my doom
When thou art mould'ring in the tomb.

Unnumber'd herds thy wealth commands,
And fleeces whiten all thy lands
That round thy mansion fill the view;
Thy vesture, Tyria's richest hue:

To me, with small domains, kind Heav'n
Some sparks of its own fire has giv'n:
These yield to my enraptur'd breast
The purest intellectual feast,
Fancy's rich food, that never cloy;
Bliss, far transcending vulgar joys!

Nottingham, April 2.

G. W.
ON

ON THE DEATH OF MR. HOWARD.

BY DR. AIKIN. (See p. 289.)

HOWARD, thy task is done! thy master
calls,

And summons thee from Cherfon's distant
walls. ["vant, come!

"Come, well approv'd! my faithful ser-
"No more a wand'rer, seek thy destin'd
"home. ["eye,

"Long have I mark'd thee with o'er-ruling
"And sent admiring angels from on high,
"To walk the paths of danger by thy side,
"From death to shield thee, and through
"snares to guide.

"My minister of good, I've sped thy way,
"And shot thro' dungeon-glooms a leading
"ray, ["relief

"To sooth, by thee, with kind unhop'd
"My creatures lost—and whelm'd in guilt
"and grief; ["climes,

"I've led thee, ardent, on thro' wond'ring
"To combat human woes and human crimes.

"But 'tss enough—thy great commission's o'er,
"I prove thy faith, thy love, thy zeal, no
"more: ["dred, friends,

"Nor droop, that far from country, kin-
"Thy life, to duty long devoted, ends;

"What boot it where the reward is giv'n,
"Or whence the soul triumphant springs to
"heav'n?"

HORACE, Lib. II. ODE X.

WOULD you, Licinius, fain with ease
Your fleeting moments spend;

Your breast let not Ambition seize,
Nor yet too low descend.—

The golden mean esteem and love;
From pale-ey'd Envy's taunts

You'll be secure; yet rais'd above
All keen distressing wants.—

High towers, huge pines, fall down with
O'ercome by wind and rain; [might,

While humbler domes,—shrubs low and
Secure and safe remain.— [light,

Thunder, loud-pealing in the air,
Makes guilty mortals quake;

Unmov'd small hills and vallies are,
Whilst mounts Olympian shake.

An honest man by want oppress'd,
Sweet hopes his spirits cheer;

Of copious plenty if possess'd,
He tempers joy with fear.

Summer and autumn being fled,
Cold nipping frosts set in;

But soon withdraw, and, in their stead,
We hail the cheerful spring.

Sometimes Apollo strikes the lyre,
Well pleas'd, with skilful hand;

Of gore-fac'd war subsides the ire,
And yields to th'olive wand.

This truth man from experience owns,
While in this chequer'd vale:

That good and ill, that smiles and frowns,
Alternately prevail.—

Content in every state, resign
Yourself to heaven's decree;

If rich exult not, nor repine

If pinch'd with poverty.

H—b.

J. A.

HORACE, Book I. ODE VIII.

TO LYDIA.

LYDIA, by the Gods above,
From the meanest up to Jove,
Pr'ythee tell the reason why,
Sybaris thou wouldst destroy?
Why he shuns the martial field,
Nor to curb the steeds will yield,
Able to endure, I trust,
Sol's hot beams and summer's dust?
Why does Sybaris despise
Every manly exercise?
Will not wrestle, ride, nor swim,
Nor with armour stain a limb;
He who pitch'd beyond the bound,
And with quiting plough'd the ground;
Why he sculks from mortal eyes,
Like Achilles in disguise?
Speak *Lyd*, or I'll tell, by Jove,
— Plung'd o'er head and ears in love.

Barrack Hill-House near Stockport,

Cheshire, April 16, 1790. R. ROBINSON.

Paraphrastic Translation of METASTASIO'S
Hymn to VENUS.

"Scendi propezeo," &c.

From the Poetical Works of J. TYSON,
Grammarian and Mathematician, Leeds.

CLOATH'D with splendour from above,
Come, great Venus, Queen of Love;
Gentle Venus, form'd to blest,—
Gods and men thy pow'r confess.
Thou, whose eye-lids, ever bright,
Earth and sea fill with delight;
Thou, before whose placid eyes,
Ev'ry cloud and vapour flies.
If the winds should rage on high,
Thunder rattle from the sky,
Yet thy smiles can cheer the scene;
All is pleasing and serene.
Thy pow'r divine can still the wave,
And the threat'ning tempest brave.
Lo! beneath thy lily hand,
Verdure crowns the smiling land;
Flow'rets deck th'enamel'd plain,
Zephyrs fan the burning swain;
Thee each tuneful songster hails,
Musick fills the sounding vales;
Soft it echoes thro' the grove,
Echoes,—melody and love!
Warm'd by thy celestial fire,
Doves can burn with Tiger's ire;
Savage tigers cease to rove,
Gentle, docile, as the Dove!
Nature's secrets, taught by thee,
From their hidden cells burst free;
Mortals bow, beneath thy shrine;
For tis by thy pow'r divine,
Thine, and Phœbus' glorious ray,
That we view the op'ning day.

Cloath'd

Cloath'd with splendor from above,
Come then, Venus, Queen of Love;
Gentle Venus, form'd to blefs;—
Gods and Men thy pow'r confefs!

P—K—G.

EPITAPH ON MISS ANN STONE,
WHO DIED DEC. 9, 1789. AGED 23.

NO pompous tribute, where it is not due,
Dear, gentle, lovely Anne, is rear'd for
you:

But *truth* alone, in fimple guise, imparts,
How once thou charm'dst all eyes, and won
hearts.

It was by making *virtue* thy sole guide;
By elegance, and beauty void of pride;
By constant tendernefs, and filial love;
Affection strong as could the bosom move,
Yet softer far than is the meek-ey'd dove; }
By sweet simplicity, and every grace,
That smooths the temper, or illumes the face.
It was to exhibit *these*, that thou wast given,
On earth awhile to *bud*, then *bloom* in heaven.
Reader! not unimprov'd this spot depart,
But store this precious lesson in thy heart;
Here, to insure thy peace, be good and wise,
And blifs thou shalt secure beyond the skies.

Salisbury.

CLIO.

SONNET. TO THE MOON.

QUEEN of the midnight hour and holy
shade! [day
From the broad glare and dazzling eye of
I love to turn to thy more placid ray.
Oft by thy light serene I seek the glade,
Musing, with thee sole partner of my way:
And, when thy tranquil influence calms the
air,

When all around a gloomy stillness reigns,
When mute are all the nations of the plains,
And sleepunknits the wrinkled brow of Care,
The cherub Contemplation from on high
I woo—to hold her empire in my soul,—
With me to gaze upon the vaulted pole,
And the bright myriads of the star-pav'd sky,
With me to hail the Almighty Deity!—

Com. Ebor.

JUNIUS.

SONNET. TO TRUTH.

BRIGHT emanation of the Eternal Mind,
I know thee, Truth;—for a resplendent
star

Beams on thy breast, and darts its lustre far.
As fleeting clouds before the northern wind
Melt into air, nor “*leave a wreck behind*,”
Pierc'd by the radiance of thy keener eye,
The mists of gloomy Error fade away;
And the light dreams of sportive Fancy flie,
As twinkling stars, when Phoebus gilds
the sky.—

Illum'd and guided by thy friendly ray,

* Shakspeare.

GENT. MAG. April, 1790.

Right onward may I steer, and dauntless
brave

The rugged horrors of Life's boisterous way!
By thee upled, triumphant o'er the grave,
Ah! may I rise to scenes of endless day!

Com. Ebor.

JUNIUS.

SIR,

THE following verses are an extract
from a poem by the Rev. Dr. Robinson,
late of Cob-Lane, near Manchester, intitled
“The Distressed Nobleman,” which has
often been copied in manuscript, though
never printed.

As a fam'd General, in the sacred page,
Before his exit mounted *Pisgab's* top,
And took a pleasing, solemn, final view
Of distant plains, the landskip beautiful
His feasted eyes with tempting scenes sup-
ply'd;—

[Death

He gaz'd, and wish'd, till the cold hand of
Clos'd them, and laid him in the dreary tomb;
So have I seen a female, blithe and young,
Glide thro' the av'nues of a stately hall,
Dispensing light and warmth to all around,
By friendly converse and fair charity,
Full fraught with piety, and every grace
Which adds a lustre to the human mind:—
The most agreeable and virtuous she
Of all her sex! her clear, unspotted mind,
Like a bright mirror, shew'd me all my
faults;

Made me ashamed of my deformity:
The lovely, modest, dear, delightful fair,
Commanding reverence, esteem, and love;
Yet inaccessible,——

Angelic maid!

Is it a crime to love the wise and good?
Or ornamental knowledge to revere?
Is Virtue cruel? is not Virtue mild?
Full of beneficence and tendernefs?
Go, tell Myrtilia, tell the beauteous form,
To sip the balmy dew, or kiss her hand,
Is all I ask; virtue commands esteem;
Heroic virtue in adversity
The Pow'rs Divine applaud, and Patience
smiles

At grief in noble, elevated souls.
A slender gleam of hope, if once indulg'd,
Might bring relief; but Prudence bids me stop,
And Patience too;—in duty bound, I wait
The grand event on this grand theatre,
Which makes me happy, or which bids me
die.

ON BARBAROSSA, ACTED AT YORK
THEATRE.

WHILE in rank fustian at his trem-
bling slaves,
Enormous tyrant, Barbarossa raves,
Proud as Archdeacon from his lofty stall, [all;
Or York's stern Priest, Lord Paramount o'er
Strip off the pompous turban from his head,
And placethe Cap of Folly in its stead.

L. L.
FOREIGN

F O R E I G N A F F A I R S.

THE Russians on the frontiers of Finland are in motion; and the Swedes, who seem in earnest to continue the war, have been before-hand with them in coming to action. Four frigates and some smaller vessels from Carlscrone, which sailed on the 3d of March on a secret expedition, proceeded to the little town of Roderwick, situated at the entrance of the Gulph. The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance; and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that four thousand roubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a warehouse containing a considerable number of uniforms, should be burnt. This blow was struck on the 16th instant.

All intercourse between Denmark and Sweden is stopped, owing to an embargo laid in the latter kingdom, as is supposed on account of some expedition going on which they wish to keep secret. Thus the campaign seems to be opened in earnest in this quarter; and is hourly expected to open on the side of Wallachia and Moldavia, where a large division of Austrian troops, under the command of General Jordis, has already joined General Schwarrow's corps of Russians, to execute an enterprize against Bracław, while that of Prince Coburg is on its march to Widdin.

In the mean time Orsowa remains in the hands of the Turks; but blocked up on all sides by the Imperialists.

The Grand Vizir is said to be posted at Schiumla, in the neighbourhood of Nicopolis, on the river Danube, in great force.

The report of the King of Prussia having joined the Turks gains ground every day. The following is circulated as the outlines of the treaty. 1. Prussia guarantees to the Porte all the countries she possesses to the Southward of the Danube. 2. The Court of Berlin promises to do all in its power to restore the Crimea to an absolute dependance on the Porte. 3. Prussia promises to maintain the frontiers of Poland, according to the treaty of Carlowitz. 4. In case of a rupture between Prussia and the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, no peace shall be concluded between them without the concurrence of the High Contracting Powers of this present treaty.—Though these Articles are such as to render the report suspected, yet it is more than probable that his Prussian Majesty, with his allies, are labouring to mediate a permanent peace among the powers at war; and that, if either of those powers appear refractory, Prussia and its allies may be prevailed upon to throw their weight into the lightest scale. That a general peace will thus be effected, every circumstance tends to confirm; but the events of the partial revolutions that have lately

happened on the continent, are not so easily to be foreseen.

Of the affairs of the Netherlands, indeed, no great stretch of political sagacity is necessary to foretell the event. It is not the prize of liberty which the men of that country are contending for. It is the power of domineering, and the pride of tyranny, with which their minds are inflamed; their weapons are the invenomed shafts of bigotry and superstition, which they dart at each other with malignant fury, and which wound without healing, and must subside only by insensibly recurring to first principles.—They must in the end bend the neck to the Austrian yoke.

But of the Revolution in France, it is impossible to foresee the issue. The contest in that country lies between an enlightened class of rational beings, and a herd of bigots whose fiery zeal is not to be quenched but by a long series of palliatives. And while it holds up for its object the *Rights of Men*, it operates in its progress to divest men of their property, and to annihilate their rights. It should seem that the two opposite principles by which the people of France are actuated are in their nature irreconcilable, and that the contest must terminate in a total separation. In that case, why may not France subsist under two establishments, and live peaceably and happily, like England and Scotland, under the same King? On the present division of the kingdom, the appropriation might be easy, and the contributions of each party towards the exigencies of the state be the effect of obvious necessity, to which every individual would see the reason of doing his utmost for his own immediate interest and protection.

At present the very reverse every where prevails, and not more in any quarter than in the National Assembly.

On the 11th instant, the business of the day had for its object a reduction of Church Livings, and taking from the Clergy their immense possessions.

M. de Delay D'Agier opened the debate, and was followed by the Abbé Gregoire and M. Treilhard. The first Member descanted on the propriety of appointing salaries to the Curés, to be paid partly in money, and partly in commodities of the country. The Abbé Gregoire doubted whether such salaries would not, in time of war and public embarrassments, be left much in arrear, and hardly paid at all; on the contrary, if a Curé was allowed a small portion of land, it would enable him to keep a horse, for the purpose of visiting the sick, and relieving more conveniently the wants of his distant parishioners. M. Treilhard maintained, that in the present public distress, the nation had a right to the estates of the Clergy. It was just, however, that the expences of public worship should be main-

defrayed, ministers of the Gospel moderately maintained, and the wants of the poor provided for. He said, it would tend to the interest of the state, as well as religion, that church livings should be upon a more equal footing. It was in the highest degree unjust, that a few of the Clergy should be enabled to wallow in every species of luxury, while the major part should spend their lives in indigence and want. The Bishop of Nancy contended, that the Assembly had no power to decree an appropriation of the estates of the Clergy; and, having made a variety of objections to the decree, he concluded by protesting against it, in the name of his cathedral, his clergy, and many members of the Assembly.

The same night a Nocturnal Ecclesiastical Assembly at the Capuchin Convent produced on Monday morning a general fermentation: groupes were formed in every quarter; and fear, intrigue, and the spirit of party, agitated every mind. It soon appeared, that the motions, proposed and passed in the night by the clergy, had the most dangerous tendency. Many of the clerical leaders seemed certain of a triumph, and were more imprudent than ever in their expressions. They looked with contempt at those who expressed the disapprobation of the steps they had taken, and significantly set all opposition to them at defiance.

Their hope seemed greatly increased by what had happened a few days ago at Lisle, when the regulars had fallen upon the volunteers in that garrison, and a dreadful carnage ensued, which however was terminated by the interposition of the Magistracy.

The clergy, members of the National Assembly, came to a resolution to mount the tribune successively, desiring to be heard; and, upon a refusal, to protest against all the decrees which should be passed derogatory to their supposed rights. On Saturday the Bishop of Clermont, on Sunday that of Nancy, and on Monday the Archbishop of Aix, spoke of nothing but separation and protestation.

A part of the Parisian Militia was put under arms, and the rest ready at a moment's warning. During forty-eight hours, the Palais Royal and the Thuilleries wore much the same appearance as on the first days of the Revolution.

The Queen was dreadfully alarmed. M. Necker seemed to have lost that presence of mind which until Monday he had constantly enjoyed.

The Assembly were exceedingly disorderly and tumultuous; and, when several of its members were warmly engaged in debate on the business they first met about, Dom. Gerle rose, and moved, "That the Roman Catholic religion should be declared by the Assembly the established and national worship." In this motion he was supported by a number of Members: among these was the Bishop of Clermont, who insisted that the decree was necessary, on account of the

unjust suspicions that were entertained in the provinces, and the calumnies that had been spread abroad in prints and pamphlets with regard to the religion of the National Assembly; he therefore proposed a decree similar to the above. M. Charles de Lameth was convinced of the impropriety of the motion; because, if it passed into a decree, it would convey doubts of the orthodoxy of the National Assembly. He said, the Assembly had given sufficient proofs of their attachment to the Catholic religion, and that no necessity existed for any public declaration. When the Hon. Member had finished his speech, the noise and tumult in the Assembly was so excessive, and of so long continuance, that at last the President, finding it impossible to proceed, adjourned the question to the following day.

April 13. The public curiosity being raised to a very high pitch on the issue of the motion of yesterday, it was thought proper, by the commanders of the national troops, to double the ordinary guards, in order to prevent the possibility of any commotion.

The Members having taken their seats, and gone over the usual forms, proceeded to the discussion of the motion of yesterday, which was conceived in these precise words: "To declare, that the Apostolical and Roman Catholic religion is the national religion, and, as such, the only worship that ought to be publicly authorized." An Ecclesiastic spoke first. He said, that the very existence of society depended upon religious principles; that, without these, laws civil and political, the works of frail and imperfect men, would be insufficient to prevent the greatest vices and crimes. He concluded in a transport of passion and improper zeal, by pronouncing, in the name of the clergy, the divine curse on the National Assembly, if they did not adopt the proposed motion.

M. Bouehotte, and several other Members, having spoken, the Duke de la Rochefoucault proposed a motion on the subject, in substance as follows: "That the National Assembly has no power over the consciences of men—That the majesty of religion is not a fit topic for their deliberations—That the attachment of the National Assembly to the Roman Catholic Faith ought not to be so much as doubted in any degree." For these reasons the Assembly decreed, that the question should not be deliberated upon; and ordain, that the order of the day be immediately proceeded on, being the discussion of the plan of the Committee of Tiches on church lands. The motion was adopted by the Assembly, subject to amendments.

M. Faucault desired to know of the Marquis de la Fayette, why the Assembly were surrounded by the guards, and these double in number to their usual complement? He said, they were not then in the Temple of Liberty. He then addressed himself to the Mayor

Mayor of Paris and the Commandant General, and desired that the armed citizens who surrounded the Assembly might be dismissed. That the example of England ought to be imitated, who suffer neither the army nor militia to surround their Parliament.

The Marquis de la Fayette then rose, and made the following speech: "Information having been given to the Mayor of Paris, that apprehensions of disturbances in the capital were dreaded, which neither he nor I believed to be in the least founded, we nevertheless thought it our duty to give directions for a small augmentation of the guard of citizens that the National Assembly permits to surround them. Allow me, however, to take this opportunity of repeating to the Assembly, in the name of the national guard, that there is not one man of us who would not shed the last drop of our blood to support the execution of its decrees, the freedom of its debates and deliberations, and to protect the persons of every one of its Members." This speech was received with reiterated bursts of applause from all parts of the Assembly; soon after which they adjourned.

April 14. The prudent measures concerted by the Marquis de la Fayette, and M. Bailli, the Mayor of Paris, for the tranquillity of the city on Tuesday evening, had the desired effect; for, with the exception of some jokes, rather than insults, thrown on two or three of the most violent Members of the several parties, as they passed along, no disturbance, nor uproar of any kind, happened in the course of the evening.

This day the business was conducted with the usual tranquillity. The order of the day was the discussion of the four first articles of the proposed decree on the disposal and management of the estates of the Clergy, an object of the greatest magnitude to the nation, and to future generations. The four first articles were accordingly decreed, after a short debate, in these terms:

I. That the management of the estates, appointed by a decree of the 2d of November last, to be at the disposal of the nation, shall be and remain, for this present year, entrusted to the Assemblies of the departments and districts where situated, under certain provisions.

II. That, from the 1st of January in this present year, the pensions of the Ecclesiastics shall be paid in money, on the terms and footing to be immediately settled; the Curés in the country, however, shall continue to have the temporary management of the lands annexed to their benefices, on condition of making an allowance, for the same in their pensions, or to pay the surplus, if any be.

III. That tithes of all sorts, abolished by article 5, of the decree of the 4th of August last, and duties and rights therein mentioned; also the feudal tithes belonging to Laymen

(an indemnification for which shall be awarded out of the public treasury, to the several proprietors) shall not be collected at all after the 1st of January 1791; but those indebted in such tithes, shall be liable in payment thereof for this present year.

IV. That in all future estimates of the public expenditure of the year, there shall be an article inserted of "Expence disbursed for public worship in the Catholic Apostolic Romish religion, for the maintenance of its Ministers, the relief of the poor, and for pensions to Ecclesiastics, both secular and regular," in such manner, that the estates, mentioned in the first article of this decree, shall be totally unincumbered, and applicable at all times for the most pressing exigences of the state. The estimate of expence for 1791 shall be forthwith determined.

After these articles had been decreed, the Assembly adjourned.

April 15. A subject nearly connected with the business of yesterday, was this day in part debated. The question related to the "Assignates, and new Bank, to be formed upon the credit of the lands to be taken from the Clergy." Two or three of the Members delivered their opinions, and specified their plans upon this abstract question; but no decree passed the Assembly previous to their rising.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE VANSITTART INDIAMAN.

Narrative of transactions on board the Vansittart, from Sunday the 23d of August 1789, when she first struck on a shoal of coral rock, till her total wreck on Monday the 24th, and subsequent proceedings.

Sunday the 23d of August, standing across the Channel towards the Banca shore, at a quarter past four P. M. sent the cutter to sound to windward of the ship, there being an appearance of shoal-water, and brought to with the main top-sail aback, to wait for her. At a quarter past five she returned, and informed us that the appearance arose from a large quantity of the spawn of fish on the surface of the water; at which time shoaled, suddenly from 17 to 15 fathoms, and then to seven, in a single cast of the hand lead.

Anchored immediately with the small bower, and clewed all up as fast as possible; but, in swinging to her anchor, the ship took the ground abreast of the mizen chains. Sounding around her, we found six fathoms at her bows, five at the gangways, in the mizen chains one-fourth less three; but under her stern four one-half fathoms.—Immediately furled all the sails, and brought-to upon the small bower, to endeavour to heave the ship a-head; but the anchor coming home very fast, desisted. The cutter sounding around the ship, found deep water every where to leeward of her. Set the head sails, and dowed the cable, upon which she swung off

off to her anchor, and no where along side found less than five fathoms, though abreast the larboard mizen chains; in throwing the lead a little way farther out from the ship, found only four fathoms upon a rock, from which the lead tumbling, it fell into five fathoms. The ship making water, turned the people to the pumps.

By the cutter's soundings, it appeared that there was deeper water two or three ships' lengths right astern. Veered away the whole cable, and riding a-head to wind, which was at E. S. E. found no where less than six fathoms about her, and in some seven; but some little distance astern there was only six fathoms, from that deepening to 10 and 12 fathoms. All around from the S. E. to the southward, and as far as west, was a clear channel and deep water. Set a spring upon the cable to insure her casting to starboard; sent the cutter to anchor in deep water, and to shew lights; set the head sails, and cut the cable; ran about a quarter of a mile to the W. S. W. and anchored with the best bower in 18 fathoms water, sand, and mud. About half past nine, the pumps sucked; found she made upwards of four feet an hour; but were able to keep her free during the night with all the pumps going. At day light, hearing a rustling of water in the bread-room, cleared away by hoisting up 13 chests of treasure and the bread, and found the water rushing in through the cieling, about three feet above the keelson on the starboard side, and about 18 inches abaft the bulk head of the bread room: cut out a piece of the cieling, when we could plainly perceive that the outside plank was stove in, day-light appearing through her bottom. Endeavoured to fill the room betwixt the timbers up with oakum, but found it impossible. We then prepared a piece of fir, about four feet long, and nearly the size of the chamber, fothering it round with oakum, to fill up. Put one end of it betwixt the cieling and outside plank, and endeavoured to secure the other end down, but found the force of water so great we could derive no benefit from this. Swifted the ship, and prepared a sheep's skin; and a seaman (John Bartlett) undertook for a reward to dive, and endeavoured to place the skin over the lead, and which he asserted he had done. No good, however, was derived from it; on the contrary, the water began to gain on the pumps considerably. It was then agreed in consultation to cut the cable, and run as fast as possible, hoping to be able to keep her afloat till we could reach the flat shore of Sumatra, where we should be in the tract of ships, and perhaps be able to save the treasure at least. This was put in execution about 3 P. M. the water having gained 18 inches upon the pumps in the last two hours, steered at first N. N. W. then N. W. but the water gaining very fast, hauled in W. for the land of Banca. At 5 P. M. notwithstanding the most vigo-

rous exertions at the pumps, the water had gained in greater proportion for the last half hour than before, having now 5 feet 6 inches in the hold. Saw an island from the mast head, bearing W. S. W. and hauled up for it, but could not fetch it. What hands could be spared from the pumps were employed in hoisting up water and provisions out of the fore hold, getting the long-boat out, and rigging her. During the hours of six, seven, and eight, the ship settled fast, notwithstanding the utmost exertions at the pumps, the water having gained to eight feet. At about a quarter before nine, ran her on shore upon an island in the lat. of 8 deg. 9 min. S. and about seven miles from the coast of Banca, there being now 9 feet 10 inches of water in the hold. She grounded upon a bank of sand, just without a reef of rocks, and about three quarters of a mile from the island from which the reef extended. At day-light in the morning, sent an officer on shore to endeavour to find water, who, after the most diligent search, in which he was unsuccessful, returned on board. We had been able to hoist out of the hold but one butt, four gang casks, and five small casks, before the water flowed over, which, with eight casks of porter, was all the liquor we could get at, except spirits. In consultation it was unanimously agreed to embark the people in the boats, with what water and provisions they could carry, and proceed to the island.

Accordingly on Tuesday at four o'clock P. M. we embarked in our boats, leaving behind what porter and provisions we were unable to carry; having previously thrown overboard 13 chests of treasure, spiked up the quarter-deck guns, and thrown overboard what powder and ammunition remained after supplying the boats.

The order in which we embarked was as follows:

	Number of Hands.
The Captain and Chief Mate in the cutter,	
in all	14
The Second and Fourth Ditto, in the long-	
boat	59
The Third and Fifth Ditto, in the pinnace	14
The Sixth and Gunner in the yawl	14
In the jolly-boat	8
The Boatswain and four more in the gigg	5

In all 114

The long-boat very narrowly escaped being lost, having struck on the reef of the island; and with all our exertions we found it impossible to get her without it before dark. Accordingly brought her to anchor, and the small boats returned and lay under the lee of the ship for the night. In the morning (Wednesday 26th August 1789), took our final departure, and stood along shore, having all the people embarked, except George Scott, seaman, who was drowned in the gun-room.

The boats kept very well together, till Friday morning, when it was discovered, that

that the boatswain, with four hands, were missing. At one P. M. discovered two ships at anchor, near the Banca Shore, and at half past four P. M. got on board the *Nonfuch*, Capt. Canning, and the *General Elliot*, Capt. Lloyd, English country ships, who received us with all imaginable kindness; as soon as the people were a little refreshed, the cutter was sent in search of the gig, but returned without success at three o'clock in the morning.

It was near six o'clock before all the boats arrived along-side the *Nonfuch*; and as soon as the officers were collected, a consultation was held, when it was unanimously agreed, to request the Captains Lloyd and Canning to endeavour to save the treasure, or at least a considerable part of it; promising to contribute every assistance in our power to so desirable an object; they declared their readiness to proceed, and to use their utmost efforts to accomplish that desirable end; stating, however, the heavy expence, and wishing to know in what manner they were to be recompensed.

The following is the substance of the answer returned:

"Gentlemen,

"We can only observe to you, that, as salvors, we conceive you will be legally entitled to the customary salvage, which is, as we apprehend, one-third of all that may be recovered. At the same time we must state to you, that there is 45,000*l.* worth of dollars on board belonging to the Hon. Company, and about 11,000*l.* worth of private treasure besides; the salvage of which we should suppose an inducement to you to incur the risks you may run."

This being agreed to, on Sunday the 30th of August the *Nonfuch* and *General Elliot* got under weigh at day-light, having sent the Fourth Mate and 80 of the ship's company on shore to Sangee Boos, to wait our return; and on the Saturday following (5th September) anchored, at four P. M. within sight of the wreck, which we found burnt down to the gun-deck. It appeared that the ship had been set on fire in the gun-room, as it had been most violent there, having consumed her to the gun-room ports, with all the after-part of the gun-deck. The water was up to the combings of the gun-deck hatches forward; but close aft it was about two feet above the lower-deck.—Found three chests of treasure under the counter, weighed them, and got them on board; but could discover no more of the 13 that were thrown overboard. The water rising, prevented our attempting to get any thing out of the bread-room this day (Sunday the 6th.).

In the evening moved the ships about two miles further to the Northward, for the convenience of the boats. At four A. M. (Monday the 7th) went again to the wreck, and began to work in the bread-room, from

whence we had the good fortune to recover 37 chests. The water flowing, were obliged to desist. On Tuesday the 8th, returned to the wreck at four A. M. Endeavoured to recover the rest of the treasure from the bread-room; but the ship being deeper in the water than yesterday, with a great motion, and the bales having broke loose in the main-hold, the bread-room was so choaked up, that we could scarcely get the hooks and creepers down. Employed the divers in searching for the treasure under the stern without success; on the contrary, it was pretty evident it had been removed from thence. At three P. M. being unanimously of opinion that nothing further could be done, returned on board, having first searched the island diligently, which the Malays had quitted. Got under weigh in the evening, and on Saturday the 12th returned to Sanga Boolfa Bay, where we found the people all well who were left on shore.

Particulars of treasure recovered from the wreck of the *Vanfittart*.

33 Chests	{ V. E. }
	{ I. C. }
3 D ^o	L. W.
2 D ^o	Stock.
1 D ^o	I. E.
1 D ^o	S. P.

40

Finding the *Nonfuch* and *General Elliot* could not possibly receive all our people on board, came to the resolution of sending a part of them in the long-boat to Prince of Wales's Island; from whence, it is to be hoped, they will easily procure a passage to Bengal.

N. B. The 40 chests of treasure saved are equal to about 40,000*l.*

The *Nonfuch* is gone to China, and the *General Elliot* to Batavia.

Captain Wilson took his passage from China to Europe per the Company's ship *Valentine*.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A cause of serious consequence to sea-faring people was lately determined before the Lords of the Privy Council, on an appeal from the Bahama Islands. This decision lays it down, that, upon change of property of a vessel, a new register cannot be obtained for her at any other port than that where she was originally registered, at or near which the ship's owner or husband usually resides; and they have also established, that a British subject, without a fixed place of residence, cannot be the owner of a vessel so as to be entitled to register her as a British ship.

IRELAND.

A duel was lately fought in Lutterell's-town, between Mr. Corran, Member of Parliament,

Parliament, and Major Hobart, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, occasioned by some words spoken in Parliament. The meeting was at the Hermitage, one of Lord Carhampton's seats; Mr. Corran was attended by Mr. Egan; Major Hobart by Lord Carhampton. Being put to their ground, and agreed to fire as they chose, Mr. Corran fired first, without effect; whereupon Major Hobart said, "He hoped Mr. Corran was satisfied." Mr. Egan then called out to Major Hobart that he had not fired, as did Mr. Corran. The Major, advancing a step or two towards Mr. Corran, repeated what he had said before. Mr. Corran replied, "I am sorry, Sir, you have taken this advantage; but you have made it impossible for me not to be satisfied."

SCOTLAND.

On the 14th inst. advice was received at Edinburgh, from William Pulteney, Esq. who has instituted a Professorship for Agriculture in the University there, that he had fixed upon Dr. Andrew Coventry to fill that office.

Lectures are to be delivered annually.—The subjects are, respecting the nature of soils and manures, the construction of implements of husbandry, the best and most successful known practices, the manner of instituting experiments to ascertain the effect of a practice in any given soil or climate, and the best manner of introducing or training skilful labourers and country artificers, where these may be wanting.

The patronage of this institution, after the decease of the founder, is vested jointly in, 1. The Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer; 2. The Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh; 3. The University of Edinburgh. One Delegate from each of these bodies is to meet in a hall in the University; and a majority determine the election, in case of a vacancy.

A duel was fought at Muffelborough Links, near Edinburgh, on the 14th inst. between Sir George Ramsay, and Capt. Macrae: the circumstances stated are precisely as follows:

A servant of Sir George, keeping a chair at the door of the Edinburgh Theatre, was ordered by Capt. Macrae to remove it; on his objecting, some words ensued, and the fracas concluded in Captain Macrae's chastising the servant very severely. Meeting the next day with Sir George Ramsay, he insisted on his dismissing the man from his service. This was refused, on the ground, that whatever was the misconduct of the servant, he had already received a sufficient punishment.

A challenge was the immediate consequence of this refusal. The parties met on Muffelborough Links; Sir George Ramsay accompanied by Sir William Maxwell of Moncrief; and Capt. Macrae by Mr. Hay.

The former fired first, but without effect. Capt. Macrae returned the fire, and lodged his ball so near the heart of his antagonist, that every art to extract it was fruitless. Sir George languished in much agony until Friday morning, when he expired.

The deceased was a Gentleman of the most amiable character and disposition, and had but lately married a beautiful young Lady, the sister of Lord Saltoun.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 1st inst. a most ruinous fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Naish, at Murtrey Mill, near *Frome*, which in less than two hours consumed the same, together with several other buildings. Six sucking lambs, a calf, and a large mastiff-dog, confined in the out-houses, were burnt to cinders.—Unfortunately they had neglected to pay the insurance.

The following circumstance may be depended on as a fact:—A gentleman, who had missed his road a few days ago near *Hoddesdon*, in Hertfordshire, made up to a cottage to get directions. Here, with an old ballad stuck against a broken pane in the window, was a Bank-note for 20l. which, as the aged couple belonging to the place could neither read nor write, was only looked upon as an ornament, &c. It appeared that this, with another which had been lost, was found in the lining of a pair of breeches, which belonged to a stranger who died about two years since at an inn in that neighbourhood, and which had been given to the cottager by the landlord, on account of his acting as a bearer to the corpse.

A most extraordinary circumstance happened at *Bridgenorth*, where a waggon loaded with forty bags of wheat coming down the declivity without a wheel being locked, the breech-band broke upon that part of the road which runs close to the most perpendicular part of the rock, and the waggon, pressing against the railing, broke it, and, what is wonderful to relate, though it fell, and drew the horses after it, down a precipice nearly fifty feet high, not a horse was killed, nor so much hurt as to be disabled from doing their usual work.

At *Warwick* assizes a person was indicted for stealing a horse. It was proved, that he hired the horse at London, to go a short journey; that he rode him to Birmingham, and there sold him, and converted the money to his own use. These circumstances were submitted to the consideration of the jury; who brought in their verdict, "Guilty of felling the horse." The Judge told them, he knew no law that made the felling a horse a capital crime; and referred back to the charge in the indictment. They then laid their heads together again, and, after mature consideration, brought in their final verdict, "Not Guilty."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEBATES AT GUILDHALL, ON THE
TEST ACT.*(Continued from p. 271.)*

Mr. *Parish* followed Mr. *Birch* in a short speech, and two or three short extracts from the History of England, on the treatment the church and churchmen met with during the time Cromwell was in power; and particularly mentioned, that a fine of five pounds was to be paid by every person in whose possession a Common Prayer-book should be found; and he charged the Dissenters with having at that period overthrown the Constitution in Church and State.

Mr. *Toulmin* spoke after him; and first adverted to an assertion made by Mr. *Birch*, "that both the Corporation and Test Acts required that the qualification should be antecedent to the time of election or appointment to a place;" from which circumstance he had argued, that those Acts were made with great caution, to prevent improper persons from being tempted to take the sacrament afterwards as a qualification. Mr. *T.* said, that the gentleman who had spoken last but one was mistaken in his assertion, and consequently the argument founded on it fell to the ground. The fact was, the Test Act required the party to take the sacrament as a qualification within six months after his appointment to any place. Mr. *Toulmin* said, that, however immoral a man might be known to be to a clergyman, he was bound to administer the sacrament to him, if he applied for it as a qualification. He then adverted to what Mr. *Parish* had said; and expressed his surprize that that gentleman should have spent his time in copying out extracts from the History of his country, as he apprehended every man of any education well knew the events which took place during the detested reigns of the Stuarts. He said, that, in this enlightened age, when priestcraft, bigotry, and superstition, were giving way all over Europe, it would be highly disgraceful to this country, to the city of London, and the Members of the Corporation, to be advocates for intolerance, or supporters of ecclesiastical tyranny and oppression. He said, he did not know which most excited his wonder, the narrow prejudices which he apprehended gave birth to the motion then before the Court; or the unsatisfactory arguments which had been brought forwards against what he conceived to be the just claims of the Dissenters on the Government of this country. He said, that the last speaker had dropped his argument against the Dissenters brought from the History of the Civil War at the time that Cromwell obtained the title and power of Protector; that he would take up the conduct of the Dissenters from that period; and would observe, that it was well known that the Dissenters were many

of them great sufferers under Cromwell's usurpation, and were considered as friends to, and heartily desirous of, the Restoration of the Royal Family; and that the Presbyterians had a great hand in bringing that Restoration about, and on this account were entitled to some degree of merit, even from their enemies; and the fact was, that the King at first affected to consider them as his friends, and entitled to every degree of indulgence on the re-establishment of the Monarchy; but he was a profligate Prince, of no principle, who deserted or neglected those who had injured their fortunes, and been great sufferers, in supporting the cause of him and his father; yet the Church of England called him *Our most religious King*. That undoubtedly the Corporation Act was leveled against the Dissenters, and with a view to keep them from power and influence in the state: but the Test Act, which did not pass till several years after, did not originate in a design further to mark and degrade them, but was occasioned by the apprehension of the dangers to which the Church might be exposed, in case of a Popish successor to the throne, and which dangers were afterwards, and at the latter end of the reign of James II. realized. It was then that moderate Churchmen united with the Dissenters, and thereby laid the foundation of, and in a considerable degree produced, the Revolution. It has been said, that William and Mary, tho' friends to toleration, were against the repeal of those Acts. The fact was, that James wanted to repeal them, but not to favour the Dissenters: the object he had in view was, to employ persons of his own religion, and to place them at the head of the different departments in the state. He therefore directed his ambassador at the Hague to signify his wish on the subject to the Prince of Orange, but found him averse to the measure, because the Prince knew the King's meaning in the business. But it should be remembered, that William, in one of his first speeches to his Parliament, expressed his wish that some means might be devised, by which he might have the services of all his Protestant subjects. It had been said, that the Dissenters had a complete toleration in religious matters, and that Government had a right to employ whom it thought proper in offices of trust or power. Mr. *Toulmin* said, that he was of a different opinion. Every good citizen ought to be eligible to hold any post or situation for which his capacity or abilities were adapted; whatever might be his sentiments on religious subjects, or however he might object to the established creeds and opinions of his country. He would mention to the Court the opinion of a set of men, who must be considered as having some knowledge of the subject; a set of men, not selected

lected from the friends of the Dissenters, or supposed to be partial to them,—he meant the House of Peers, the first and greatest body of men in the country. Their opinion solemnly delivered to the Commons in a dispute respecting the Occasional Conformity Bill, was, “that an Englishman cannot be reduced to a more unhappy condition, than to be put by law under an incapacity of serving his Prince and Country; and therefore nothing but a crime of *the most detestable nature* ought to put him under such a disability*.”—Are the Dissenters, as a body of men, chargeable with such a crime? or are they more profligate and corrupt than their neighbours?—No. Their greatest enemies cannot, dare not, make the assertion. But the Dissenters had peculiar claims to the notice and indulgence of the present Royal Family. It was notorious, that they all, to a man, were attached to the Hanover succession; and in the great rebellions of 1715 and 1745 they exerted themselves to the utmost in favour of Government, and, though against law, took up arms in its defence. Nor was there a single instance of any Dissenter joining or taking the part of the Pretender. Was that the case with the clergy or laity of the Church of England? was it the case with corporations?—Certainly not! Many of the clergy and members of the Church of England were hearty and open well-wishers to the cause of the abdicated family; and many more would not have been displeased if the attempts to produce a change in Government had succeeded. Was it not well known, that many of the superior members of the corporation of London were open enemies, or but luke-warm friends, to the present Royal Family? If the Dissenters had joined the High Church and Jacobites, it is not improbable that the Pretender, in 1745, might have got safe to London, instead of stopping at Derby.—Are these the men that this Government is afraid of trusting! Can it be supposed that the great body of Dissenters, men of enlightened minds, and men of liberal principles, want only the power to overthrow the monarchy, and lay the constitution in ruins?—The idea is preposterous. George I. and George II. regarded them as their firmest friends: they knew their value and consequence, and would willingly have consented to the repeal of the Acts in question; and Sir Robert Walpole, when Prime Minister, declared it was an indulgence to which they were entitled, but he feared the influence and resentment of the High Church party. Why is it said that the Dissenters are not to be trusted?—Because they have some objections to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. But in this they are

not singular: *many* members of that Church wish for a further reform, for many alterations and amendments. He desired Gentlemen to consider the time when the Reformation in this country took place; now near three hundred years ago. There cannot be a doubt but the Reformation from Popery would have gone further, if the spirit of the times would have allowed it. In the reign of Edward VI. there was a considerable rebellion in Lancashire, on account of the desertion of the Church from the See of Rome. The King wrote to the leaders, that they were mistaken as to their notions respecting the Service-Book then in use, as it was only the Popish Mass-Book done into English. Mr. Toulmin professed himself to be a Dissenter, from enquiry, from conviction; yet he had not hesitated to qualify by taking the sacrament at church, because he had been in the habit of taking it, and had no particular objection to that liturgy; but it did not follow from this, that he heartily approved of every thing in the establishment. On the contrary, he thought there were many things objectionable. He would mention one or two which struck his mind as extremely wrong. The absolution pronounced by the clergyman at the Visitation of the Sick, and the power said to be given him for that purpose, was founded on the same ground as the Pope exercises it. The Athanasian Creed was so highly objectionable, that the great and good Abp. Tillotson wrote to Bp. Burnet, that “he wished the Church was well rid of this Creed.” He said, he frequently went to Church, and had often been struck with the impropriety of the reason given by a whole congregation for praying for peace, which is this: “Because there is none that fighteth for us, but only thou, O Lord.” This he could not but consider as absurd; for it is the only reason why people should not be afraid of their enemies, or dread the issue of a war; he insisted, that the plain and obvious meaning of the words conveyed no other idea. The subscription to Articles of Faith required in one of our Universities at the time of matriculation, he thought indefensible; he doubted whether any person believed, or could believe, the whole XXXIX Articles; as in the Three Creeds there appears a contradiction, so that he who really believes the one, cannot believe the other; that the art and ingenuity of man had been exercised to give the Articles a meaning different from what was intended by the framers of them. He said, he was in habits of friendship with many of the clergy, whom he valued as gentlemen and scholars, but never thought it fair or candid to enter into controversy with them on theological subjects, considering them as *tied down to a system*, and afraid of thinking freely. He said, that amongst the numerous tythe-causes which came before the

Court

* Vide Chandler's Debates, vol. III. p. 220—225.

Court of Exchequer, few or any of them arose from the temper or disposition of the Dissenters to with-hold from Clergymen what the law gave them a right to : that in this city no men contributed more liberally and generously to support the Lecturers and Afternoon Preachers than the Dissenters, though at the same time they paid equally with others the Rector's dues, and supported their own Ministers. He quoted the sentiments of Dr. Sykes and Archdeacon Paley, as decidedly in favour of the rights of the Dissenters to a full and free toleration, and to be on a footing with other members of the community. He observed, that the Corporation and Test Acts were called the great bulwarks of the constitution ; and said, he could not think they could be so considered, as a bill passed annually to indemnify those who had not qualified, and said, that Judge Blackstone, who called them so, was undoubtedly a high legal authority, but understood little of religious liberty, as was obvious from what he said in his chapter on *Heresy*. He concluded by saying, he thought the Church would not be endangered by the Dissenters succeeding in their application, but would acquire additional strength and honour, and hoped the Court would be of the same opinion.

Mr. Toulmin was followed by Mr. E. Smith, Sir B. Hammet, Mr. Jacks, and Mr. Goodbehere ; and, after a calm investigation of nearly five hours, the motions in p. 268 were all carried by a very large majority.

March 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved the long-expected question for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts ; which, after a long and interesting debate, was negatived, 294 to 105. Majority against the motion, 189.—Having already given the previous debate in the Common Council at Guildhall, the substance of the arguments in the House of Commons shall appear in our next.

March 30.

A Meeting of the Electors of Westminster in the interest of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, at which a numerous and respectable company attended.

Mr. Fox, after properly introducing the subject, acquainted them with an offer that had been brought forward by some of the chief Members of Administration, "Whether, if they put up only one candidate for Westminster, he would likewise limit himself to the same number?" To this, with the approbation of some of the most respectable characters in the city, he said, he had consented ; and when the excessive expence of his proposing a second candidate was considered, he trusted that every person present would see the propriety of such a measure. He disavowed all collusion, and directly re-

ported the simple fact. Mr. Adair (late Recorder of London), an Elector for Westminster, rose, and moved the thanks of the assembly to Mr. Fox and Lord John Townshend, which were carried *unanimously*.

Wednesday 14.

Came on the election of twenty-four Directors of the Bank of England, when the following gentlemen were chosen :

S. Beachcroft, esq.	G. Peters, esq.
R. Boehm, esq.	J. Puget, esq.
T. Boddington, esq.	F. Raikes, esq.
R. Clay, esq.	J. Reed, esq.
B. Coney, esq.	T. S. Jackson, esq.
W. Cooke, esq.	B. Long, esq.
E. Darell, esq.	W. Manning, jun. esq.
T. Dea, esq.	P. I. Thellusson, esq.
D. Giles, esq.	G. Thornton, esq.
R. Neave, esq.	S. Thornton, esq.
E. Payne, esq.	B. Watfon, esq. Ald.
J. Pearce, esq.	J. Whitmore, esq.

Same morning came on at the East India-house, the ballot for Six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of those who go out annually by rotation. About a quarter before eleven o'clock in the evening, the scrutineers declared the numbers to be, for

Jacob Bosanquet, esq.	1132
John Roberts, esq.	1094
Lionel Darell, esq.	1091
Thomas Cheap, esq.	1066
Robert Thornton, esq.	1063
Walter Ewer, esq.	732
Thomrs Compton, esq.	234

The first six gentlemen were upon the House list, and, having the majority, were of course declared duly elected.

Saturday 17.

In this day's London Gazette, a Proclamation is inserted, dated April 8, signed by the Lord Lieutenant and Commons of Ireland, intimating the royal pleasure, that the Irish Parliament, *which stood prorogated to Saturday, June 5, should be DISSOLVED* ; and ordering that the new Parliament should be holden at Dublin, on Thursday the 20th of May next, for which purpose writs were ordered to be issued on the 9th inst.

Monday 19.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened what is called the *Budget*, by stating in a plain manner, the amount of the supply necessary for the service of the current year ; and the ways and means provided to raise that supply. This he did to the general satisfaction of the House.

Tuesday 20.

As the Princess Augusta, Swedish East Indiaman, Captain Claussen, was going out of Portsmouth Harbour to Spithead, she ran foul of the Gorgon of 44 guns, and carried away her head with her sprit-sail and fore-top-sail yards. She came with such force against the Gorgon, as to break the best bower anchor.

Wednesday

Wednesday 21.

Frith was this morning tried at the Old Bailey for high-treason, in throwing a stone at the King, when in his coach, going to the Parliament House.—The Jury acquitted him, being satisfied, by the proof produced, that he is a *Lunatic*. He was tried in the most solemn manner; and the Attorney and Solicitor General behaved on the occasion with becoming humanity.

Friday 23.

Being St. George's-day, a respectable body of Loyal Archers assembled in a field near the pleasant village of Lewisham, in Kent, to contest the prize of archery, which was won by W. Foster, Esq. In the evening they gave an elegant entertainment and ball at their lodge there to a brilliant company of ladies, selected from the town and neighbourhood. The Archers appeared in uniform, and the ladies complimented the gentlemen, by wearing dresses suitable to the occasion. Dancing began about ten, and was so well supported, that they never thought of parting till the harbinger of day reminded them that it was morning.

Friday 30.

Just as this sheet was going to press, an authentic account was received of the safety of the *Guardian*. She had been kept afloat by committing the live-stock and their provender to the ocean, and by the exertions of such of the crew as chose to stay with and share the fate of their Captain, till by Providence she was descried by a Dutch packet-boat from the Spice Islands, which gave her such assistance as to enable her to reach the Cape of Good Hope, and accompanied her till she arrived there.—*More particulars of the Guardian's preservation in our next.*

The following are the heads of the Treaty *actually concluded* between Prussia and the Ottomans, signed Jan. 31, 1790.

I. His Prussian Majesty engages to declare war, in the spring of 1790, against the Austrian and Russian Courts, to compel them to consent to an equitable peace. And the Sublime Porte engages to use all its forces to obtain the restitution of Galicia, Ludomiria, and all the territories wrested by the Court of Vienna from the Republic of Poland.

II. The High Contracting Parties ratify the Treaty of Commerce now subsisting between them, as if the same were repeated word for word; and the Sublime Porte guarantees the free navigation of Prussian ships in the Mediterranean, &c.

III. The Sublime Porte being resolved not to make peace, without the restitution of the fortresses, provinces, and above all the Crimea, which the enemy have gained in the present war; his Prussian Majesty engages not to discontinue the war till these objects are obtained.

IV. This alliance offensive and defensive, in which Sweden and Poland are included,

to continue in force even after the peace with the two Imperial Courts shall be concluded.

V. The conquests which the High Contracting Parties may make, shall not be restored, until the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna agree to submit the differences that subsist between them and the Republic of Poland to the mediation of the two Contracting Parties.

VI. The Sublime Porte and the King of Prussia shall submit to no peace, but under the mediation of England and Holland.

VII. After the conclusion of the general peace, his Prussian Majesty engages to guarantee all the possessions that remain to the Porte, and to procure the guarantee of England, Holland, Sweden, and Poland, for the same.

Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at Paris.

Nov. 13. The prize for the question on the ancient pantomime was adjudged to M. de Laulnay, counsellor at law. A Latin paper, the motto of which was: "*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus*:" was distinguished and commended.

The question, "Did the practices of ostracism and petalism contribute to the support, or to the decay, of the Grecian republics;" is postponed to Easter, 1791, and the prize doubled, 800li. (£.33 6s. 8d.) The papers to be sent before Dec. 1, 1790.

The subject for Abbé Raynal's prize of 1200 li. (£.50) for 1791, is: "What was the influence of sumptuary laws in ancient governments, and what effects may be produced by them in modern ones?" The papers to be sent before July 1, 1790.

The Meeting was terminated with reading the following essays. 1. "On the resemblance which *Chamanism* bears to some religious customs and opinions of the Greeks;" by M. Lévêque. *Chamanism* is a very ancient religion spread through the north of Asia, which existed a long time in India, Bactria, and the north of Europe. 2. "On monuments representing the Persian kings Achemenides or Sassanides;" by Abbé Mongez. Amongst these M. M. explains very minutely the bas-reliefs of Persepolis, those of Nakshl-Rustam, and a valuable rock crystal in the treasury of St. Denis, in France. 3. "On the *Edda*, or Mythology of the North;" by M. de Kéralio. M. K. promises us a complete translation of the *Edda*, with ample notes and explanations, as soon as the important objects which at present engage the attention of France will allow. 4. "Extract of an essay on different facts relative to the pontificate of Innocent III. and particularly to the legation in France of Rob. de Courçon, cardinal, priest of St. Stephen at Mount Cælius;" by M. de la Porte du Keil.

Vol. LIX. p. 866. Abbé Jerusalem instructed the hereditary Prince of Brunswick in the principles of the Christian Religion; and was desired by his pupil, in the course of the last war, to publish his Lectures. This he began to do, in a very satisfactory manner, with the principles of Natural Religion, making vol. 1. 1772, after an interval of twelve years, having just before published the first collection of letters on the writings and philosophy of Moses, whose writings, particularly the book of Genesis, are well defended. These publications remain, we believe, in their original German.

Vol. LX. p. 77. For "sheriff of Dublin," read "one of the sheriffs of Dublin." He has since been tried, and acquitted.

P. 87. The late Earl of Meath was chosen representative in parliament for the county of Wicklow in 1745 [not 1727], in the room of the Hon. John Allen; and for the county of Dublin in 1761, upon the general election which took place on the demise of his late Majesty.—The song noticed in p. 88 was *not* a production of the convivial Johnny Adair (who is himself celebrated in it), but of the no less jovial John St. Leger, the son of Sir John St. Leger, formerly one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer, and who sported many other *jeux d'esprit*, now mostly lost. Johnny Adair drank no water, not even of Aganippe or Hippocrene.

In p. 96, col. 1, l. 10 from bottom, for "snearing," read "smearing."

P. 104. To our correspondent's account of finding strata of wood underground in Holland in Lincolnshire add, "the same discovery has been made in Marshland, co. Norfolk."

P. 185, col. 2. The late Henry Hulton, esq. was descended from a respectable family in Cheshire. Having had a liberal education, he attended a young gentleman as a friend and companion; more than a tutor, in his travels upon the Continent. At Zell, or Hanover, he formed an acquaintance with the Baron de Wabmoden, which gave the direction to his future life. By him he was strongly recommended to the late Duke of Newcastle. To this accidental friendship he owed his appointment to the comptrollership of Antigua; but this not suiting his taste and inclination, he solicited the place of under commissary in the German war; in which he acquitted himself with so much integrity, and was so great a check on the profuse expenditure of the public money, that Mr. George Grenville thought himself bound to compensate him by the earliest proof of his regard. An opportunity presented itself at the establishment of the Board of Customs at Boston in New England; at the head of which he was placed, with a handsome salary. Thinking himself now fully provided for, and happily settled, he removed his family to America, purchased a house at Cambridge, and, as much as the time would permit, assimilated himself to the manners and customs of a

people with whom he expected to spend the remainder of his days; but the difference between the Colonies and the Mother Country breaking out, soon convinced him that he had not yet experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune. He submitted to his disappointment with the fortitude of a man who was conscious of no misconduct. He had discharged the duties of a noxious station with that prudence and temper which gained him the respect of those with whom he lived: and it may be observed, to his honour, that, notwithstanding the losses he sustained, and the difficulties he was involved in, he never expressed himself with acrimony against the Americans. He had no further employment under Government; but he received some compensation, which enabled him to retire to a private station. He purchased and cultivated a farm at Andover, where he lived with content and tranquillity till his death.—He married Miss Preston, an amiable lady, of a considerable family in Norfolk; by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom is now at the University of Cambridge. He was a gentleman of friendly, conciliating manners, steady probity, and cheerful conversation. He had a taste for poetry and the *belles lettres*; and, though no professed author, had recourse to the Muses, to console the adverse events of life, and to enable him more agreeably to convey those lessons of instruction to his family and friends which he had learned during a long acquaintance with the world. He conducted himself with singular propriety in circumstances which required the utmost prudence; and, as Rectitude and Honour were his guides, Approbation and Respect were his reward. In short, he passed through the revolutions of a chequered life in such a manner as to preserve his principles, his candour, and his friendship, inviolable.

Ibid. Was not Dr. Thicknesse the Ralph T. mentioned in the funny anecdotes concerning the late Dr. Battie, vol. LVIII. p. 4?

P. 186. Dr. Patten, who died Feb. 28 (not, as printed by mistake, Feb. 20), was formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Feb. 17, 1736; B.D. April 10, 1744; D.D. July 17, 1754. He was author of, 1. "The Christian Apology, a Sermon, preached at Oxford, July 13, 1755," 8vo.—2. "St. Peter's Christian Apology, as set forth in a Sermon preached, and further illustrated and maintained against the Objections of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Heathcote, Preacher Assistant at Lincoln's Inn, 1756," 8vo.—3. "The Sufficiency of the External Evidence of the Gospel farther supported against the Reply of the Rev. Mr. Heathcote to St. Peter's Christian Apology, &c. 1757," 8vo.—4. "The Opposition between the Gospel of Jesus and what is called the Religion of Nature, a Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, July 1, 1759," 8vo.—5. "King David vindicated from

from a late Misrepresentation of his Character, in a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1762," 8vo.

P. 218, l. 45, r. "Alphonso II. in 1595."

P. 271, l. 38, for "ruinous," r. "respective."

P. 275, col. 2. The late D. Minet, esq. was receiver of the fixpenny duty in chancery; in which he is succeeded by James Sayer, esq.

P. 276. The birth-place of Mr. Howard having been doubted, a correspondent says, "I can only say, that I was told by a gentleman who was well acquainted with him, and whom I consider as a man of knowledge and of veracity, worthy to be depended on (though I pretend not to say, infallible), that he was born at Enfield: and I have since heard, that his mother went on a visit thither from *about the corner of Long-lane, in Smithfield* (where, not many years since, I understand, was an upholsterer's warehouse), and was taken ill, and delivered there, before she was able to return home. I believe, but am not certain, that his mother's name was Cholmley, and that she was sister to the wife of the late Wm. Tatnall, esq. formerly of Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side, and afterwards of Theobalds, Herts.—But peace to the ashes of my old friend, whom I remember ever since about the year 1755, and believe to have been an honest and well-meaning man. I have a portrait of him*, published by E. Scott, of Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and W. Ellis, of Gwynne's-buildings, Islington, which is really like him, much more so than any other that I have seen."

P. 280. We beg leave to correct what is said of Mr. Seward's successor, namely, the Rev. Samuel Pegge; he having declined accepting the canon-residentiaryship of Lichfield, on account of his advanced age.

Mr. S. was author of, 1. "The Conformity between Popery and Paganism illustrated in several Instances, and supported by Variety of Quotations from the Latin and Greek Classics." Being a Sequel to Two Treatises on this Subject; the one by the learned Hen. Moore, in his Exposition of the Apocalypse; and the other by the learned Dr. Middleton, in his Letter from Rome," 8vo. 1746.—2. "An Edition of Beaumont and Fletcher," 1750, (see our volume L. p. 123).—3. "The Folly, Danger, and Wickedness of Disaffection to the Government: an Assize Sermon, preached at Stafford, August 19, 1750," 4to. on occasion of the late seditious riots in that county; text, Psal. cxxxiii. 1. It was favourably spoken of by the two Judges, Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Justice Burnet, and made public in consequence of an application which, Mr. S. observed, had with him the force of a command.

* We thank the kind friend who has sent us from Dublin a print of "The benevolent HOWARD, done from an original sketch taken by stealth as he sat in church, published by W. Allen, Dame-street;" but cannot see a striking likeness in it. EDIT.

He addressed it to the Earl Gower, lord-lieutenant of the county, to Edward Busby, Esq. sheriff, and to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—4. "The late dreadful Earthquakes no Proof of God's particular Wrath against the Portuguese: a Sermon, preached at Lichfield, December 7, 1755," 4to.—5. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, given at Bake-well, April 23, 1774," 4to.—6. Some Poems in Doddsley's Collection, vol. II. p. 296—308; "The Female Right to Literature," and four others.

P. 281. The late Bp. Hallifax was many years Arabic professor in the University of Cambridge, which he resigned in 1770, when he was appointed Regius professor of civil law in the said University. The late Mrs. Galley, relict of Dr. G. prebendary of Gloucester, and mother of John Galley Knight, esq. M.P. and fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, rewarded his eminent services in the cause of Religion with an unsolicited presentation to the valuable rectory of Worsop, in Nottinghamshire. In October 1775, he married one of the daughters of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, provost of King's College, Cambridge, and dean of Ely; by whom he had six daughters and two sons; the younger son was, many years since, lost by an unfortunate accident of scalding; the rest have survived their father.—He was the author of, 1. St. Paul's Doctrine of Justification by Faith, explained in three Sermons before the University of Cambridge, 1760.—2. Two Sermons before the said University, on Ecclesiastes i. 18, 1768.—3. A Sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1769.—4. A Sermon before the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge, 1770.—5. Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge, occasioned by an attempt to abolish subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, 1772.—6. An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law; in which a comparison is occasionally made between the Roman laws and those of England; being the heads of a course of lectures which were publicly and with great celebrity read by him in the University of Cambridge, 1774.—7. Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and, in particular, concerning the Church of Papal Rome; preached at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, at the Lecture of the Right Rev. Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, 1776.—8. A Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1782.—9. A Sermon before ditto, Jan. 30, 1788.—10. A Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1789.—11. A Sermon, composed under the Pressure of a severe and excruciating Disorder, and preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, May 28, 1789, being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Charity Children educated in and about London and Westminster. It is hoped that these and the rest of his valuable Sermons will be collected together and published. He was also the editor

of Dr. Ogden's Sermons, and of Bp. Butler's Analogy and Charge, 1788; and to these he prefixed vindictory and unanswered prefaces. Bp. H. was a great civilian, a prelate of extensive learning, and an acute and persuasive public speaker. To great classical and theological acquirements he added a sound judgment and retentive memory; a brilliancy of imagination, which enlivened and illustrated the most discouraging obscurities; a purity and perspicuity of expression, which familiarized every idea; and a mode of delivery which attracted the attention of all who knew him. The publick will long revere the memory of a learned and unwearied supporter of its excellent establishment in church and state; and his family will very long deplore the loss of a friend, an husband, and a father.—His sister Hutchinson re-married, June 22, 1789, to Henry Rooke, esq. brother of Major Hayman R.

Ibid. col. 2, *dele* lines 55 and 56; and see the present Obituary, under *March* 23.

P. 282, col. 2, l. 36, r. "At Lambeth, Mr. Wm. Baring, timber-merchant, who kept the Bolt and Tun inn in Fleet-street upwards of 17 years."

Ibid. l. 45, for "18th," r. "88th."

P. 283. Dr. Addington was also the father of Heley A. esq. M.P. for Truro. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. May 13, 1740; B. D. Feb. 5, 1740-1; and M. D. Jan. 24, 1744: was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1756; and practised in London till his health obliged him to retire into the country, when he settled at Reading, where he particularly attended to cases of insanity, and as such was joined in the Report printed in our vol. LIX. p. 44.—He was the person who, during the late illness of the Sovereign, held forth so strongly the idea of convalescence, and whose *hopes* on that occasion, so happily realized for the nation, had great influence on the political *faith* of Mr. Pitt. He published "An Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water sweet at Sea, 1753," 8vo.; and "An authentic Account of the Part taken by the late Earl of Chatham in a Transaction which passed in the Beginning of the Year 1778," concerning a negotiation between Ld. Chatham and Ld. Bute; of which see our vol. XLVIII. pp. 445 and 530: in which the Doctor seems to have been the dupe of his own good intentions.—He had been the confidential friend and physician of the great Ld. Chatham; and a friendship grew up between their respective families, which has produced the happiest effects to both.—His third daughter was married, in 1782, to Wm. Hoskins, esq. of South Perrot, co. Somerset; his youngest, in 1789, to Charles Bragge, esq.; another, in 1771, to Richard Sutton, esq.; another, 1770, to Dr. Goodenough, of Oxford.—By his death, the present Speaker of the House of Commons succeeds to a fortune of 2000l. per annum.

BIRTHS.

April 5. **A**T the Deanry-house in Dean's-court, St. Paul's Church-yard, the Lady of the Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of St. Paul's, a son.

11. In St. James's-square, the Lady of Lord Viscount Falmouth, a son.

17. The Wife of the Rev. Mr. Colman, of Broom-place, Norfolk, a son and daughter.—Mrs. C. had twin sons about 15 months ago.

23. Lady of W. Baker, esq. of Hill-str. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, the Rev. Mr. Pitcairn, minister of the Gospel at Shapinshay, to Miss Peggy Ross; whose ages united make 150 years. The reverend gentleman had witnessed the interment of his late wife only three weeks before.

At Henley upon Thames, Mr. Brakespear, an eminent brewer, to Miss S. Hayward.

At Bath, James Smith, esq. of Ely-place, London, to Miss Diana Lang, daugh. of the late John L. esq. of St. James's Parade, Bath.

Mr. Cha. Tuck, builder, of Edmonton, to Miss Whitbread, of the same place.

Mr. Dan. Stacey, of Hackney, to Miss Barker, of Edmonton.

At Auchmill, Scotl. Jas. Horn Elphinston, esq. of Logie, to Miss Davidson, of Midmar.

Higatt Boyd, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Phaire, of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, dau. of the late Rob. Dafney, esq. and niece to Lord Valentia.

Mr. James Lawder, to Miss J. Youll.

Mr. Wm. Wybrow, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Mary Waller, of Pudding-lane.

Rev. Mr. Whinfield, rector of Battlefen, co. Bedford, to Miss Wray, sister to Sir Bouchier W. bart.

At Dublin, Rev. Archdeacon Verschoyle, to Miss Walsh, niece to the Abp. of Dublin.

Rev. Arthur Lord, of Clonelly, to Miss Wolfe, niece to the Attorney-general of that kingdom in 1740.

At Plymouth-dock, Mr. Balaw, attorney, to Miss Drew, of Stockton.

At Roekdale, Capt. John Fraser, to Miss E. Hamer, of Hamer, Essex.

In Italy, the Earl of Home, to Miss Coutts, daughter of Mr. C. banker, in Paris.

March 24. At Tewkesbury, Benjamin Price Withers, esq. of Westbury, Bucks, to Miss Susannah Buckle, of the Mythe.

25. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-colonel Alex. Murray, late of Fort Marlborough, to Mrs. Macpherson, widow of Lieut.-colonel M. late of the East India Company's service.

26. Rev. Joseph Townshend, to Lady Lydia Clerke.

27. Mr. Fenton, merchant, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Mary Pickman, of Henley.

28. At Darlington, Wm. Ruffel, esq. of Newbottle, co. Durham, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of the late Col. M. and niece to Sir Ralph M. bart.

29. Mr. Anth. Dodsworth, of Leyburn, co. York, to Miss Amelia Hobbs, of Ilseworth.

30. At

30. At Kingsclere, Hants, Mr. R. Duckett, aged 81, to Miss Winifred Webb, aged 18, a lady of beauty and fortune.

31. Mr. Jn. Thomas, linen-draper, Bridge-street, Westminster, to Miss Reid, daugh. of — R. esq. captain in the royal navy.

Mr. Jn. Lovegrove, of Cromerth, to Miss Amelia Pleasants, of Benson, co. Oxford.

April 1. Jas. Harrison, esq. to Miss Harvey, dau. of Rob. H. esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

3. Mr. Spinkes, to Miss Hall, of the Strand.

At Cooper Sale church, Tho. Peacock, esq. of Northorpe, co. Linc. to Miss Martha Shaw, yo. dau. of Mr. S. of Bawtry, co. York.

5. Sam. Frederick Milford, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Sophia Fokett, 2d daugh. of the late Joseph F. esq. of Moore-place.

Rev. D. Davies, of Macclesfield, to Miss Mayer, daughter of the late Rev. P. M. vicar of Prestbury, in Cheshire.

At York, Mr. R. M. Hutchinson, attorney at law, of Darlington, to Miss Anne Peacocke, of York.

6. At Seaford, Suffex, Mr. James Cook, son of Lieut. James C. of the royal navy, to Miss Beard, dau. of the late Steyning B. esq.

Rev. J. D. Plestow, rector of Harkstead, co. Suffolk, to Miss Collett, of Westerfield.

Capt. Tho. Poplet, to Miss Louisa Augusta Bayly, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nicholas B. bart. of Plas Newydd, in Anglesey.

Mr. Finch, coal-merchant, Beaufort-buildings, to Mrs. Briscoe, of Duke-st. Westm.

7. Mr. J. M. Hulme, attorney, of Holborn-court, Gray's Inn, to Miss Elley, of the Furnival's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn.

Mr. Edw. Strickland, to Miss Weston.

8. Mr. Phillips, of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Mary Stokes, only daughter of the Rev. Jos. S. late of Charles-town, in America.

Mr. Adams, of Walbrook, to Miss Knowlton.

James Sadler, esq. mayor of Gloucester, to Miss Hannah Turner.

10. Mr. Alex. Craig, to Mrs. Eliz. Mills.

11. Tho. Drew, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Anne Pierce.

Capt. John Draper, in the Levant trade, to Miss Dorothy Cupol, of Aldgate High-st.

12. Rev. Jn. Eyre, of Babworth, co. Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Armytage, young dau. of the late Sir Geo. A. bart. of Kirklees.

Rev. John Crofts, of Fakenham, to Miss Susan Oxenborough, of Wells.

At Newport church, Isle of Wight, Rev. Wm. Pedder, of Edmund Hall, Oxford, to Miss Sophia Newland, of Farnham, Surrey.

13. Hon. Mr. Townshend, son of Lord Viscount Sydney, and one of the lords of the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss Southwell, dau. of Lady Clifford.

Abraham Adams, esq. of Belton, co. Somerset, to Miss Franks, of Clapham, Surrey.

Mr. Milne, of the Surrey-road, wine-merchant, to Miss Clark, of Shoreditch.

At Ross-end-house, co. Fife, Rob. Beatson, esq. of Kilrie, to Miss Jean Campbell, daugh. of Murdoch C. esq. of Ross-end.

14. Bathurst Pye, esq. of Whitborne, co. Durham, to Mrs. Keck, of Wimpole-str.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Elliott, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis E. bart. of Stobbo, to Miss Russell, daughter of John R. esq.

At Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, Rev. Gilbert Jackson, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Maria Pilford, youngest daughter of Cha. P. esq. of Effingham, Surrey.

15. Tho. Rice, esq. of the horse-guards, to Miss Lowe, of Hampton Wick.

Mr. Cha. Davis, jun. of Bath, to Miss Lydia Winter, of New Ormond-street.

Mr. Cha. Fry, of Lincoln's Inn, attorney, to Miss Elrington, late of Jamaica.

16. Tho. Riddell, esq. of Swinburn castle, co. Northumberland, to Miss Salvin, daugh. of A. S. esq. of Croxdall, co. Durham.

17. Mr. Wm. Green, to Miss Courtney, both of Paradise-row, Chelsea.

Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, of Coleman-street, to Miss Catherine Pearce, of Newington.

At Bishopsthorpe, near York, Henry Barlow, esq. of the Crown-office, to Miss Symondson, dau. of late Wm. S. esq. of Lambeth.

Mr. Dix, surgeon and apothecary, of Charlbury, co. Oxford, to Miss Sarah Pepall.

19. At Ellefmere, Mr. Stephen Denston, of Stawardine, to Miss Jane Roberts.

Henry Skrine, jun. esq. of Warley, co. Somerset, to Miss Harcourt, of Dany-park.

20. Capt. A. Brice, of the Coldstream reg. of guards, to Miss Dupré, of Portland-place.

At Willoughby, co. Leicester, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Little Bowden, co. Northampton, to Miss Davie, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq.

At Alberbury, Mr. Rich. Thomas, to Miss Anne Hicken, both of that place.

Mr. Rich. Hughes, of Deptford, Kent, to Miss Sarah Warrington, of the same place.

At Henley, co. Oxford, Mr. John Lepine, of Hackney, to Miss Isabella Byles.

21. At Derby, Rev. Tho. Newton, of Ash-ton-under-Line, to Miss Holmes, daughter of late Rev. Hen. H. vicar of Horsley, co. Derby.

Mr. Tho. Lea, attorney, of Henley in Arden, to Miss Welch, of Beaudefert, Warw.

At Hadley, near Barnet, Rev. Jas. Bailey, vicar of Ostley, co. York, to Miss Kingston, of Westmorland-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

22. Cha. Pembroke, esq. of Chertsey, Surrey, to Miss S. Pembroke, of Bedford-square.

Edmund Prat, esq. to Miss Willan, of Hoxton, niece to the late Anthony W. esq.

23. At Gretna-green, John Davy, esq. of Ingoldsthorp, co. Norfolk, to Miss Nunn, of Hadleigh, co. Suffolk.

24. At Gloucester, Rev. Dr. Chester, fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, and rector of Longley, co. Gloucester, to Miss Turner.

26. At Wells, Hon. Henry Dillon, brother to Lord Viscount D. to Miss Trant, daughter of D. H. T. esq. and niece to John Dillon, esq. of Bengal.

27. Robert Preston, esq. M. P. for Dover, to Miss Brown, of Stockton.

DEATHS.

1789. **A**T Bengal, Capt. White, of the
Ost. 1. Oxford East India-man.

Nov. 3. At Calcutta, of a fever, in his 21st year, Wm. Coke Astley, esq. son of Sir Edw. A. bart. M. P. for the county of Norfolk.—His loss must be particularly felt and lamented by his parents and friends, as he was a youth of uncommon spirit and resolution, of which he gave proofs at the early age of sixteen, being remarkably instrumental in retaking the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, captured by Slavonian pirates, in 1784.

1790. Jan. 18. At Montego-bay, Jamaica, David Boswell, esq.

Feb. 27. At Tain, in Scotland, in his 86th year, John Scott, esq. late master of the Hero man of war.

March 4. In the Isle of Sky, Mrs. Flora Macdonald, famed in the annals of the late Pretender.

5. Near Lintz, in Upper Austria, M. Munsterbourg.

10. At Oporto, in Portugal, where he had gone in the beginning of the winter, for the benefit of his health, in his 32d year, Richard St. George, esq. M. P. for the borough of Charleville, in Ireland, inspector-general of recruits in that kingdom, and late lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons.

12. At Vienna, universally regretted, Field-marshal Haddick; well known for his advice and services to the late Emperor in the present Imperial troubles.

13. At Gosport, after an illness of upwards of 12 years, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of Thomas A. esq.; by whose death society is deprived of one of its chief beauties. Her charity, Christian benevolence, and resignation to the divine will, rendered her an object of universal respect and esteem. Under the greatest of bodily afflictions, she proved the most cheerful companion, and sincere friend. The resignation and calmness with which she suffered a long and painful illness rendered her particularly amiable, even on the bed of sickness.

14. Aged 78, the Rev. Tho. Wilmot Case, M.A. rector of Sherrington, Wilts, who was a living character of true Christian virtue. In all ecclesiastical duties he was highly exemplary; in acts of charity he knew no bounds. He was a strict follower of Bishop Bull's maxim—"Deserve preferment, but not seek it." In his addresses from the pulpit he was plain, but pathetic. He received the first rudiments of learning at Sarum, his native city; from thence was entered of Oriel Coll. Oxf. where, by a studious adherence to morality and classical studies, he gained the esteem of the Rev Dr. Newton, then principal of Hartford College, where he was admitted to exercise the office of tutor, and in which situation he stood connected with the present Geo. Aug. Selwyn, esq. and other very eminent characters. It may perhaps be wondered at, that he had not more preferment;

but he would not use any servile ways to obtain it; and so highly thought he of the cure of souls, that he often said, his concern for those few under his care almost overcame him. His death was but a gentle cessation of the animal functions.—The writer of this, who had known him 30 years, would thank any person, that will give a more full account of this excellent man, as his very great distance from him of late years prevents him from giving a minute detail; and mere gratitude inspired him to recite these incorrect traits.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

At Greenlaw-hill, co. Angus, James Carnegie, esq. of Balmathie.

18. At Hull, in his 72d year, Mr. John Huntington, an elder brother, and the senior member, of the Trinity house there.

20. At Pittenweem, aged 79, Wm. Douglas, esq. of Pinkerton.

22. At Kew, Mr. Charles Minier, many years a feeds-man in the Strand.

After a short illness, Mrs. Brockhurst, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

In Briarstone-street, Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Eliakim H. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-gen. William Shirley.

At Peterhead, in the 76th year of his age, and the 53d of his ministry, Right Rev. Mr. Rob. Kilgour, the oldest bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church.

23. In the 19th year of his age, George Hastings esq. only son of Mr. Hastings, of Folkestone, to whom the title of Earl of Huntingdon is supposed to have lately devolved.—The Countess-dowager of Huntingdon, wishing to improve his education, had requested he might be placed under her immediate inspection, and accordingly sent him to an academy at Hackney under her patronage, where he had not been long before he was seized with the small-pox, of so violent a nature as to carry him off in six days.

Mr. Jn. Twigg, gun-maker, of Piccadilly, At Bellevue, Hampstead, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. W. of Long Acre.

At Nottingham, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Robert Seagrave, attorney at law, and town-clerk of that corporation.

At Lantrithid, co. Glamorgan, in his 82d year, Rev. Nehemiah Hopkins, many years rector of the said parish, and one of the prebendaries of Landaff.

At Leinster-house, Dublin, Lady Geraldina Fitzgerald, 3d daughter of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

In Portman-square, Stayner Holford, esq. F.R.S. eld. brother of the matter in chancery.

24. Mr. Philip Meller, eldest son of James M. esq. of the Custom-house.

At Scarborough, Rev. Mark Anthony Stephenson, tutor and fellow, of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He took the degree of B A. 1772; M.A. 1775; and served the office of proctor of that University in 1778.

Miss Spence, only daughter of Dr. S. of Mary-la-Bonne.

At Bristol Hotwells, Geo. Shannoh, esq. of Belfast. His death was occasioned by a fracture in the leg, which mortified.

25. Edw. Wise, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

26. Geo. Darby, esq. rear-admiral of England, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in which he is succeeded by the Right Hon. W. Pitt. His Lady died on the 12th.

Mr. Edw. Bright, of Malden, Essex; a descendant of the late Mr. E. B. so remarkable for his corpulency, whose issue is now extinct.

At Bushey, Herts, after a long illness, Jas. Ibbetson, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of the late Dr. I. archdeacon of St. Alban's.

At Bath, aged 77, Mr. Wignall, late a writing-master of the first eminence there.

27. In Brydges-street, Covent-garden, Mr. Ralph Ayre, printer.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers, of Hackney-mills.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Ives, wife of Jn. I. esq. of Yarmouth.

In Castle-street, Holborn, Mrs. Jemima Winflow, relict of Isaac W. esq. one of the mandamus counsellors at Boston, America.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Cuming, esq. many years an eminent banker there.

At Lambeth, Mr. Wm. Bowler, who lately kept the New Repository in Oxford-str.

At Whitley, near Blackburn, aged 79, Tho. Wilson, esq. an alderman of Liverpool, for which place he served the office of mayor in the year 1771.

28. At Croydon, of a rheumatic fever, in the prime of life, Miss Mary Vade, a most amiable young lady, daughter of the late vicar of Croydon.

At her house in Mount Pleasant, Bearward-lane, Nottingham, Mrs. Burton, relict of Rd. B. gent. of West Bridgford, son of the late Mr. Alderman B. who thrice served the office of mayor of Nottingham,

At Greenwich, in his 75th year, Josiah Hardy, esq. his Majesty's consul at Cadiz.

Mr. Richard Monk, many years parish-clerk of St. Bartholomew's behind the Royal Exchange.

At Aberdeen, suddenly, whilst attending public worship, aged 59, Mrs. Eliz. Cruden, wife of the present worthy Provost of that place. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend. Her unaffected piety, extensive charity, and Christian benevolence, rendered her an object of universal respect and esteem. Ever attentive to the great duties of Religion herself, she never suffered her servants or dependants to be absent from divine service, but by admonition, as well as example, enjoined their attendance.

30. At Turnham-green, Mr. Twyford, late watch-maker in the Strand.

At Exton, co. Rutland, aged 81, Mrs. Rebecca Cummings, widow. She lived upwards of forty years in the family of the Earls of Gainsborough; and at the close of life found a comfortable asylum in that family which she had served in the more vigorous part of it.

GENT. MAG. April, 1792.

31. In Paradise-row, Chelsea, after a long and painful illness, and sincerely lamented by all his friends, the Rev. E. Dicey, rector of St. Bartholomew the Less, of Walton, co. Bucks, and prebendary of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Spence Duché, only son of the Rev. Mr. D. late chaplain of the Asylum.

Suddenly, at Titchfield, Miss Mary Bourmaster, 2d dau. of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Suddenly, while apparently in perfect health, and conversing with a friend at his own door, Mr. Walford, Venetian blind-maker, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

At his seat at Stapleton, near Bristol, Isaac Elton, esq. an eminent banker in that city.

At Doncaster, John Neale, esq.

Lately, at Kingston, Jamaica, Rob. Richards, esq. of Carrickmacross, in Ireland.

At Cotterstock, co. Northampton, the Rev. Samuel Ward, vicar of that place and Glapthorne, author of the "Modern System of Natural History," in 12 vols. reviewed in our vol. XLVII. p. 598.

At Naples, aged 91, the Prince de Jaci. He had been ambassador from his Neapolitan Majesty to the Court of Madrid, and was of the privy council to that Monarch, and also to the King of Spain. He filled the high office of captain-general of the armies of the Two Sicilies, and was president of the council at Naples for the affairs of Sicily. In this last office he is succeeded by the Prince de Real-Aroicis.

At Fayetteville, in North Carolina, the Worshipful and Hon. Richard Caswell, esq. speaker of the senate, and grand-master of the masons of that state. He was a member of the first congress in 1775, and has repeatedly been elected governor of that state.

Aged 76, Baron de Hochstetter, privy-counsellor and minister-plenipotentiary from the Court of Prussia, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

At Nassau, in New England, where he was ordered for the benefit of his health, Mr. Hen. Shoolbred, bro. to Mr. S. of Mark-lane.

At Copenhagen, aged 79, Admiral Billé, in the Dutch service.

At Weybridge, Surr. Benj. Haultain, esq.

At Braughing, co. Hertford, Rev. William Wade, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At Woolwich, Griffith Williams, esq. colonel *en second* of the 2d battalion of the royal regiment of artillery.

Aged 83, Mrs. Bedford, of Chippenham.

The Lady of P. Buchanan, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Carlisle, on the road from Bath, Daniel Delachrois, esq. of Donnaghadee.

At Bath, the Right Rev. Charles Jackson, bishop of Kildare; in Ireland.

At Daventry, Mrs. Grislock, wife of Mr. G. and daughter of Dr. Laughton, vicar of Welton, co. Northampton.

At Winchester, Mrs. Leigh, relict of Tho. L. esq. of Iwer, and daughter of the late Dr. Rob. Clavering, formerly bishop of Peterboro'.

At

At Bristol Hotwells, Mrs. Pringle, relict of Tho. P. esq. of Lymington.

At his seat at Burwell-park, near Louth, Linc. Tho. Livesey, esq. late of Manchester.

Kenneth M'Pherson, esq. Northern European Jerquer of the Custom-house, London.

In Dublin, Mrs. Allen, wife of John A. esq. merchant.

Aged 76, Mr. John Parker, of Edmond-street, Lincoln, formerly an eminent watch-maker at Liverpool. His pedestrian abilities were so great, that he could, so late in life as within one year of his decease, walk with ease five miles and a half within the hour.

At Pembroke, in South Wales, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Wm. H. esq. mayor of that corporation. Her death was occasioned by a fright she received, when with child, from the inhumanity of two persons.

Near Shrewsbury, aged 73, Mrs. Eliz. Ravenscroft, wife of Edw. R. esq. of Harley-str.

At Maryborough, in the Queen's County, Ireland, Rev. James Baron, who had been 40 years priest of that parish.

Wm. Hamilton, esq. a captain in the royal navy, and many years regulating officer of the imprest service in the city of Bristol.

At Castle Bernard, Ireland, in his 65th year, Jas. Bernard, esq. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Corke. Though he had an immense fortune, he did not live at the rate of 300l. a year. His taylor's bill never amounted to 6l. per annum. He did not absolutely starve himself to death, as he lately shewed himself a mere voluptuary, having, a few months since, married a fortunate girl of tender years; to whose tender embraces, it is feared, he fell a sacrifice.

At South Kyme, near Sleaford, of the small-pox, the wife, child, and maid-servant, of Mr. Gill Sharman, a considerable farmer, &c. there.

At Ipswich, in his 100th year, Alexander Dean, esq. a gentleman of considerable property in the county of Suffolk.

At Portsmouth, in his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Chantrell, a master in his Majesty's navy, who particularly distinguished himself at Trincomalé, in the East Indies, on the 16th of December, 1747, by the cool intrepidity of his conduct, on an occasion where few would perhaps have shown the same contempt of danger. In bringing powder from the magazine, one of the boats blew up, and a large firebrand fell blazing into another boat, in which were 45 barrels of powder covered only by a sail; it stove one of the barrels, and must inevitably have sent all the people employed into the air, had not Mr. Chantrell taken the burning brand from the powder, thrown it overboard, and then quenching the remains of fire which lay upon the sails, restored all to safety and quiet. — The late Commodore Boys, who was then captain of the Pearl, from this circumstance immediately took Mr. Chantrell under his protection; and he was fortunate enough, in the war before the last, to acquire a handsome competence.

Rev. Corfield Clare, rector of Maddresfield and Alvechurch, co. Worcester.

At Corke, Mr. James Ingram, merchant. He was grand nephew to the Irish Lord Chancellor Jocelyn, one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom.

Rev. Mr. Gregg, B. A. in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, and rector of Weare and Biddisham, in that county.

At Bath, where he went to drink the waters, H. Pitt Sutton, esq. of Plymouth, an officer of the marines, on half-pay.

Charlwood Lawton, esq. of Northampton.

At Plymouth, Mr. W. Clack, a very eminent builder, successor to Mr. Blagden, as city carpenter.

At her house on Redmond's-hill, Dublin, in her 108th year, and in full possession of all her faculties, Mrs. Bridget Seaver, relict of Jonathan S. esq. late of Treay, co. Armagh.

Rev. James Reading, M. A. formerly of University College, Oxford, rector of Redeham, co. Norfolk, and of Stonesfield, Oxon.

In Clerkenwell Workhouse, in an advanced age, Mr. Tho. Bowen, an eminent engraver of charts. He was the son of Emanuel B. esq. engraver to his late Majesty.

April 1. At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Launcelot Nicholson, land-surveyor, and many years an eminent school-master there; a gentleman, whose rectitude, probity, and intellectual worth, excited universal esteem, and will ensure the regret of all who knew him. A truly industrious good wife, with a numerous offspring, are left behind, to condole his loss.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Harding, relict of Sam. H. esq. of Edgeware, Middlesex, mother of Mrs. Jenour, wife to the printer of the Daily Advertiser.

Mrs. Wheatly, wife of Mr. W. tallow-chandler, in Avemary lane.

Rev. Rob. Le Grys, rector of Morton, and vicar of a mediety of Felmingham, co. Norf.

At Shrewsbury, Edw. Lloyd, esq.

At Windsor, Mrs. George, relict of the late Rev. Wm. G. D. D. provost of King's College, and dean of Lincoln. Her maiden name was Bland. She was nearly related to the Provost of Eton of that name, who was also Dean of Durham. Dr. George was many years head-master of Eton School; a man of profound knowledge, and a celebrated Grecian. Severe to a great degree, and unacquainted with the art of management, as well as destitute of address, he considered as if all was to be effected by discipline. To this he trusted too much; for, whilst he lost the object he had in view, he excited the disgust of his pupils, and this frequently ripened into rebellion. Dr. Cornwallis, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was under his care at Eton. When he was made a bishop, a friend of Dr. George met the Doctor at King's, and congratulated him on his scholar's being made a bishop. George enquired, what scholar? On being answered Dr.

Dr. Cornwallis, George, with great disdain, replied, "I promise you he was no scholar of mine." Notwithstanding Dr. George might certainly pique himself on his great learning, and consider Dr. Cornwallis as inferior to him in that respect, yet the latter had to boast of that which to George was absolutely unattainable; for Dr. Cornwallis was a well-bred gentleman, and a polite companion. Those who were rear'd under Dr. George will recollect how much impossible it was for him to be either. For his Greek exercises, he was renowned beyond any of his contemporaries; they are preserved with great chastity in most collections. His Latin "*Ecclesiastes*," preserved by Prinsep in his "*Musæ Etonenses*," is hardly to be equalled. The successor of Dr. George at Eton was the present Provost of King's. To him succeeded Sumner, Barnard, Foster, and the present respectable Dr. Davies. Of all the masters, Barnard best knew the art of management. His merits are already noticed in Vol. LIII. p. 1005. The boys feared him, yet they loved him; severity will never do alone. There is a story told of Dr. George that may be depended upon. He was near-sighted to a great degree. The son of a Nobleman was to be scourged (for such was the appellation in George's time); the youth had equipped himself with two pairs of breeches, the under were of buckskin. The Doctor did not discover the cheat. He frequently laugh'd at the laughable story; but he did not like to be told of it. He died in 1756; and, his remains were interred in the Chapel of King's College. Dr. Thackeray, of Harrow, was his competitor for the provostship of King's, perhaps the hardest contest ever known; but the head-master of Eton got it. It is almost a matter of right. The great and learned Dr. Snape had it conferred on him as a reward for his merits. Most masters have received it as a proper compensation for their labours; and it is to be hoped it will always be thus disposed of. The election is in those who have been his disciples, the best capable of judging of his merits. They, aware of his toils, have and ought to consider it a reward for his fatigues. After a man has been confined to a school for 50 years of his life, it is fit he should then enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* ere he descends to the silent grave. May it be the reward of the present head-master, whose distinguished kindness and incessant application so justly entitle him, and whose conduct is so irreproachable, in preference to all competitors! Should he request and attain it, may he enjoy it long, and his removal be very late!—Dr. George left two daughters by the deceased Lady. One married the Rev. Phocion Henley, late rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, a parish-priest of extraordinary merit; the other is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Duval, one of the present Canons of Windfor. F. P.

2. At the Earl's house in George-street,

Hanover-square, Charlotte Countess of Fauconberg. She was daughter of the late Sir Matthew Lambe, bart. and sister of the present Lord Melbourne, and was married, May 29, 1766, to Henry Earl F. by whom she had four daughters.

At Gillingham-grange, near Chatham, Mrs. Weeks, wife of John Capon W. esq. surgeon of the Scipio guardship, of 64 guns, at that port, and daughter of Edw. Dyne, esq. one of the aldermen of Rochester, and surgeon of the chest there and at Chatham.

3. At Brighthelmstone, Capt. Edw. Broadley Burrow, of the 1st reg. of life-guards.

Mrs. Fitzthomas, wife of Rev. Mr. F. rector of Arrow, &c. co. Warwick.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. J. T. vicar of Haverfordwest.

At Camberwell, Mr. John Stacey, an eminent tea-dealer of Gracechurch-street.

In his 92d year, Mr. Wm. Randall, formerly an eminent apothecary of Salisbury.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Close, mother of the Rev. H. C. rector of Hitcham.

Suddenly, while washing her hands, and before she could get them dried, aged 42, Miss Stead, of Ruswarp, near Whitby.

4. At his father's house in Covent-garden, Mr. John Macklin, only son of Mr. Cha. M. comedian. He had had a locked jaw for a considerable time previous to his dissolution.

Mr. Skegg, steward of Christ's Hospital.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Mr. Ramsden, shoe-maker.

Lieut. John Leslie, of the royal navy.

In Blanket-row, Hull, Capt. Richard Hill, formerly in the seafaring line; who had kept his tombstone by him for many years.

5. Mrs. Eliz. Ray, wife of Rev. John Mead R. of Sudbury.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Houghton, wife of Rev. John H. and mother of Rev. Pendlebury H. of Norwich. She was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pendlebury, an eminent dissenting minister at Leeds, and sister of the Rev. Wm. Pendlebury, rector of Bury Thorp cum Acklam, co. York.

Mr. John Shepherd, of Chiswell-street.

At Windfor, Mr. Giles Webb, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Chatham, Mr. Paul Trygunno, many years of the dock-yard there.

Tho. Boggis, esq. an eminent baize-manufacturer, and one of the aldermen of Colchester.

6. Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Wood, pastor of a dissenting congregation at Creton, co. Northampton.

At Usk, co. Monmouth, in his 76th year, Lieut.-col. Samuel Browne, formerly of the 4th regiment of horse-dragoons.

In his 83d year, 53 of which he had been clerk of the Vintners Comp. Mr. W. Beddall.

At Pirmasens, aged 71, Lewis the Ninth, reigning Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, of a decline, brought on by a cold, caught, it is supposed, by cooling too fast after dancing, Miss True
man,

man, a blooming beauty, sincerely lamented by all who knew her. She wanted but a few days of completing her 21st year, when she would have come into the possession of a valuable estate in Heckington, left her by her brother, a very promising youth, who died a few weeks before her.

7. Miss Martha Stratton, daughter of Tho. S. esq. of the Grove, Hackney.

At Edinburgh, Robert Campbell, esq. of Menzie, receiver-general of the customs for Scotland.

After a short illness, John Berridge, esq. of Market Overton, co. Rutland. He was truly amiable in life, manners, and conversation. In all his transactions with men, he was never known to deviate from the strictest truth and honesty. In his piety he was exemplary, for it was of that sort which never makes our pleasure less in this life, but in death happy.

8. Mr. Jn. Keightley, carpenter, of Leicester.

Mr. Rob. Jobling, of Cripplegate-buildings.

Wm. Matthews, esq. store-keeper of the royal dock-yard at Deptford.

9. In an advanced age, Mrs. Congreve, relict of Col. C.

After a few days illness, Mrs. Mary Jones, of Bow.

At his house in Gough-square, Fleet-street, Mr. Hilditch, Ten. attorney at law.

Mrs. Callender, mother of Mr. C. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

At Brading, in the Isle of Wight, the Rev. Mr. Waterworth, who had been upwards of 25 years vicar of that parish.

10. In Boston-la. Brentford, Mrs. Jemima Macdonald, rel. of Major M. late of Chelsea.

At his house at Shephey near Exeter, Wm. Kilson, esq. He had nearly attained the age of 90, and had been upwards of 50 years in the commission of the peace for that county.

11. James Dugdale, esq. principal clerk to John Ross Mackye, esq. receiver-general of his Majesty's stamp duties, lineally descended from the celebrated Antiquary of that name.

In his 73d year, John Stevens, esq. of Chislehurst, Kent.

12. Mr. Franklin, of St. Antholin's Church-yard, Watling-street.

At her house in Stratford-place, Mrs. Walsingham, relict of the late Hon. Commodore Rob. Boyle W. who was lost in the Thunderer man of war, some years ago. She was the daughter and coheiress of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. and of the Lady Frances, dau. of the late Earl Coningsby.

Rev. Nathaniel Forster, D.D. rector of All Saints, in Colchester, and late of Balliol College, Oxford.

Mr. Barwell, under door-keeper of the House of Commons.

At Grantham, in his 49th year, Mr. Raby, an eminent surgeon there.

At Southwell, Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Ralph H. D.D. Her character is so generally well known, and so universally well

respected, that it needs not the aid of fulsome panegyric, or the adulation of eulogium, to describe the virtues of a benevolent benefactress, a pious Christian, and a sincere friend.

13. At Leicester, Mr. W. Firmadge, slater and plasterer.

14. In Bury-street, Edmonton, of an apoplexy, aged 64, Capt. Jos. Salmon. He was the oldest lieutenant in the navy, and was at the siege of Quebec in 1759; and in that war commanded a frigate, which by his gallant defence, saved the East India ships under his convoy; for which he was complimented by the East India Company with a very handsome piece of plate. He was younger brother of John S. esq.; and has left a widow and only daughter to lament his loss.

At Enfield, aged 57, Mrs. Claxton, wife of Wm. C. esq.

Mr. Jas. Haliday, hog-butcher, Goswell-str.

Miss Evelyn, youngest daughter of James E. esq. of Felbridge, Surrey.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. John Webster, farmer, of Glinton, co. Northampton; whose brother also died almost as suddenly about a month ago.

Of an apoplectic fit, in his 74th year, Sam. Parsons, esq. of Castle-street, Bloomsbury. It is no more than justice to his memory to affirm of him, that a marked integrity and upright honesty were the conspicuous parts of his character. His whole life, indeed, was a uniform exercise of every religious and moral virtue that can adorn human nature.

15. In her 67th year, Mrs. Wright, of Hackney, a widow lady of large fortune.

At his seat at Shudy Camps, co. Cambridge, aged 67, Marmaduke Dayrell, esq. son of Francis D. esq. of the same place, by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Whitcombe, esq. of Braxted Lodge, co. Essex, and one of the coheiresses of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, bart. of Lobthorpe Hall, co. Lincoln. He was descended from the antient and noble family of the Dayrells, who came into this kingdom with William the Conqueror, and whose names are entered in the roll of Battle Abbey. He was a good husband, an affectionate parent, and a friend to the poor; and his death is sincerely lamented. He has left, by his present lady, two sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Marmaduke Dayrell, esq. is a fellow-commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge.

At Redlands, near Bristol, Geo. Webbe, esq. formerly a considerable planter in the island of Nevis.

16. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 51, David Bayford, M.D.F.R.S. much regretted by all who knew him.

In Bevis Marks, Mr. Abraham Alves Correa, formerly a Portuguese merchant.

At the Crescent, Bath, the Lady of Thomas Achmuty, esq.

At Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford, in his 62d year, the Rev. Thomas Barrett, vicar of Southleigh and Stanton Harcourt.

At Hartingfordbury, Mrs. Paris, wife of Mr. John P. of Gough-square, Fleet-street.

17. In Gray's-Inn-lane, aged 76, Mrs. Pingo, widow of Mr. Tho. P. one of the engravers of his Majesty's Mint.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Miss Anna-Maria Bouverie, eldest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew B. half-brother to the Earl of Radnor.

At Mordun, near Edinburgh, David Stewart Moncrieffe, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland,

18. In Parliament-street, Mr. Jas. Leslie, late high constable of Westminster.

At Bath, after a lingering illness, in his 78th year, Francis Bennet, esq. one of the aldermen, and twice mayor, of that city.

At his house in All Saints Church-yard, Cambridge, after a long illness, very much lamented, aged 78, Monsieur René La Butte, who had taught the French language in that University upwards of forty years, with great reputation. He was introduced there by the late Dr. Conyers Middleton; and acquired much credit by publishing a French Grammar, with an Analysis relative to that subject. He was a native of Angers, in Anjou, and brought up a printer, in which he excelled. On leaving France, he worked in several respectable printing-offices in London, particularly with the late Mr. Bowyer, and solely composed that valuable work of Gardiner's "Tables of Logarithms." He went to Cambridge with the well-known Robert Walker (of Fleet-lane, or Old Bailey) and Thomas James, printers, when they first set up printing a weekly news-paper in that town; and, to establish the sale of it, they printed, in octavo, Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion," and Boyer's "History of Queen Anne," with neat cuts, &c. which they gave gratis, a sheet a week, in the news-papers they distributed.—M. La Butte married Mrs. Mary Groves, of Cambridge, and was possessed of a very good estate near Ely, and of money in the funds, all obtained by his great industry and care. He has left the greater part of his fortune to his wife, and has at this time an own nephew and niece in France.

Mrs. Banfield, wife of Mr. B. of Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

At Grantham, Tho. Stanfer, esq. alderman of the corporation of that borough. In him, the good Christian, the active magistrate, and the upright citizen, were combined. Blessed with affluence, and a heart fraught with benevolence, his purse was ever open to the relief of the distressed. His great integrity in business, for a long series of years, has been universally acknowledged. How much he was esteemed and respected whilst living, and how much his death is lamented, his family and friends, the town of Grantham, and the county at large, have abundantly testified.

20. At Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, in a

very advanced age, Mrs. Doddridge, relict of Philip D. D.D. formerly tutor at the academy for the education of dissenting ministers, at Northampton; author of "The Family Expositor," and many other learned works, calculated for the advancement of religion and morality. Of the intended publication of her husband's correspondence for her relief, see our vol. LIX. p. 1066, in consequence of what was said in vol. LVII. pp. 659, 755, 869, 886. The Doctor died Oct. 26, 1751.

Suddenly, at his apartments in Leadenhall-street, Peter White, esq.

21. At his house in Cavendish-square, aged 78, George Prescott, esq. an eminent Italian merchant and banker of the city of London, immensely rich. He was seized with the gout in his stomach on the 17th, in the evening, after his return from his seat at Theobalds, but was so well recovered as to be supposed but of danger, when, sitting in his chair, he expired without a groan. Mr. P. was descended from an antient Cheshire family. His father was an eminent lead-merchant, and placed him early from school in the house of Raguoneau, a French Protestant merchant, at Leghorn, where, after ten years, he engaged in business for himself, having, by a prudent management of his income, saved 5000*l*. During his stay in Italy, he visited Rome, and formed connexions with all the English nobility there; among whom, the late Lord Harcourt distinguished himself by his improvements, and by keeping himself clear of all the vices and corrupt manners of the time and country; while Lord Middlesex, an accomplished man, formed an attachment unworthy of him with a woman of the name of Moscovita, who it was feared might draw him in to marry her: the Duke of Dorset threatened to withdraw his allowance, if he would not come home. He would have sent home a finished beautiful portrait of her, and his father was advised to let him bring her over. He soon grew tired of her; settled 100*l*. a year upon her; and she returned and married, and the annuity was regularly paid her by Mr. P. during her life.—In the Italian trade he continued till he engaged, about 20 years ago, in a banking-house with Andrew Grote, a Hamburgh merchant, when so many new banking-houses were set up on the alarm raised by a suit between two brothers, who had answered for immense engagements without any property of their own in the firm.—It has been said, with a degree of authority, that the house of Prescott and Grote turned fifty millions annually.—In 1746, he was one of the committee of London merchants for application to Government on the numerous captures of ships (see our vol. XVI. p. 106). Mr. P. married for his first wife a beautiful young lady, without fortune, who died in child-bed at Albury, near Theobalds. He married to his second, who survives him, a daughter of Abraham Elton, merchant, of Bristol,

Bristol, and sister to Isaac E. esq. banker, of that city, who died March 29. By her he had two sons, Thomas and George-William, and a daughter, Mary, who died 1775, aged 20.—His elder brother, Thomas, of Newport, in the county of Salop, esq. died November 5, 1768, and left his fortune, amounting to at least 100,000*l.* acquired by ship-building at Liverpool, to his brother's eldest son, who also succeeds to the paternal one in Hertfordshire.—Mr. P. was in several parliaments, and acquitted himself with reputation for the clearness of his views, and his intimate knowledge of every thing respecting commerce and finance; and his ideas on these subjects were adopted in the framing several important acts of parliament. He gave his support to what is called the Whig interest. By his persuasion, Mr. Townshend was prevailed on to give up the idea of building the Excise-office at Ely-house; and he agreed with Sir Robert Ladbroke and the Gresham Committee for Gresham College. In or about the year 1770, he purchased, for 75,000*l.* exclusive of timber, of the Duke of Portland, the manor of Theobalds, formerly a royal palace by exchange with the Cecil family, and granted by William III. to the first D. of Portland, containing 3000 acres, within a brick-wall reduced almost to the foundation. On the site of the palace, Mr. Lewis the builder contracted to erect several handsome houses, occupied by genteel families; and on a rising ground to the Southward, Mr. P. built himself a handsome mansion. In 1782, he purchased, for 1750*l.* of Lord Monson, the manor of Chess-hunt; so that almost the whole parish was his property, and considerably improved by his good management. He was buried, on the 26th, in a vault provided by himself, on the South side of Chesshunt church-yard.

Mr. Rich. Pollard, of Bartholomew lane.

After a lingering illness, the Lady of Sherborne Stewart, esq. of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. John L. of Chelsea-college.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 25, Bonnel George Thornton, esq. son of the late celebrated translator of Plautus, whose literary abilities were well known in the world, and whose brilliancy of genius the deceased possessed in a considerable degree. He was cut off in the flower of his youth, by a gradual decay, at the early period of the 25th year of his age. He sustained a very long and severe illness with exemplary resignation and fortitude, endeavouring as much as possible to conceal his painful sufferings from those who attended him in the last stage of his sickness. He employed much of his time, during his last trial, in reading and meditating on the Holy Scriptures, and drew all his consolation from those sacred volumes. He rested all his hopes of salvation on the merits of his Redeemer, and, bowing with humble submission to the will of God, meekly waited

for his release. The deceased was never known, in any period of his life, to take the name of the Lord in vain. He possessed great philanthropy; and may the benevolence and humanity of his disposition cast a veil over all his infirmities; and lead our thoughts to the closing scene of his life, which was humble, pious, and resigned!

22. In Whitechapel, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Garnault.

In her 20th y. Miss Claridge, of Craven-st.

23. In Edward street, Cavendish-squ. Mrs. Sus. Triquand, a lady far advanced in years.

Nicholas Nixon, esq. of Mincing-lane.

At Slough, near Windfor, Nicholas Hancox, esq. formerly an eminent glass-grinder in Belton-street, Long-acre.

24. Mr. John Bidlake, of Ratcliff-highway, stationer.

25. At Kensington, Mr. Abraham Ardefois, goldsmith and jeweller, father of the late Mr. A. of Tottenham, who died April 3, 1789.

26. Mr. Christian Paul Meyer, of Old London-str. partner in the house of Messrs. Grote and Co. Hamburgh merchants.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

JAMES Metcalfe, esq. of Roxton-house, appointed sheriff of the co. of Bedford.

Cha. Duncombe, esq. jun. of Duncombe-park, appointed sheriff of the co. of York.

Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder, appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

The Sieur John Hawker, appointed vice-commissary for the States General of the United Provinces in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the islands thereunto belonging.

The Sieur Anth. Mangini, appointed consul-general for the republic of Genoa, in England.

Earl Harcourt, appointed master of the horse to the Queen, *vice* Earl Waldegrave, dec.

Dr. Wm. Black, appointed first physician to his Majesty for Scotland, *vice* Cullen, dec.

Edw. Boscawen Frederick, esq. appointed standard-bearer to the band of pensioners.

Earl of Chesterfield, appointed postmaster-general, in conjunction with Lord Walsingham, *vice* the Earl of Westmorland.

Watkin Williams, esq. appointed lieutenant of the county of Merioneth.

Right Hon. Lord Henry-John Spencer, secretary of embassy to the States General of the United Provinces, appointed minister-plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses.

James Duff, esq. appointed consul at Cadiz, *vice* Hardy, dec.

John Bulter, and Robert Nicholas, esqrs. appointed commissioners for managing the revenues of excise, *vice* David Papillon, esq. and Sir Wm. Burrell, bart. retired.

Sir Alex. Hood, K. B. appointed rear-admiral of Great Britain, *vice* Darby, dec.

Right Rev. Dr. Bagot, bishop of Norwich, translated to the see of St. Asaph, *vice* Hallifax, dec.; and Rev. Dr. Horne, appointed bishop of Norwich, *vice* Bagot.

Rev. Rich. Birch, jun. Widington R. Essex.
Rev.

Rev. — Watfon, presented to the church and parish of Abertot, in the presbytery of Aberbrothock, and shire of Forfar, *vice* Hunter, dec.

Geo. Hammond, esq. appointed secretary of legation at the Court of Copenhagen.

John Gillies, esq. appointed commissary-clerk of Orkney and Zetland.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 12, to April 17, 1790.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	3	4	3	2	2	0	2	9										
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.																				
Middlesex	7	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	4	3	0									
Surrey	6	9	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	1										
Hertford	7	4	0	0	3	2	2	6	3	1	0									
Bedford	6	1	0	4	3	3	0	2	6	3	7									
Cambridge	6	4	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0										
Huntingdon	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	2										
Northampton	6	1	0	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	7									
Rutland	6	1	0	0	0	5	9	2	4	4	7									
Leicester	7	2	5	0	3	1	0	2	5	4	8									
Nottingham	6	1	0	4	8	3	7	2	4	4	3									
Derby	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	4										
Stafford	7	9	0	0	4	1	3	2	4	1	0									
Salop	7	1	0	5	7	4	3	3	3	5	0									
Hereford	7	2	0	0	3	6	3	1	0	0										
Worcester	7	6	0	0	3	6	3	4	4	3										
Warwick	7	3	0	0	3	9	3	1	4	2										
Gloucester	7	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0										
Wilts	7	3	0	0	3	4	2	7	4	6										
Berks	6	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	7	3	4								
Oxford	7	8	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	0										
Bucks	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	7	3	8									

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	7	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1										
Suffolk	6	7	3	5	2	1	0	2	1	3	2									
Norfolk	6	4	3	3	2	9	2	2	0	0										
Lincoln	6	7	4	1	0	3	0	1	1	4	4									
York	6	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	5	3	1	0								
Durham	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0										
Northumberld.	5	6	4	0	2	9	1	1	0	3	9									
Cumberland	6	1	0	4	8	3	5	2	7	4	4									
Westmorland	7	3	4	4	3	3	2	5	4	0										
Lancashire	7	4	5	0	3	5	2	5	4	0										
Cheshire	7	8	4	7	4	2	2	1	1	0	0									
Monmouth	7	3	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0										
Somerset	7	6	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	1	0									
Devon	7	0	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	0										
Cornwall	6	6	0	0	3	7	1	7	0	0										
Dorset	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	6	0	0										
Hampshire	6	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	5										
Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	9									

W A L E S.

North Wales,	7	3	5	3	4	5	2	5	4	7										
South Wales,	6	7	5	2	4	1	2	0	0	0										

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April. DRURY-LANE.
 5. The Heiress—Island of St. Marguerite.
 6. She Would and She Would Not—The Romp.
 7. The Belle's Stratagem—The Pannel.
 8. The Haunted Tower—Adventurers.
 9. The Twelfth Night—The Devil to Pay.
 10. Love in many Masks—The Spoil'd Child.
 12. She Would and She Would Not—The Farm-house.
 13. The Haunted Tower—The Adventurers.
 14. The Rivals—The Pannel.
 15. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
 16. The Beggar's Opera—*No Song no Supper.*
 17. Love in many Masks—The Spoil'd Child.
 19. Haunted Tower—Harlequin's Invasion.
 20. A Trip to Scarborough—The Romp.
 21. The Twelfth Night—The Adventurers.
 22. The Haunted Tower—Who's the Dupe?
 23. Love for Love—The Pannel.
 24. The Tempest—Island of St. Marguerite.
 26. The Twelfth Night—The Spoil'd Child.
 27. The Haunted Tower—The Devil to Pay.
 28. As You Like It—The Deuce is in Him.
 29. The Haunted Tower—The Spoil'd Child.
 30. Tit for Tat—Arthur and Emmeline—The Follies of a Day.

April. COVENT-GARDEN.
 5. Death of Capt. Cook—Highland Reel—Harlequin's Chaplet.
 6. Richard the Third—Cather. and Petruchio.
 7. Comedy of Errors—Englishman in Paris—Tom Thumb.
 8. Inkle and Yarico—Little Hunchback.
 9. The Dramatist—Cymon.
 10. The Duenna—The Positive Man.
 12. Farmer—Follies of a Day—Two Misers.
 13. Beggar's Opera—The Fitch of Bacon.
 14. Arden of Feverham—Busy Body—Tho.
 15. Dramatist—Defenter—Marian. [& Sally.
 16. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Padlock.
 17. The Maid of the Mill—Midnight Hour.
 19. King Lear—Rosina.
 20. The School for Wives—The Poor Soldier.
 21. Annette and Lubin—Pharo Table—Soldier's Festival—Patrick in Prussia.
 22. Fontainebleau—The Padlock.
 23. The Dramatist—The Defenter—Farmer.
 24. Highland Reel—Follies of a Day—Bartaria.
 26. The Count of Narbonne—Love and War.
 27. Child of Nature—Busy Body—Thomas &
 28. Suspicious Husband—Tom Thumb. [Sally.
 29. *Adventure; or, Stop her who can*—Cymon.
 30. King Henry the Fourth—Poor Soldier.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 6, to April 27, 1790.

Christened. Buried.
 Males 854 } 1622 Males 812 } 1651
 Females 768 } Females 839 }
 Whereof have died under two years old 535
 Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between
 2 and 5 184 50 and 60 145
 5 and 10 71 60 and 70 129
 10 and 20 41 70 and 80 86
 20 and 30 108 80 and 90 31
 30 and 40 167 90 and 100 5
 40 and 50 149 102 0

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	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq Rills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	Sunday		798 $\frac{1}{4}$			118 $\frac{1}{2}$						110					$\frac{1}{2}$				
28	Sunday		788 $\frac{3}{4}$			118 $\frac{3}{4}$						111					$\frac{1}{2}$				
29			798 $\frac{1}{8}$			118 $\frac{1}{2}$						110					$\frac{1}{2}$				
30			798 $\frac{1}{4}$			118 $\frac{1}{2}$						110					$\frac{1}{2}$				
31			798 $\frac{1}{4}$			118 $\frac{1}{2}$						110					$\frac{1}{2}$				
1			798 $\frac{1}{4}$			119						110					$\frac{1}{2}$				
2																					
3	Sunday		798 $\frac{3}{4}$			119						110									
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
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11	Sunday																				
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17																					
18	Sunday																				
19																					
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21																					
22																					
23																					
24																					
25	Sunday																				
26																					

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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Daily Advertiser
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Winchester
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York 3

For M A Y, 1790.
CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for May, 1790; and May, 1789	384	Carthaginian Information for Prof. Michaelis	409
A Death-bed Dialogue of the late Silas Deane	385	Facts on the Growth and Culture of Wool	410
Letter from Dr. Priestley confuting the Charge	386	Corrections of the new Edition of Camden	411
Mr. Weston's Address to Miss Seward & M. F.	388	The Story of Father Valentio fairly settled	412
History of the Junction of Thames and Severn	389	A Scymitar of Oliver Cromwell described	413
Proposal relative to Commutation for Tithes	392	St. Michael's Chapel, in Leadenhall-street	ib.
Are Ordinations by Scotch Episcopalians valid?	ib.	Dr. Towers's Hist. of Frederick III. defended	414
The Parliamentary Representation of Britain	393	Valuable Political Observations on France	415
On the Grand Chartreuse, and its Album	394	Address to Dr. J. Aikin, on Mr. Howard	416
New Public Buildings in and near Dublin	396	Passages in Scripture and Liturgy explained	418
Feasts in Honour of Edward the Confessor	ib.	What the proper Object of a true Satirist	419
Plan recommended to the Curious in Botany	ib.	Sir Walter Raleigh, Query where buried?	ib.
Mr. Wells's final Observations on Yew-trees	398	Stean Chapel, in Northamptonshire, described	420
Some Anecdotes of the late Dr. Thicknesse	399	Parliamentary Proceedings of both Houses	421-428
The Standard of Gentlemen Pensioners 1639	400	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	429-446
The last Verse of Psalm XX illustrated	ib.	FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	446
Milton's great Excellence in Devotional Poetry	401	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered	447
Inscription in Brighthelm Church-y. Somersetsh.	ib.	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern	448-452
Notes and Illustrations of Shakespear continued	ib.	Premiums of Society of Arts and Sciences	453-460
Eminent Dissenters bred at the Universities	403	For. Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c.	461-472
Dr. Birch's Account of Bp. Thomas Watson	404	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c.	473-482
That Prelate's Character stated by a Relation	405	Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Register	483
Letter from Abbé Barthélemy to M. Dutens	408	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks	484

Embellished with a picturesque View of STEAN CHAPEL, Northamptonshire; Two Views of the Entrances into the TUNNEL joining the THAMES and SEVERN; Public Buildings in and near DUBLIN; and various other CURIOSITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1790.
April	0	0	0			May	0	0	0		
27	43	53	41	30,01	fair	13	53	64	52	30,07	fair
28	42	54	49	,06	fair	14	49	66	51		fair
29	50	55	48	29,78	showery	15	50	67	53	29,97	fair
30	47	58	46	,53	fair	16	57	72	58	,85	fair
M. 1	49	51	49	,7	rain	17	59	63	50	,65	showery
2	51	61	46	,51	fair	18	54	62	51	,85	fair
3	47	64	47	,8	fair	19	56	61	53	,62	showery
4	49	66	52	30	fair	20	56	62	50	,72	showery
5	52	52	46	29,83	rain	21	51	61	53	,92	showery
6	47	51	45	,77	showery	22	54	59	50	,9	rain
7	48	59	49	,65	cloudy	23	58	67	55	,75	fair
8	51	63	51	,8	fair	24	57	68	56	,7	showery
9	52	62	50	,9	thunder show.	25	56	63	58	,78	showery
10	25	57	52	,94	cloudy	26	59	66	60	,95	showery
11	50	60	52	30	fair						
12	54	65	54	,14	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

May. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in May, 1789.
1	29	8	56	S		bright, cool air ¹
2	29	10	62	SW		mild and cloudy, some rain ²
3	29	10	59	NE		cloudy, some rain ³
4	29	6	55	E	33	steady rain
5	29	6	63	SW		bright, warm day
6	29	6	57	SW		dark, cloudy day ⁴
7	29	12	65	SW		clear ⁵
8	29	18	67	S		cloudy morn, bright and warm
9	29	14	67	S		fine clear day
10	29	18	66	SW		bright ⁶
11	29	14	72	N		bright
12	29	14	74	E		flight rain, sunshine
13	29	6	82	S		warm, cloudy
14	29	12	68	SW		sunshine, bleak wind
15	29	4	66	S	48	heavy rain in the night, some sun-
16	29	2	57	SW		bright [shine ⁷
17	29	8	58	SW	74	rain, high wind ⁸
18	29	12	55	S		rain in the night, cloudy
19	29	12	65	E		bright and warm
20	29	14	64	E		bright and warm
21	29	10	57	SE		gentle rain ⁹
22	29	10	56	SE	32	rain ¹⁰
23	29	12	69	S		bright and warm
24	29	10	69	E	28	rain in the night, cloudy
25	29	4	74	E		cloudy
26	29	4	68	S	83	very heavy rain all day ¹¹
27	29	6	64	SW		cloudy
28	29	8	68	SW		cloudy, rain ¹²
29	29	6	66	S		stormy
30	29	2	67	SW		rain
31	29	4	68	W	113	heavy storms all day ¹³

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Blackthorn (*prunus spinosa*) in flower.—² Young rooks nearly fledged.—³ Horse chestnut (*fagus hippo-castanum*) in leaf.—⁴ Young rooks come out of their nests.—⁵ Martins (*hirundo urtica*) seen.—⁶ Elm buds open. Foliage of beech trees comes on very fast.—⁷ Springs continue to rise.—⁸ Very thick bloom on the fruit trees.—⁹ Apple-bloom damaged by the high wind.—¹⁰ Horse chestnut in bloom.—¹¹ D. g. rose in bloom.—¹² Laturum in bloom.—¹³ Ground thoroughly drenched with rain.

T H E

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1790.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, April 22.*

YOU are requested to print the following abstract from a pamphlet, intitled "Theodosius, or a solemn Admonition to Protestant Dissenters, &c. printed for J. Buckland," in your next Magazine. The Author "solemnly affirms the narrative to be a fact;" and in a note, p. 13, refers "any respectable character for the truth of it to a Clergyman of established reputation, who (he says) was an auricular witness of the same language" as that contained in the following dialogue.

After relating the manner in which the late Silas Deane "urged the French Court to an immediate declaration of its intentions," with respect to taking part with America against Britain in the late contest, he proceeds thus:

"The last time I saw Silas Deane was on a bed of sickness and death. He sent for me.

" DIALOGUE.

" *Author.* Mr. Deane, it gives me concern to see you indisposed. I hope you are employed in the duties of an Immortal Being, and are setting your house in order.

" *Silas Deane.* I sent for you, my friend, to communicate my wishes concerning domestic affairs; as to religious topics, I will give you no trouble. I have done with such stuff—I have been taught the truth.

" *Author.* And pray what is truth? I am anxious to be informed where you found it.

" *Silas Deane.* Not in the New Testament, nor in the Old. I do not believe that a virgin ever conceived a child; nor do I believe that forty thousand people passed through the Red Sea.

" *Author.* Do you refuse assent to the proposition, "a virgin shall conceive and bear a son," because it is superior to your reason, or contrary to reason?

" *Silas Deane.* I do not say it is absolutely contrary to reason; but it is certainly contrary to experience, and contrary to the laws of Nature.

" *Author.* What do you mean by a law of Nature?

" *Silas Deane.* A uniform operation, acting on determined principles, from all eternity.

" *Author.* Then, by what law of Nature were the sun, and moon, and earth, brought into existence? Why does not this law of Nature, thus acting incessantly on determined principles, produce other suns, and moons, and habitable orbs? In the unoccupied space of our solar system, there is ample room for the deity of your devotions to display her uniform and unceasing operations; and yet, strange to tell! the history of the world does not furnish one solitary instance of her prolific energies. The orbs in our system are materially, locally, and numerically, the orbs which were noticed by astronomers three thousand years ago. Your deity is dead. I sincerely wish, for the sake of men disposed, like yourself, to an easy reception of error, that our accustomed phraseology were inverted.—Creation, and all the common operations of Nature, are, in reality, MIRACLES; and the suspension of those imaginary laws is the restitution of Nature to her own merit and passive existence. You do well to acknowledge, that the inhabitation of the Messiah in the womb of a virgin is not contrary to reason; for, amidst the infinite possibilities of producing our species, it cannot be inferred, *a priori*, that the established mode is the wisest, or most eligible; but we infer its wisdom and excellence from the fact—"thus it hath pleased the Lord." As far as reason is concerned in the business, it is equally miraculous to produce a being by the common process of traduction, as to produce a being by any other mode of operation. But, as you rest your argument on its contrariety to experience, give me leave to ask you, Who was the father of Adam? You are taught, you say, by experience, that every child must have a father—but we have here an instance to the contrary. If this be not sufficient to shake your principles of Infidelity, permit me to enquire, Who was the mother of Adam? If it be contrary to experience, and, by an induction from that contrariety to experience, if it be impossible for a child to be produced from

from a womb not previously impregnated, how will you reconcile your reasoning with the fact—Adam was formed without entering any womb?

“*Silas Deane.* I believe in the eternal existence of the world, and all that it contains.

“*Author.* Admitting, for a moment, the eternity of the universe, I desire to be informed of your sentiments respecting the Deity.

“*Silas Deane.* I deny the existence of a Deity.

“*Author.* You do? But you admit the eternity of the universe, and consequently you admit the eternity of MIND: now, the first and best idea we conceive of God is—ETERNAL INTELLIGENCE; and then, by traditional induction, we discover his other infinite and eternal attributes.

“*Silas Deane.* Nonsense! There is no distinction between *matter* and *mind*.

“*Author.* Then the *soul* is *material* and *mortal*?

“*Silas Deane.* Indisputably. It is my *body* which *thinks*—when that perishes, I shall be no more. Some thousand years hence, the particles of my present frame may be jumbled together, and, by the accession of other matter, form a horse or a dog; perhaps a philosopher.—This is the resurrection, and I am thankful I am delivered from the dread of any other.

“*Author.* I feel more than I have power to express! May God in mercy preserve you from that destruction to which you are hastening! Your conscience, my friend, is in the awful state described by the Apostle—it is *fearful*! And, indeed, I know no man living who has greater reason to wish that such delusions may be realized than yourself; for no man has been so active, no man so successful, in deluging America with civil blood, and in making it a scene of desolation, a land of widows and orphans. But, before we part to meet no more—for I perceive your end is approaching—do inform me what man—what monster—infused into your mind such horrid blasphemies? Name the wretch who has thus dared to tear up by the roots the sweetest consolations of this transitory life, to render the prospects of eternity beyond imagination dreadful; to ruin your immortal soul, and annihilate the glorious and adorable Being who gave you existence!

“*Silas Deane.* Dr. Priestley.

“*Author.* Dr. Priestley!!!

“*Silas Deane.* Yes; Dr. Priestley was my Instructor, my Saviour, and my God.”

Now, Mr. Urban, as the circulation of an occasional and fugitive pamphlet, when compared with that of your excellent, well established, and wide-extended Miscellany, is no more than as the orbit of the Earth compared to that of Saturn, it is possible that Dr. Priestley may not have seen the piece from which I have

taken the foregoing dialogue; but, when it is published in the Gentleman's Magazine, there is the highest probability that it will soon attract his notice.

And though he is at this time busily engaged in shooting his batteries against the “*old, rotten fabrick*” of the Establishment, through the sides of the Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, who seems to have left him some openings, through which he may sometimes hit his mark; yet he may as well quit that attack, and leave it as it stands ready made to his hand in the 6th edition of Towgood's “*Dissent fully justified*.” This book, though its title and contents do not perfectly correspond, because it charges several things in the Established Church as corruptions, which are genuine, primitive, and essential to the perfect constitution and organization of a Christian church, does nevertheless demonstrate other points with such evidence and strength of argument as cannot be confuted by any member of the Establishment, till its constitution, discipline, and worship, shall be restored much nearer to the primitive Catholic standard than it has been at any time within more than two hundred years past.

If Dr. Priestley's “*Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham*” be compared with this book, they are but mere pop-guns.

It is remarkable that Dr. P. in all his theological disputes, whether his side of the question be the best or the worst, never lays aside his pen so long as any body will keep up the contest with him. The most perfect defeat and confutation avails nothing with him: of this he has been convicted, and well admonished, by some of your former correspondents. However, if he be not content to lie under the imputation which the dying declaration of his pupil Silas Deane fixes upon him, he will surely pay some attention to it.

W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 13.*
YOU will oblige me by inserting in the next Gentleman's Magazine the following letter to me from Dr. Bancroft, which is a sufficient refutation of a most impudent calumny in a pamphlet, intituled, *THEODOSIUS*, which has been very industriously circulated by my enemies. I shall not trouble you with adding any thing farther, than that I never had any conversation with Mr.

* An expression of his own.

Deane

Deane on the subject of Religion; and as to what he could learn from my writings, it may be seen by any person who will think proper to consult them.

J. PRIESTLEY.

"Dear Sir, *Francis-street, Bedford-square, May 8.*

"I am favoured with your letter, requesting my opinion of "the probability of the account of Mr. Silas Deane's death, as related in a pamphlet intituled *Theodosius*," and mentioning, as the motive of this request, that "you have been informed, that no person in England was better acquainted with Mr. Deane, his sentiments and affairs, than myself." This indeed is a fact which has been sufficiently known, and was in consequence of my having been partly educated under him, and also of a particular instruction given to him by the secret committee of Congress, when he was sent to Europe by that body in 1776.

"The account of Mr. Deane's death is comprehended in that part of the pamphlet which the author calls "his narrative;" the truth of which he "solemnly affirms," and stakes "upon it his hope of divine protection and support in time and eternity." The first part of this narrative chiefly relates to a letter which Mr. Deane is supposed to have written to M. de Sartine, then minister of the marine department in France, "solemnly protesting that he would propose terms of accommodation to England, if a declaration of immediate support were not signed by France in eight-and-forty hours;" together with a conversation which is said to have passed between Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, respecting that letter and subsequent interview with Mr. De Sartine, for which the American commissioners are supposed to have hurried away at midnight to a villa that he is said to have had about five leagues from Paris, where the "fatal declaration" is alleged to have been "signed instantly."

"The situation in which I lived, under the same roof with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, when these transactions are supposed to have happened, and the intimate knowledge I had of every thing which passed between them and the French ministry, entitle me to decide respecting the truth of this part of the Author's narrative; and, on these grounds, I do not hesitate in pronouncing it to be an absurd fiction, confident as I am that Mr. Deane's official intercourse in France never was, at any time, or upon any occa-

sion, with Mr. Sartine, or any body in his department; that no such letter was ever written, nor any declaration of support ever required, by any American commissioner, and signed by any French minister, before the treaty of amity and commerce, and that of eventual alliance, were actually concluded on the 6th of February, 1778.

"The other part of the Author's narrative begins with these words, *viz.* "The last time I saw Mr. S. Deane, was on a bed of sickness and death. He sent for me." And then the Author proceeds to state a conversation which he says passed between himself and S. Deane, and in which the latter, on his death-bed, is made "to deny the existence of a Deity;" and being desired to "name the wretch" who had infused into his mind "such horrid blasphemies," is said to have named Dr. Priestley, and to have added, "Yes, Dr. Priestley was my Instructor, my Saviour, and my God."

"That you, Sir, may be able to judge of the probability of this account, I need only say, that Mr. Deane left London in a post-chaise on Tuesday, the 22d of September last, with Capt. Davis, of the Boston packet, in which ship he was to embark for America; and, from the Captain's written account of his death, it appears that, after sleeping that night at Gravesend, Mr. Deane made a hearty breakfast there the next morning, at the house of Capt. Davis's father-in-law, and afterwards went on board with the Captain, when the ship immediately took her departure; that, about ten o'clock the same morning, while Mr. Deane was walking on the quarter-deck with the Captain, he suddenly complained of being unwell; and this complaint increasing very fast, he was taken down into the cabin, and there, for the first and only time, was laid on his death-bed, or the bed on which he died; and that he there almost immediately became speechless, and continued so until his death, which happened about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

"The Captain mentions the several persons who were with Mr. Deane whilst on his death-bed, who appear all to have belonged to the ship, and all of them incapable of comprehending any of his inarticulate sounds, when he once or twice attempted to speak whilst on his death-bed.

"Mr. Deane had, indeed, been formerly attacked by a complication of disorders; but he had been gradually recovering from

from them for more than eighteen months before his death; and, during the time when he might be said to have lain on a *bed of sickness*, though not of *death*, his mental faculties were so much impaired, that he must have been incapable of that part of the conversation which has been ascribed to him.

“There are other facts also which concur to make this conversation altogether incredible. I do not believe that Mr. Deane would have been more open upon religious subjects with an aged Clergyman, such as Theodosius describes himself, than he was with me; and I certainly never heard him intimate, much less profess, any disbelief “of the existence of a Deity.” Doubts he may have had of Revealed Religion; but these, I am persuaded, were neither produced, nor increased, by any person in this country. On the contrary, I believe, and on very good grounds, that the religious sentiments which he entertained in the latter part of his life were exactly the same as those which he had avowed in France to several of his friends, before he ever saw either England, or yourself.

“This statement of facts I think due to you, Sir, as well as to Truth, and the memory of Mr. Deane; and I cannot object to its being used where it can be of service to either, though I certainly am very far from wishing to attract any share of public attention to myself. I have the honour to be, with great esteem, your most humble and obedient servant,

“EDWARD BANCROFT.”

RECEIPT FOR STONE AND GRAVEL.

TAKE a large handful of the fibres of garden leeks, put thereto two quarts of soft water, let them be close covered, and simmer gently over the fire, till reduced to one; then pour it off, and drink a pint in the course of the day, divided morning, noon, and night; this is a sufficient quantity for a man or woman.

Mr. URBAN, Solihull, April 25.

I WILL not return the Compliment paid me by my fair Antagonist, and say that *every* Position she advances in her last Letter is open to Confutation; but I will venture to affirm that *many* of them are so.—I am obliged to depart from my first intention of closing my Correspondence with her, previous to the Production of my Evidence of Pope's Baseness of Heart—(for how *can* I close it?). I shall, therefore, in Imitation of Miss Seward, reserve my

“Comments” on her latest Remarks, until she shall have published the threatened Confutation; and only state my real Reason for the Delay of my promised “Proof.”—That Reason was—**DELICACY.**

M. F.'s first Attack on me followed Miss Seward's third Epistle, in your Magazine for June.—The Lady had a prior Claim to my Attention, and to her I accordingly attended.—Before I had made any great Progress in my Defence, M. F. thought proper to renew the Attack; and in such a Way that I found a tedious, and inglorious Paper-War, with *anonymous* Correspondents, must ensue, if the “Proof” were to leave any Room for Cavil or Contradiction: and I judged it necessary “to take especial Care that it should be unquestionable.”

Discarding, of Course, every idea of bringing forward POPE's *Meanness* to BROOME, *Hypocrisy* to HUGHES and HILL, *Treachery* to BOLINGBROKE, *Baseness* to WELSTED, LORD HARVEY, and LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, and *Ingratitude* to CHANDOS and ADDISON—(Facts—the Truth of which has been disputed)—I determined to confine myself to one substantial Instance of his Villainy, which, standing recorded by HIMSELF, should laugh to Scorn the very Possibility of Denial.—But the Subject unfortunately happened to be of a Nature so *peculiarly* horrible and disgusting, as to render a Discussion of it—in a Letter intended for the Perusal of a LADY—impossible.

JOSEPH WESTON.

To M. F.

Solihull, April 25.

AS this is the last Notice which I intend to take of an *anonymous* Correspondent, I will endeavour to part with you, in tolerable Good-humour, and restrain my Pen from that Severity of Censure to which I cannot help thinking some Parts of your last Letter entitled.—I know not from what Cause you chuse to *persist* in your Supposition that I have an high opinion of my own Talents; but, whether your Conjecture in that Respect be right or wrong, I hope your Charge of Inhumanity is undeserved. I thought that I had alledged such Reasons for my execrating the Memory of a jealous Tyrant as would have secured me from a *Répétition* of that Accusation.

As you think the Term “Adversary” inapplicable to a Person who maintains

an Opinion *adverse* to one's own, you have my free Leave to change it for any other which you may like better.—If you, Sir, are ignorant of my “Drift,” on “my Introduction of Job's Wife,” I fancy that you are the *only* Reader of Mr. Urban's unequalled Miscellany who is in that Predicament!—Had you studied Pope's Character with Half the Attention which I have, you might have spared your elegant Sarcasms on that Subject.—Amidst that infamous Farrago of bold Assertion, artful Equivoke, sly Subterfuge, and gross Misrepresentation, which has rendered almost every Page of the Preface, Advertisement, Letter to the Publisher, Testimonies of Authors, and Notes, which accompany the Dunciad, “inimitable”—you might, perchance, have discovered that very many of the supposed Dunces were *not* the AGGRESSORS; and that—of those Few who *were*—the Punishment intended to be inflicted bore no Manner of Proportion to the Degree of Provocation: a most flagrant Instance of which I shall presently produce—to justify my Execration of your Idol.

Although I cannot agree with you, Sir, when you say that Miss Seward “hath *incontestably* appreciated the distinctive Merits of Dryden and Pope,” yet I am far from contesting the Propriety of your *next* Opinion—viz. that, “if you had vainly aimed at any Contest with her, you might be accused of most egregious Folly.”

The poetic Department of the Magazine which contains your Abuse of myself, and Praise of my amiable *Adversary*, evinces that “I can look up to this elegant Poetess, justly seated on the Top of the Aonian Mountain,” with as much “Admiration,” and with as little “Envy,” as YOU can.

But to the point in question.

The following is extracted from an early Edition of the Dunciad, Book III.

“Behold yon Pair, in STRICT EMBRACES join'd;

How like in manners, and how like in mind!
Fam'd for GOOD-NATURE, Burnet, and for TRUTH;

Ducket for PIOUS PASSION to the YOUTH.
Equal in WIT, and equally POLITE,
Shall this a Pasquin, that a Grumbler write;
Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a Consul, this Commissioner.

REMARKS.

V. 175. Fam'd for good nature, Burnet, &c.
Ducket for pious passion to the youth.]

The first of these was son of the late bishop of S. Author of a weekly Paper called *the Grumbler*, as the other was concerned in another called *Pasquin*, in which Mr. Pope was abused with the late Duke of Buckingham and Bishop of Rochester. They also joined in a piece against his first undertaking to translate the Iliad, intitled *Homerides*, by Sir Iliad Dogrel, printed 1715. Mr. Curll gives us this further account of Mr. Burnet. “He did himself write a Letter to the E. of Halifax, informing his Lordship (as he tells him) of what he knew much better before. And he published in his own name several political pamphlets, A certain Information of a certain Discourse, A second Tale of a Tub, &c. All which it is strongly affirmed were written by Colonel Ducket. CURLL, Key, p. 17. But the author of the *Characters of the Times* tells us, the political pieces were not approved of by his own Father, the Reverend Bishop.”

Of the other works of these Gentlemen, the world has heard no more than it would of Mr. Pope's, had their united laudable endeavours discouraged him from his undertaking. How few good works had ever appeared (since men of true merit are always the least presuming) had there been always such champions to stifle them in their conception? And were it not better for the Publick, that a million of monsters should come into the world, which are sure to die as soon as born, than that the Serpents should strangle one *Hercules* in his cradle?

The Union of these two Authors gave Occasion to this Epigram:

BURNET and DUCKET, friends in SPIRIT,

Came hissing forth in verse;

Both were so forward, each would write,

So DULL each hung an a—

Thus Amphibosna (I have read)

At either end assails;

None knows which leads, or which is led,

For both heads are but tails.

Here is a Charge of the most atrocious, the most unnatural, the most detestable Kind, brought against Colonel Ducket; for it is not possible for any one possessed of common Sense, and common Modesty, to sign his name to an Opinion that Pope meant *really* to praise Burnet for Good-nature and for Truth, or that he intended to celebrate the Wit or the Politeness of either Party. (The beastly Epigram settles that Point beyond all Controversy.)—The whole Passage

Passage is evidently *ironical*, and clearly calculated to impress the Reader with an Idea that both were the *Reverse* of WITTY—both the *Reverse* of POLITE; that Burnet was *famed* for Ill-nature and Falsehood; and that Duckett was *famed* for an *impious* Passion for the Youth.—It only remains, to examine whether this horrid Accusation was well-founded or not.

In Consequence of the Colonel's spirited Conduct on this extraordinary Attack, Pope found it *convenient* to add the following Note.

'V. 167.—for pious Passion to the Youth—The Verse is a literal Translation of Virgil, *Nisus amore pio pueri*—and here, as in the Original, applied to Friendship; that between Nisus and Euryalus is allowed to make one of the most amiable Episodes in the World, and *surely* never was interpreted in a *perverse* Sense. But it will *astonish* the Reader to hear, that on *no other* Occasion than *this Line*, a Dedication was written to this Gentleman to induce him to think *something further*. "Sir, you are known to have all that Affection for the beautiful Part of the Creation which God and Nature designed—Sir, you have a very fine Lady—and, Sir, you have eight very fine children"—&c. [Dedic. to Dennis Rem. on the Rape of the Lock.] The Truth is, the poor Dedicator's Brain was turned upon this Article; he had taken into his Head that ever since some Books were written against the *Stage*, and since the *Italian Opera* had prevailed, the Nation was infected with a Vice not fit to be named: He went so far as to print upon the Subject, and concludes his argument with this Remark, "that he cannot help thinking the Obscenity of Plays excusable at this Juncture; since, when that execrable Sin is spread so wide, it may be of Use to the reducing Men's Minds to the natural *Defence* of Women." DENNIS, *Stage defended* against Mr. Law. p. 20. OUR AUTHOR SOLEMNLY DECLARED, he never heard any Creature *but* the Dedicator mention THAT VICE and THIS GENTLEMAN together.'

What Power of Language can do Justice to the Sentiments of Indignation which this most impudent Attempt to impose on the Understanding excites?—However, the Acknowledgment in the last Line of this fallacious Note signs Pope's Passport to EVERLASTING INFAMY.—Confessing that he had not

even the smallest Ground for the Diabolical Charge, yet conscious that, while the most obnoxious Couplet remained, none but idiots *could* avoid seeing the Matter in its true Light, he, at last, thought it expedient to expunge it, and to alter the Notes in the following Manner.

"Behold yon Pair, &c.) One of these was Author of a weekly Paper called *The Grumbler*, as the other was concerned in another called *Pasquin*, in which Mr. Pope was abused with the Duke of Buckingham, and Bishop of Rochester. They also joined in a Piece against his first undertaking to translate the *Iliad*, intitled *Hamertides*, by Sir *Iliad Doggrel*, printed 1715." (Eleven succeeding Lines are omitted.) "Of the other Works of these Gentlemen, &c."—(to the End of the Paragraph.)

"The Union of these two Authors gave Occasion to this Epigram:

"— and Duckett, friends in Spite, &c." (to the End of the Epigram.)

"After many Editions of this Poem, the Author thought fit to omit the Names of *these two Persons*, whose Injury to him was of so old a Date. In the Verses he omitted, it was said that *one* of them had a *pious Passion* for the *other*. It was a literal Translation of Virgil, &c."

Mark, gentle Reader, the curious Reason *intimated* for the *Omission* of both Names in the Poem, while *one* of them is retained in the Note!—But Duckett was probably dead; and Burnet was probably become a Judge!

And now, Mr. M. F. I take a final Leave!

If, after this unembellished Statement of facts, you *can* believe that Pope did *not* attempt to fix this most loathsome and most horrible Stigma on an innocent Man—or, being convinced that he *did* attempt it, *can* believe him to be less than a VILLAIN—you are welcome to *think* ME as vile a Slanderer, and as consummate a Scoundrel, as I have *proved* HIM to be!

JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

A VERY little experience in the world is sufficient to teach, that there are persons in it who would sacrifice any man to a JEST. But it was never suspected, till the last month's Gentleman's Magazine appeared, that Mr. URBAN would offer up a friend on such an altar.

DETECTOR.

Mr.

Fig. 1. p. 389.

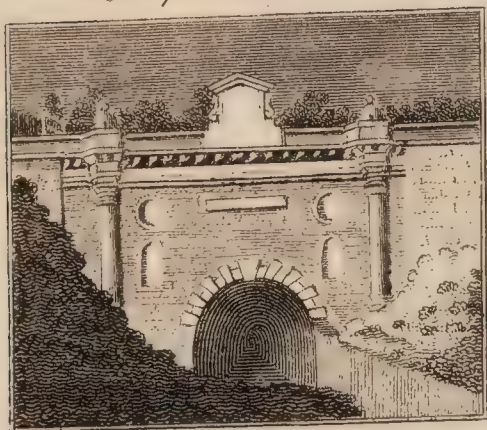


Fig. 2. p. 389.

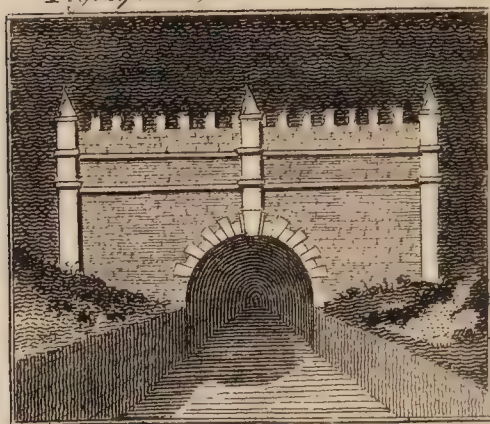


Fig. 3. p. 400.

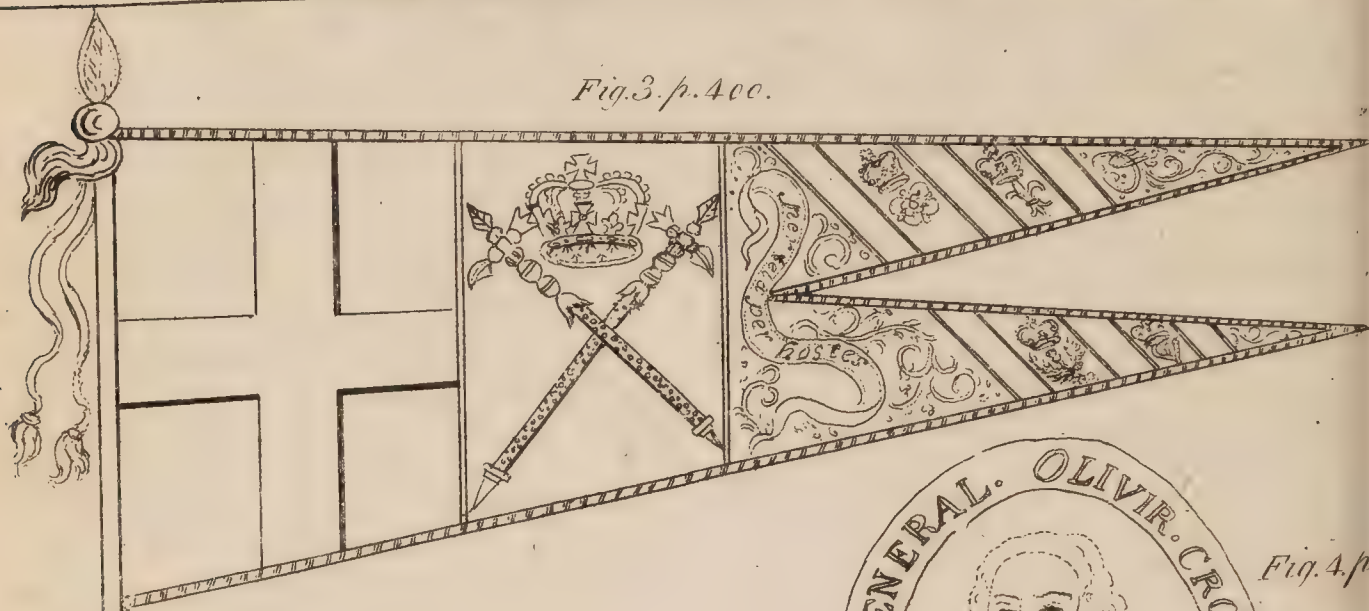


Fig. 5. p. 413.

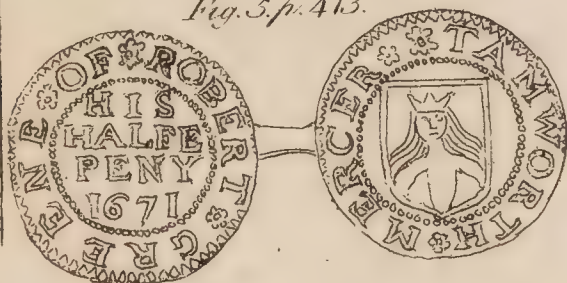


Fig. 4. p.

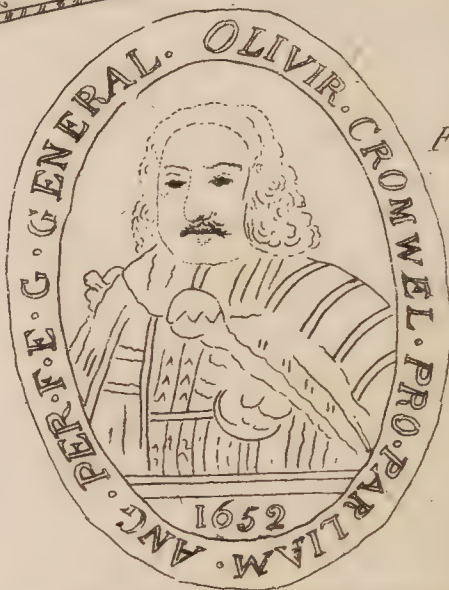


Fig. 6. p. 413.

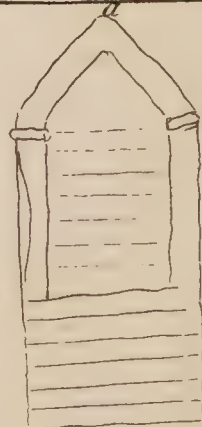
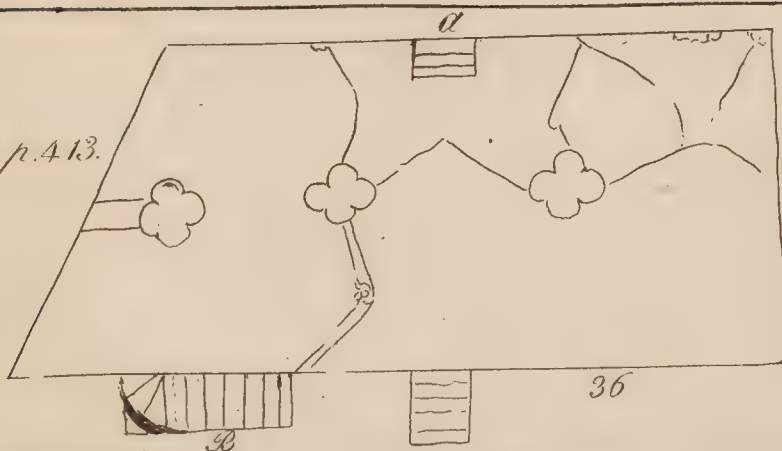


Fig. 7. p. 414.

Mr. URBAN,

March 20.

I READ the account given of the *Thames and Severn Canal* by Viator, p. 109, with great pleasure, and consider it as a communication no less useful to the publick than acceptable to your readers in general.

In consequence of the information which I received from your correspondent, I have been excited to pursue my enquiry into this great and stupendous undertaking; and, having had an opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of some additional facts respecting it, I wish to transmit a detail of them to the publick through the means of your valuable Repository.

I find that, so long ago as the reign of Charles II, a project was set on foot for uniting the Thames and the Severn, by cutting a channel of above forty miles in length; and that a bill was, with that view, brought into the House of Commons. Joseph Moxon, who was hydrographer to the King, and an excellent practical mathematician, drew a map for Mr. Matthews, to determine that the scheme was practicable*.

The idea of forming a navigable junction between these two rivers is, indeed, suggested in one of Mr. Pope's familiar

letters to the Hon. Robert Digby, written in the year 1722, but which appears to have been not the result of his sober judgement upon the demonstration of the practicability of such a scheme, but the effort of a lively, poetic, and playful imagination. The best way, however, to do him justice is to let him speak for himself, as the best way to do justice to those who have realized the flights of his brilliant imagination will be to judge of them by their works:

"I could pass whole days," says he, "in only describing to her [Mrs. Mary Digby] the future, and as yet visionary, beauties, that are to rise in those scenes [in Lord Bathurst's woods at Cirencester], the palace that is to be built, the pavilions that are to glitter, the colonades that are to adorn them; nay more, the meeting of the Thames and Severn, which (when the noble owner has finer dreams than ordinary) are to be led into each other's embraces through secret caverns of not above twelve or fifteen miles, till they rise and celebrate their marriage in the midst of an immense amphitheatre, which is to be the admiration of posterity a hundred years hence. But till the destined time shall arrive that is to manifest these wonders, Mrs. Digby must content herself with seeing what is at present no more than the finest wood in England†."

The

* See particulars in Yarranton's *England's Improvement*, p. 64. For the general statement of the fact, as above, I am obliged to Granger's *Biographical History of England*, 2d edit. vol. IV. p. 80. I wish also to refer the reader to Campbell's "Political Survey of Britain," 4to, 1774, vol. II. p. 257—270, where he will meet with much substantial information in regard to the great national advantages to be derived from an effectual and well-connected inland navigation. With respect to that important branch which is the subject of this paper, and which had been imperfectly conceived in the last century, Dr. Campbell speaks of it, incidentally, in a manner which shews his ideas of the use and advantage of such an undertaking, and will enlarge or confirm our own. "The correspondence," says he (in note (i), p. 259), "between London and Bristol being very expensive by land, and tedious by sea, it was natural to endeavour at finding some means of lessening at least, if not removing, these inconveniences. In order to this, it was proposed to make use of the Avon, which runs to Bristol, and the Kennet, which falls into the Thames; but it does not appear this ever went farther than speculation. In the reign of Charles II. a bill was brought into the House of Commons, to unite, by a new cut from Leachlade, the Thames with the Avon that passes through Bath. Captain Yarranton proposed the same thing, by uniting the Thames by the Charwell, to the Avon by the Stour, and so to the Severn, with only eight miles of land-carriage. It seemed necessary to mention these, because it may become requisite to review and fix on some one of them in a future season, when, in consequence of a method to be hereafter explained, a communication shall be accomplished between Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol: for, in that case, some such communication by water will be necessary, to maintain that intercourse between the midland counties and the capital which is of so great consequence to both."—It is needless to say that this is now accomplished.

† See Pope's Works, 1mo, edit. 1782, vol. V. p. 306. Letter XII. to the Hon. R. Digby. Contrasted with this idea, which Pope's imagination suggested, and beheld with delight, it may not be unentertaining to observe the remark of a traveller, who set out indeed in pursuit of picturesque beauties, and who, in viewing the *Staffordshire* and *Worcestershire* canal the encourager of virtuous industry and opulence, of arts and manufactures, could (like Yorick's Smellingus and Mundungus) discern nothing agreeable or pleasing; who could derive no pleasurable associations from the labours of man. Had the pen of this traveller been as free as his pencil, the design and execution of that work, which introduces a

bleeding

The execution of this work, agitated as it had been in Parliament in the time of Charles II, and depicted in the fancy of a poet in the time of George I, was reserved for our own day, and was undertaken, upon the survey and report of that able engineer Mr. Robert Whitworth, in 1782, at the instance and risk of several private persons, particularly of the respectable Baronet in Staffordshire, and of the very well-informed and opulent merchants in London, hinted at by your former correspondent, who had no local interest in either of the counties of Gloucester or Wilts, through which the canal passes*. These gentlemen agreed, some time in the month of November, 1782, to proceed to the execution of their design, and accordingly introduced a bill into Parliament for that purpose in the month of February following. In the course of that session the bill passed into a law (23 Geo. III. c. xxxviii.), and is intituled, "An Act for making and maintaining a Navigable Canal from the River *Thames* or *Ils*, at or near *Leachlade*, to join and communicate with the *Stroudwater* Canal at *Wallbridge*, near the Town of *Stroud*; and also a Collateral Cut from the said Canal, at or near *Siddington*, to or near the Town of *Cirencester*, in the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Wilts*."

Agreeably to the estimate of the expence of this projected undertaking, one hundred and thirty thousand pounds were stated in the act to be raised by the proprietary, who were incorporated, and had a power of borrowing the further sum of sixty thousand pounds, upon mortgage, under their common seal.

It should not be omitted to be observed that, previously to the commencement of this undertaking, a canal had been made, from the Severn to Wallbridge near Stroud, by virtue of an act of Parliament which passed for that purpose in 1730, and afterwards amended by another in 1776†. The length of this canal, from the Severn at Framaload to Wallbridge, is seven miles, six furlongs, and eight chains and a half; and the rise above the level of Severn is one hundred and two feet five inches.

The design and works, therefore, of the undertakers of this new extension of navigation commence at Wallbridge, near Stroud, and reach to near Leachlade on the Thames, a distance of thirty miles, seven chains and a half. The separate and united admeasurements of this distance I will transcribe from Mr. Whitworth's plan, laid down from actual surveys, and dated 1783, and immediately connected with the act of Parliament.

blessing that Nature had not spontaneously given to the country, would have been recorded with transports of delight, and its patrons have been chronicled among the benefactors of mankind, instead of being beheld with disgust as the spoilers of a picturesque landscape. But this picturesque traveller shall answer for himself in a dispassionate extract, without comment or illustration. "From Lord Lyttelton's we proposed (says he) to visit Mr. Anson's, near Wolsley Bridge; our rout led through Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, and Penkridge. The country is rich and woody, but affords little that is picturesque. In many parts it is much disfigured by a new canal, which cuts it in pieces.

"One of the most beautiful objects in nature is a noble river winding through a country, and discovering its mazy course, sometimes half-concealed by its woody banks, and sometimes displaying its ample fields through the open vale.

"Its opposite, in every respect, is one of these *cuts*, as they are called. Its lineal and angular course; its relinquishing the declivities of the country; and passing over hill and dale, sometimes banked upon one side, and sometimes on both; its sharp, parallel edges, naked and unadorned; all contribute to place it in the strongest contrast with the river. An object may be disgusting in itself, but it is still more so when it reminds you, by some distant resemblance, of something beautiful."—GILPIN'S *Observations on Picturesque Beauty*, 2d ed. 1788, vol. I. sect. V. p. 69.

* About the close of the year 1782 were published, "Considerations on the Idea of uniting the rivers Thames and Severn through Cirencester, with some Observations on other intended Canals." 4to.; a tract, valuable as applied to this canal then in contemplation, and as containing many sensible and judicious remarks on the advantages of inland navigation.

† 16 Geo. III. c. 21 (1776), an act passed, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, passed in the Third Year of his late Majesty's Reign (3 Geo. II. c. 13, 1730), intituled, *An Act for making navigable the River Stroudwater, in the County of Gloucester, from the River Severn, at or near Framaload to Wallbridge, near the Town of Stroud, in the same County*, and for giving other Powers for the Purpose of making a Navigation from Framaload to Wallbridge aforesaid."

	Length.			Rise.	Fall.
	M.	F.	Ch.	F. 1.	F. 12
From the head of the Stroud Canal at Wallbridge to Danaway Bridge	7	0	5	24 1 3	
From Danaway Bridge to entrance of the tunnel near Sapperton	0	2	5	level*	
The length of the tunnel	2	3	0	level*	
From the end of the tunnel in Coates common-field to Upper Siddington	5	3	3 1/2	level*	
The branch to Cirencester	1	2	5	level*	
From Upper Siddington to (near) Cricklade	5	4	4	0 0	102 2
From Cricklade to (near) Lechlade	8	0	5	0 0	28 4
	30	0	7 1/2	24 1 3	130 6

The general width of the canal is forty-two feet at the top, and thirty feet at the bottom. In many parts, where the ground is on a dead flat or level, it is considerably wider, having the banks entirely made with the soil from the bed of the canal.

The tunnel † is (as before stated) two miles three furlongs in length; it is fourteen feet three inches wide, and sixteen feet in height, including six feet of water. It is lined with masonry, arched at the top, and having an inverted arch at the bottom, excepting some few places, where rock has made it unnecessary.

On the 20th of April, 1789, Mr. Josiah Clowes, the operative engineer, passed this tunnel, for the first time, in a vessel of thirty tons. Inclosed I send you an elegant engraving of each entrance; they have been made at the expence of the company, and are affixed, as ornaments, to their mortgage instruments.

The boats are twelve feet wide and eighty feet long, drawing four feet of water when loaded, and carrying seventy tons.

The tonnage is regulated by the commodity, and charged, not by the mile, but by certain stations mentioned in the act of parliament.

The junction with the Thames was actually made near Lechlade on the 14th of November, 1789, as is chronicled on the key-stone of the bridge adjoining the lock there; and on the 19th of the same month the first vessel passed, laden, into the Thames, in the presence of great numbers of people, who were assembled on the occasion ‡.

In order to form any adequate judgment of the commercial importance of this undertaking, it will be necessary to take a larger view of the intercourse between the ports of Wales, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury, of

the inland navigation connected with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and of the intermediate course of the Thames from Lechlade by Oxford, Wallingford, and Reading, to London, than can be fully expressed in this place. The extent of the exports from Bristol up the Severn, and which will be conveyed by this canal into the Thames, includes many articles, as metals, West India and American produce. The returns down the Severn are still more important; coal, cyder, perry, grain, wool, cheese, salt, and manufactures of almost every kind.

If we consult the course of the Thames, and the inland-country through which this canal passes, it is not easy to express the advantages which the inhabitants living on the banks of this extensive communication will derive from it; which, connected as it is in its effects with the Oxford canal navigation leading to Birmingham, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, &c. form a line of intercourse between the interior parts of the kingdom and London, by the way of the River Thames. The returns from the capital by these two great canals (the Oxford and the Thames and Severn canals) will probably be of the greatest importance to the city of London, and will proportionably awaken its traders to some additional attention to these great works now they are completed.

The curiosity of travellers has been much excited; and the numbers of persons who have been to view this work are incredible. When their Majesties were at Cheltenham, they were very desirous of seeing the tunnel; and accordingly they visited the entrance under Sapperton-hill on Saturday, July 19, 1788, and expressed the most decided astonishment and commendation at a work of such magnitude, expence, and general

* 9 M. 3 F. 3 1/2 Ch. the length of the head-level.

† See two views of it in the annexed *Plate I. fig. 1, 2.*

‡ For an account of which, see our vol. LIX. p. 1139.

utility, being conducted by private persons, undertaken and executed in the compass of seven years.

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

MR. URBAN, *March 14.*

IF the collection of tithe in kind, p. 101, could be abolished, it would be happy indeed, but the commutation should be a pound-rate; the value of the living would then rise or fall with the other lands in the parish. It would not be just to tie the clergyman down to the present income, or to the average of the last seven years; he has as much right to an improvement of his living, if the lands improve, as the landlord has to an increased rent.

P. 102. I began to read X. Y. Z. as being serious; but, when he speaks of the strictness of life observed by the Dissenting clergy, exciting emulation amongst ours, I found he was a wag!

P. 104. It is common to find trees, buried in peat-moors, quite found, firs, hazels with nuts, &c. in inland counties. We will hope that Sir Joseph Banks will supply the desideratum of a history of Lincolnshire. S. H.

Inscription engraved on the silver head of a headle's staff, made in 1750, sent us by WESTMONASTERIENSIS for elucidation:

"DEUS MITTIT ATTERARI SALUTEM EI BEATI MANNUM CONCEDENTI EUM."

MR. URBAN, *April 27.*

THE Episcopalians of Scotland having now taken the oaths to Government, I should be glad to be informed, if ordinations performed by their bishops would be deemed lawful in the English church; and whether persons, so ordained, would be admitted to cures in England, without any further requirements than are usually made to those ordained by English bishops. Also, whether clergymen ordained by American bishops would be allowed to officiate in, and (taking the oaths of allegiance, &c.) could be presented to churches; and in what light the English church considers the ordinations of Lutheran bishops of Denmark, Sweden, &c. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, *April 21.*

WE beg your indulgence to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine the inclosed Remarks and Observations on the Parliamentary Representation of the British People. You may depend the

statement and estimate are taken from the most authentic topographers; and it is needless to point out to you the great importance of such matters to all British subjects. Without meaning to assert, at any future period, the necessity of a parliamentary reform, generally, the following is merely intended to display, in a comprehensive manner, the principles of the British parliamentary representation, for the publick to judge of the equipoise of the regal, aristocratic, and democratic weights of the British nation and government. Yours, &c. D. E. R.

IN 1785, Mr. Pitt moved the House of Commons for a parliamentary reform, proposing to disfranchise thirty-six petty boroughs, and add their seventy-two members to those of the counties; but the motion was lost by a majority against it of seventy-two. One hundred and thirty-six members, being nearly a quarter of the House, or nearly double the majority, did not vote, or were absent, on the agitation of this highly important and interesting question, affecting the vitals of the whole realm.

The present state of the parliamentary representation of the people of Great Britain, in their House of Commons, is as follows:

	Members
For 40 English counties	80
For 19 English cities (except London)	38
For London	4
For the two Universities	4
For 33 English towns, having two weekly markets or more each, Abingdon returning but one member	65
For 130 English towns, having one weekly market each, returning two members each	260
For four English towns, having one weekly market each, returning one member each	4
For 17 English boroughs, viz. Bamber, Bereaiston, Blechingley, Boffiney, Castle Rising, Gatton, Heytbury, Luggershall, St. Mawes, St. Michaels, Milborn Port, Newton (Hants), Old Sarum, Seaford, Shoreham, West Loo, and Winchelsea, all without market, each returning as many members as any town or city, except London	34
Members for England	489
For Wales	24
For Scotland	45
Members of the House of Commons of Great Britain	558

An Estimate of Great Britain, extracted from the most approved Topographers.

English Counties.	Members of Parliament.	Market-towns, including cities.	Circumference in miles.	Inhabitants.
Bedford	4	10	73	67,350
Berks	9	12	120	85,000
Bucks	14	15	138	111,340
Cambridge	6	8	130	140,000
Cheshire	4	13	112	164,320
Cornwall	44	27	150	165,660
Cumberland	6	15	168	83,920
Derby	4	11	200	126,900
Devon	26	38	200	337,860
Dorset	20	22	150	131,640
Durham	4	9	107	96,980
Essex	8	27	146	208,800
Gloucester	8	27	160	162,560
Hants	26	20	100	162,350
Hereford	8	8	102	95,000
Herts	6	8	130	83,000
Huntingdon	4	6	67	49,320
Kent	18	31	162	235,440
Lancaster	14	27	170	240,000
Leicester	4	11	96	112,000
Lincoln	12	31	180	24,340
{ Middlesex	2	4	95	93,500
{ London	4	1		495,550
{ Westminster	2	1		240,800
Monmouth	3	7	80	38,840
Norfolk	12	22	140	283,080
Northampton	9	13	120	129,200
Northumberland	8	13	155	126,440
Nottingham	8	9	90	131,980
Oxford	9	12	130	114,000
Rutland	2	2	40	19,560
Salop	12	16	134	139,680
Somerset	18	35	150	300,000
Stafford	10	19	140	142,440
Suffolk	16	28	165	154,520
Surrey	14	11	112	205,320
Sussex	24	17	158	129,240
Warwick	6	17	110	131,800
Westmorland	4	8	110	39,000
Wilts	34	21	128	168,000
Worcester	9	12	130	123,780
York	30	57	360	603,690
English Totals	489	701		6,700,000
WALES	24	58		300,000
English and Welsh Totals }	513	759		7,000,000
SCOTLAND	45			1,000,000
British Totals	558			8,000,000

The market-towns immediately represented in the House of Commons, as before stated, are 167; so that, by the estimate, upwards of 500 market-towns in England remain not represented in Par-

liament, except by the county members; among which towns are Birmingham and Manchester.

Old Sarum, though but a farm-house, sends two members to Parliament: no city or town sends more, except London.

Those seventeen boroughs before stated, it is presumed, collectively contain less than 5,000 electors, yet return thirty-four members, being four more than those for Yorkshire, eight more than for Devon, or, wanting two of double the number for Somerset; the most populous counties in the realm except Middlesex.

Those seventeen boroughs return thirty-four members; whereas Middlesex, London, and Westminster, computed to exceed above forty times the number of inhabitants in those boroughs, return but eight.

Mr. Pitt, in speaking of boroughs, perhaps necessarily mentioned thirty-six.

With respect to counties, the following are our greatest in population:

	Members	Inhabitants
Sussex	28	129,240
Dorset	20	131,640
Hants	26	162,350
Gloucester	8	162,560
Chester	4	164,320
Cornwall	44	165,660
Wilts	34	168,000
Surrey	14	205,320
Essex	8	208,800
Kent	18	235,440
Lancaster	14	240,000
Norfolk	12	283,080
Somerset	18	300,000
Devon	26	337,860
York	30	603,690
Middlesex	18	829,850

Cornwall and Chester are computed nearly equal in inhabitants; but Cornwall returns eleven times the number of members for Cheshire.

Sussex, Dorset, Hants, Cornwall, and Wilts, five of the least of these counties, return no less than 152 members to Parliament, being above one quarter of the House of Commons; although the inhabitants of these five counties, by the estimate, are only 756,890; whereas, about double this number, a million and a half, and by consequence nearly a fifth part of the British people, computed to exist in the four great counties of Chester, Surrey, Essex, and Middlesex, return no more than thirty-four members, equal only to the thirty-four returned by Wilts alone, containing but about the forty-seventh part of the British people.

Cornwall, Wilts, Sussex, and Hants, return nearly one-quarter of the House

of Commons, though collectively computed at about only half a million of inhabitants.

The eight counties of Cornwall, Wilts, Suffex, Hants, Berks, Bucks, Lincoln, and Dorset, estimated at less than a million of inhabitants, return 187 members; being above one-third of the 558 members. Whereas, on the contrary, Middlesex and Cheshire, estimated to exceed these counties in inhabitants, return the small number of twelve. What a wide difference from 187 members!

Cornwall, though twenty miles more in circumference, is less populous than Wilts. It returns forty-four members; and Wilts, in point of number of members, stands next below Cornwall, no county else returning forty-four members; yet Cornwall has much mountainous barren land. Wilts is an inland county, and without navigation.

Northumberland, the nearest rival to Cornwall in trade and population, returns but eight members. If Cornwall was of great importance, its population would be great: its circumference equals that of Somerset, though Somerset nearly doubles its inhabitants.

With respect to our greatest counties, Surrey, Essex, Norfolk, York, and Middlesex, estimated at least two millions, or above one quarter of the people of Great Britain, return collectively no more than seventy-two members, or six less than the counties of Cornwall and Wilts.

Middlesex, York, Norfolk, Lancaster, and Essex, by estimation above twenty-hundred thousand, or better than one quarter of the British people, return but the same number of members to Parliament as the inhabitants of the counties of Cornwall and Suffex alone, although these two counties are calculated, by the most generally-approved topographers, not to amount, by upwards of seventeen hundred thousand, to twenty hundred thousand souls.

Middlesex, York, and Essex, estimated at sixteen hundred thousand inhabitants, return but two members more than the Cornish people, calculated above fourteen hundred thousand short of sixteen hundred thousand.

Middlesex and York, estimated at fourteen hundred thousand inhabitants, return but four members more than the Wiltshire people, calculated above twelve hundred thousand short of fourteen hundred thousand.

Middlesex, Norfolk, and Essex, estimated at thirteen hundred thousand inha-

bitants, return but exactly the same number of members as the Suffex people, calculated above eleven hundred thousand short of thirteen hundred thousand.

Middlesex and Essex, estimated at ten hundred thousand inhabitants, or one-eighth of the British people, return to Parliament but sixteen members, being twenty-eight less than are returned for Cornwall, or ten less than for Hampshire. The Hampshire people are calculated eight hundred and thirty thousand short of ten hundred thousand souls.

D. E. R.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

ALL your readers ought to contribute, according to their power, to the common stock of entertainment. It is upon this principle that I here offer some account of a place much visited and little described. Mr. Gray, in his Letters, has indeed bestowed a few lines on it; but they serve rather to excite than to gratify curiosity. I propose plainly to relate what I know of the *Grande Chartreuse*, a convent which I have twice visited, and which is famous on more than one account. Every body has heard of this sequestered spot; and those of your readers, who have never seen it, may, perhaps, be pleased to acquire some more precise ideas on the subject.

In the mountains of *Dauphiny*, about four hours ride from *Grenoble*, is situated the great Carthusian convent. The views of the founder of this order were total exclusion from the world; and he has chosen for the residence of his disciples a spot admirably adapted to his purpose. With respect to situation, nothing, I suppose, can more nearly realize the prison of the Abyssinian princes, which Dr. Johnson has imagined. This too is a valley, some miles in length, surrounded by steep mountains; it widens in the middle, but is so nearly closed at either extremity as barely to give passage to a torrent which rolls through it, and to a narrow road conducted along the brink of the torrent. Over this road, in each of these straits, is built a gateway; and thus the inhabitants of the valley are effectually excluded from all commerce with the world.

The craggy sides of the valley are covered with wood, chiefly firs and pines, of every size, interspersed with here and there a hanging-field, which seems inaccessible. An immense revenue would arise from the sale of this wood, if it could be with ease transported: the water

ter is useless to this end, on account of the huge blocks of stone with which it is filled, and which break and stop its course.

A navigable river is very often picturesque; but these scenes lose nothing by its want; foaming cataracts amply compensate the deficiency of barks and sails, which are indeed quite foreign to the character of Alpine scenery. Salvator Rosa would have delighted to copy many parts of the Carthusian landscape.

In the widest and most elevated part of the valley stands the convent; the road which leads to it always follows the course of the torrent, sometimes near the water's edge, and often very high above it. Vast stones, or whole trees felled on purpose, form a rude parapet against the dangerous precipice. Excepting the road, no trace of man's art is here seen; trees, and inequalities in the ground, conceal the convent till you are nearly arrived at its gate. When first it is discovered, nothing particularly strikes the eye; it is a large, convenient, plain edifice.

The society consists of fifty fathers, and about as many lay-brethren; these last, assisted by a few hired labourers, do all the work in the house and on the estate. They have every thing within themselves; every necessary art and trade is exercised by one of the lay-brethren.

Each monk has an apartment to himself, consisting of two small rooms; the windows are of oiled paper, to prevent distraction; yet they have also glass casements, to be used in bad weather. Their fare is always meagre, served up to each individual alone in his cell. They observe a strict and constant silence, except on some few holidays; but, as they live in the exercise of perpetual hospitality towards a great concourse of strangers who resort to the *Grande Chartreuse*, there is an officer of the community appointed to welcome their visitors, and to superintend their entertainment. This duty he discharges with such a mixture of attention and of profound humility as is no where else to be found. Beggars are often meek and humble; but these fathers, who are so in the extreme, confer favours, and never receive any.

The Carthusian order was founded by *Brunn*, a canon of Rheims, in 1086. This ecclesiastic was unable to tolerate the licentious manners of his archbishop, and fled, in disgust, with a few companions as virtuous and as melancholy as himself. An Alpine valley afforded them a suitable retreat, and lent its name to

the rising order. Notwithstanding the austerity of their rule, no order has so little relaxed from antient institutions as the Carthusians. This is to be attributed partly to their entire seclusion from the world, and from each other indeed, and partly to the annual holding of a general chapter of the order at the *Grande Chartreuse*; this the neighbouring priors always attend; the more distant attend every second or third year. The chapter lasts a week; when finished, high mass is celebrated, and immediately the foreign priors are obliged to set off, be the weather what it may. The season for holding this chapter is the fourth Sunday after Easter; and during the session strangers are not received. At all other times visitors are cordially welcome. A good dining-room is appropriated to their use, out of which two or three small, but neat, cabins open, fitted up with beds for their accommodation. Their table is served with fish, eggs, and vegetables, and very good wine. No meat is eaten within these walls.

It was formerly a custom to bring an *album* to visitors, in which they were desired to record their visit, in any language, in verse or in prose. This is now disused on account of the licentiousness of some pens. Several of these testimonials had been blotted out in the book, which I begged to see; but I could discover that they were in English, and that they censured the superstitions of Popery, through zeal surely much misplaced.

Many of the French inscriptions began with such words as these: "Pénétré de reconnaissance," &c.; and I observed an ill-natured English parody of this sort, "Penetrated with cold rather than with any other sensation;" the rest had been erased. To most people, I should suppose, it would seem a strange return for the most disinterested hospitality, thus to endeavour to wound the feelings of the humble entertainer. You will remark also a refinement in this illiberal pleasure: the monk receives from the hand of his guest the sarcasm in a foreign language; he doubts not that it is a compliment, and he behaves accordingly. Long after the writer has taken his leave, some friend explains the meaning, and the astonished monk blots out the ungenerous lines. But the writer derives no more enjoyment from his wit than he who defaces a direction-post; the injury is not witnessed by him who inflicts it.

Such

Such, Mr. Urban, are the observations and the reflexions which I made in my visits to the *Grande Chartreuse*.

Yours, &c. MONACO.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

PLATE II. *fig. 1.* represents the front of the new building in College Green, Dublin, for the use of the members of Daly's club, 1790; and *Fig. 2.* the front of the New Military Infirmary in the Phoenix Park, near Dublin. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, March 24.*

I SEND you herewith the original of a little schedule, written on parchment, which was fixed under the lid of an old chest, and never removed since the date (*plate II. fig. 3.*) The chest is of oak, carved in a curious manner, and appears much more antient than the MS. You may, perhaps, have some vacant space in one of the miscellaneous plates, where an engraved *fac-simile* thereof will not only oblige me, but the family to whom it relates. At the same time it will convey a specimen of fair Gothic writing; serving also to prove (what has been my constant opinion) that the orthography of those days was not guided by any stated rules. Two feasts were instituted to the honour of Edward the Confessor; the first, on the 5th of January, his deposition; the second, on the 13th of October (being the Translation), his body having been taken up on this day, *anno 1163*, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of HENRY II; therefore, in the above record, the 12th of October is called St. Edward's eve: both which feasts were kept with great solemnity in the abbey of Westminster before the Reformation. The chest has remained in the possession of my family for several generations, of no other consequence except in regard to the little memorial now presented.

Thomas Clarke was probably the son of *John Clarke*, who occurs as Mayor of Coventry, *anno 1514*.*

Yours, &c. D. WELLS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

THE inclosed account of a botanical plan, intituled, *Hortus Pictus*, it is conceived, very properly comes within the description of a scientific project, for insertion in your Magazine; and will probably be a desirable information to your botanical correspondents, who

otherwise will not hear of a plan, which some of them may wish to promote, for the public benefit of the science of botany, as well as the private amusement and information of individual botanists.

The plan itself appears to be a great desideratum in the science of botany, which, though it in part exists in a dispersed state, being scattered over the libraries of collectors in general, and perhaps almost collected together in that of Sir Joseph Banks in particular, yet the separation of the different works in different collections, and even of different parts of the same work in the same collection, form together insurmountable obstacles to the systematic arrangement, and especially to the comparison of figures by the only comprehensive mode of juxtaposition. For example, supposing the object were to examine all the genus *Campanula*, *Erica*, *Convolvulus*, *Iris*, &c. the difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of doing that in any present existing collection, must be apparent to any person conversant with botanical works. A search without any direction, except the imperfect one of references in books, must be made through every part of every botanical work with plates:—to supply this defect; in short, to do that as to the *representation* of plants, which has been done by Linneus and his followers in the *description* of them, namely, to arrange them methodically, is the end of the intended plan:—the means of effecting which are thus proposed:

I. That a select society, consisting of not less than twenty, be formed for the purpose of framing and classing, according to the Linnean arrangement, a collection of Figures of the Vegetable System as far as hitherto represented; of procuring *better* Figures where *bad*, and *new* Figures of unfigured Plants; so as, from time to time, to make approaches towards a complete Hortus Pictus.

It is suggested, in favour of this Plan, that the procuring of new Engravings where they are wanted will at least pay the expences or more, by publishing them singly as such Engravings are taken.

The taste of the present time is peculiarly favourable to this undertaking, as the representation of plants is in a constantly-progressive increase and improvement by the continuing works of Dr. Smith, Jacquin, Oeder, Pallas, Heritier, Curtis, Miller, &c. &c. &c.

While the Plates of the different works form the Hortus, the Letter-press will be by no means useless, tending at the same

* See Dugdale's Warwickshire.

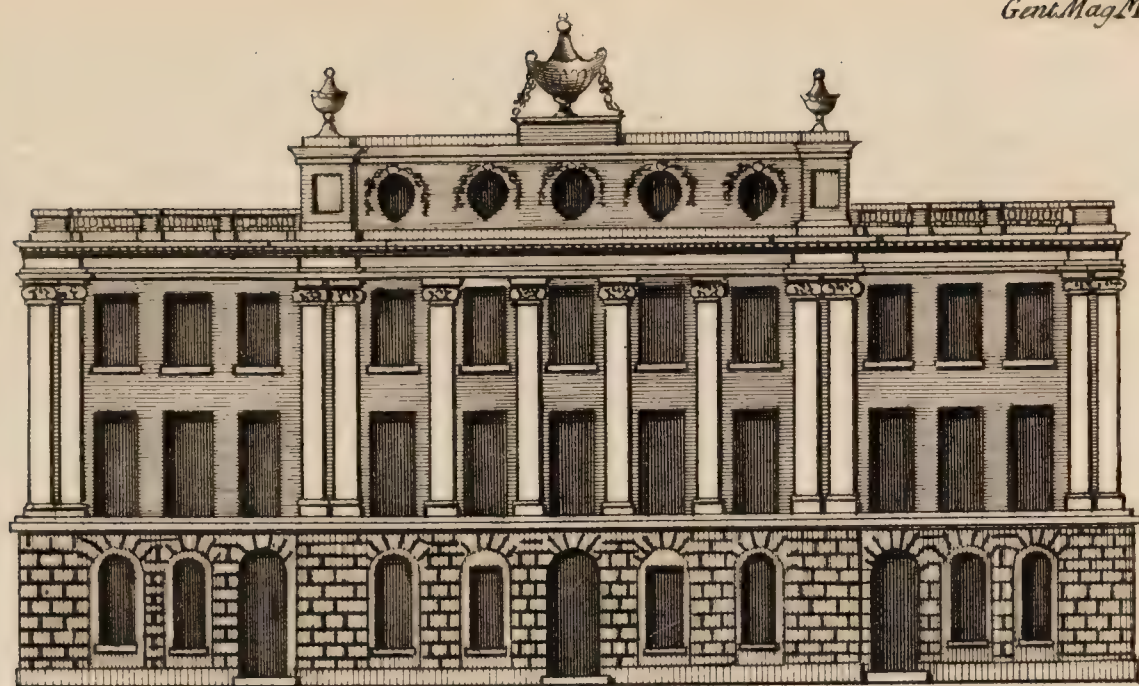


Fig. 1. Front of the Building. used by Daly's Club.

Fig. 2. Front of the New Military Infirmary in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin . p. 396.



. 1537.

Fig. 3. p. 396.

In the .xij.th daie of October beinge Saint Edward's even. was borne at Hampton Court, Prince Edward. Henry .viij. sonne.

The same daie, Grace Clarke, daughter of Thomas Clarke of Coventree Mercer. was borne. In the .xix.th yere of the raigne of Kinge Henry the eighte. 1537.



same time to form a Botanical Library; and the duplicates or triplicates of Figures, which must occur in many instances, will be far from superfluous, as different Figures being taken from different specimens in various stages of vegetation, or with some variation in the parts represented, certainly give a more comprehensive information of the Plant in question thus collectively, than either of them do singly.

II. That, in order to raise the necessary fund for buying the best existing works, the members are, in the first place, to subscribe twenty guineas each; or, in whole or part thereof, to contribute books to the full value, consisting only of such works as the society entirely approve of, and would otherwise be under the necessity of purchasing.

III. That the annual subscription at present shall be five guineas each (subject to the same option of contributing books instead of subscriptions, as in the above article), until a less subscription shall be found sufficient, in the opinion of the majority of the members, by the expences decreasing, as they would necessarily do every year in proportion to the collection increasing.

IV. That any number of gentlemen, not more than five, may form together one subscription, which will reduce their several parts to four guineas each for the single original subscription to the fund, and one guinea a year at most afterwards; with this only difference, for the difference of the expence, that they have no vote in the management of the Hortus, and have of course only a proportional property in it. This rule is made, that such a number of persons, and especially any part of the members of any Society of Natural History, who may not chuse individually to subscribe, may thus, on very easy terms, have all the benefit of the establishment.

V. The Hortus is to be deposited in a room, hired for the purpose, in some central situation in London; and a mode of admitting strangers, from curiosity, or for the use of the Hortus, may be adopted; which, though intended more for the purpose of regulation than advantage, will be, it is conceived, of sufficient benefit to defray the expences of the room, &c.

A gentleman generally conversant with Natural History, and especially with botanical works, constantly resident in London, has offered to act as secretary, without any recompence.

GENT. MAG. May, 1790

An accurate and authentic Nomenclature in general, with several particular Catalogues, will form a constant object of attention to the Society; tending altogether to afford a more universal and systematic list of references than is yet existing; and it is no small object alone, with respect to the *use* as well as *difficulty* of doing it, to reduce all the names that are not Linnean, such as those of Tournefort, Haller, P. Miller, Dillenius, &c. &c. to the *Linnean* Nomenclature.

It is to be observed, that the value of the several works used in forming the Hortus would be by no means diminished; and as the Hortus is formed out of them, so it may be at any time again resolved into them, with little or no loss sustained; in which case, though it should fail as a Hortus Pictus, it would be perfect as a Botanical Library.

The *eligibility* of this Plan appears from the use it would be of in every instance where figures are of use to the Science of Botany: the Hortus Pictus forming a general arrangement of figures; which is to the whole Vegetable System what one figure is to one plant.—Certainly, next to living specimens, the Hortus Pictus would be the most serviceable to the student; and even before them in one great respect, in as much as no collection of plants can afford any thing like a successive systematic comparison of the different species of different genera, from the absence of many in any single garden, and from the necessary division of those that are present, into separate houses, and various soils, added to the different times of efflorescence; all which being natural, are insurmountable obstacles to the collective and collateral examination of plants.

That this comes long before any other aid to the student, and assistance to the proficient, the consideration of all others will clearly evince.

Verbal description alone of plants is found quite insufficient, being a vain attempt to acquire, by theory alone, a knowledge which is certainly more than half indebted to practice for its attainment. The only instance perhaps, or at least the greatest, in which *representation* excels *description* (as in the only instance of the preference of painting to poetry), is that precise case which applies to this subject; namely, the operation of perception being quicker than that of reflection; and the intuitive view of the whole at once being more instructive than the

successive relation of the parts.—In short, to state the case in practice, rather than reason upon it abstractedly, let any person judge whether he receives the best idea of a plant by a minute verbal description or an accurate delineation.

The *Hortus Siccus* has been long established, and continues to be found useful, under all the disadvantages of daily decline, and final, nor yet very distant, decay:—that has indeed the benefit of *arrangement* in common with *this*, but not of *durability*. The necessity so well conceived, and so ably acted on, by Dr. Smith, of substituting the drawing for the dried specimen, by which it becomes perpetuated, when it would otherwise have perished, is a strong proof of this preference.

It is not at all meant to contend for the exclusive excellence of a Hortus Pictus, but for the preference of it, from the united objects of *system*, *comprehensiveness*, and *easy access*, to any other botanical aid; nor is it necessary to establish even that *preference* to others, so long as it be admitted only as *one additional mode*, where none are superfluous, of promoting the science. Let them all prevail! they certainly all mutually assist each other, and should therefore all be severally and jointly pursued.

So far from this Society interfering with, or intrenching upon, any existing Society of Natural History, the Warwick-street, the Lionean, or any other, it is conceived rather to contribute some assistance to them; having but one plain uniform object, which none of them have in common with *it*, but which *it* will supply in common to all of them.—Indeed this Plan might well, in point of propriety, if it could also in point of expence, be ingrafted upon, and incorporated with, either of those Societies; which would equally answer the purpose to the publick, and especially to the proposer, who has the honour of belonging to both those societies. Without forming *other* projects before *this* is accomplished, it is only suggested, that this Plan may be hereafter equally extended to, and is equally wanted in, every other branch of Natural History.

The *practicability* will, I trust, follow from the *eligibility*. If this Plan be, as it is contended, of essential service to the promotion of an useful science, and the gratification of an elegant amusement, can it be doubted that twenty, or at most twenty-five persons, upon either the ground of public spirit or private taste,

will be found to carry it into execution on the terms stated in the sketch of the Plan, which are deemed sufficient for a general proposal, which still have much, but that easily, to be supplied in the detail? All which further particulars will be adjusted by the Society, subject to the approbation of every member; who, in entering thus far generally into the Plan, is by no means pledged to proceed if in the detail any thing should make him disinclined.—This consideration will, it is hoped, the more readily induce persons to lend their assistance to the *completion* of the Plan, provided they see no radical defects in the *proposal* of it.

If a sufficient number of names be obtained (that is, twenty at least), immediate notice will be given of a meeting for the purpose of meliorating and compleating the Plan; towards which every advice and assistance, even of those who may not chuse to contribute to the expence of it, are most earnestly requested.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, April 7.*

I BEG leave to take Robinhood, p. 233, by the hand, to accompany me *sub tegmine taxi*. He seems very partial to the subject of Yew-trees, and to consider it as an object of extensible speculation. The name is derived from the C.Br. or Welsh *Pw*. The Saxons called it *Ip*, and the French *Yf* also. The Belgians give it the same appellation as the French, but sometimes known by them under the denomination of *bois d'Espagne*, as though it originated from Spain, or was first brought to them from that kingdom. I am of opinion that they are indigenous to all parts of Europe; for they are produced spontaneously from the germe of the seed-berry, as I have seen in frequent instances. They seem to like the particular texture of our English soil in general, of which an experiment conviaced me, made some years ago: I caused about fifteen Yew-trees to be removed from an old *parterre*, where they had stood upwards of eighty years (annually clipped), into a circular range, for the purpose of a dark fence, and not one of them died, though reduced by degrees into a new form. It may be asked why, under so positive and accommodating a principle of vegetation, are they not more common? My answer is, that this tree is in a manner friendless and degraded, labouring under the imputation of being obnoxious in quality

to both man and beast; of course, man will be its avowed enemy. I have seen the young seedlings pulled up with indignation by hedge-cutters as soon as perceived, and by them are generally cut down with the bill or gorse-hook in cleaning the brushwood under the quicksets. Thus destroyed in their tender age, and condemned to the flames with meaner brambles and briars, it is not extraordinary so few should appear in the hedge-rows at this day. Besides, were they respected with the same care, or indulged by the same fostering hand, which preserves the Oak, Ash, and some other sorts of favoured trees; yet we may suppose the Yew-berry a delicious treat to certain species of birds, who feed thereon without injury, and that the few remaining unconsumed by them, falling upon dry banks or barren places, and wanting a proper earthy matrix, wither and decay; as do thousands yearly of the Hawthorn-berries, Sloes, &c. which rise not into new plants. Another observation. Your correspondent must have remarked, as well as myself, that few of the large Yew trees now standing are bearers, that is, berried: the greater number appear to be male plants. Is not this the case with most forest-trees? But this tree may be propagated with tolerable success, and more expedition, by cuttings, the same as Box, Willow, and various other kinds; notwithstanding it is incontestable that seedlings of all sorts, if unremoved, are always more vigorous and luxuriant than transplanted ones, because the main or tap-root is not destroyed. Therefore I conclude, that such Yews as do now, or have heretofore, appeared so flourishing in churchyards, were seedlings guarded with religious care, and well secured from every offence; cemeteries being richer in soil than dry banks or wastes; it is not, therefore, surprising to hear of their prospering therein with more advantage than when produced under fortuitous locality. This latter circumstance must apply to the major part of those Yew-trees now seen in hedge-rows, since regularity is the effect of art only. I cannot admit the position totally, that trees certainly aboriginal thrive most in uncultivated spots; daily experience shews us the contrary; and all trees thrive best in that soil which is most adapted to their nature and constitution: this accident indeed may happen to particular trees in a wild state. How far boisterous winds may affect Yew-trees in particular, I will not decide upon; pos-

sibly they may not so well resist their violence as the Oak. The roughest storms most commonly proceed from the West; if their action be detrimental to the Yew, as he asserts, we should observe if it bends, or has a fixed inclination towards the East. Rural churchyards are seldom well sheltered places, and yet R. H. says they flourish best in that situation. I am of a different opinion, and argue, that the garden was the more sheltered and favourite spot, the security and prolific soil whereof would considerably promote their growth; and further, that many large Yews, which now draw our attention in certain places, were raised in former gardens, though not used as such for a long series of years.

Yours, &c.

D. WELLS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

DR. THICKNESSE, of whom such strange and contradictory accounts have been given in your most excellent Miscellany, pp. 185, 272, was, in truth, a very weak and inconsistent character. HIPT as he was almost all his life, it was impossible for him to be either an agreeable man, or an able physician; for where the feelings are unhinged, and the faculties deranged, by such imaginary and "moping melancholy," the heart can neither expand, nor the head excel. Such a victim indeed was he to the BLUE DEMON OF DISMAY, that, at one time of his life, he durst not pass a certain place of worship without the company of his wife. This circumstance Mrs. Thicknesse related upwards of ten years ago, *by way of consolation*, to an hypochondriacal gentleman in the neighbourhood of Wigan, who was at that time Dr. Thicknesse's patient, and from whom the writer of this article had it about two months since. What then must be the state of that man's brain, which could be infatuated with such silly, bugbear fancies? Must it not have laboured under the grossest and most contemptible weakness? The following ludicrous anecdote is well-known to many people in Wigan. The Doctor, on a very frivolous occasion, being in a violent passion with his servant, who was by trade a taylor, struck the poor fellow a severe blow on the head with his cane; which the fellow immediately resented, by actually striking his master's head in a tub of water. This extraordinary cold-bath effectually cooled the Doctor's furor. Having married his eldest daughter to an apothecary, and being at that time the only physician in

in Wigan, he meditated a measure, which was as ungenerous as it was ridiculous, and which may not unaptly be termed a *medical monopoly* within his own family; declaring that he would not attend any one unless his son-in-law furnished the medicines. This silly scheme, however, was immediately broken through, by other physicians, more liberal-minded at least, being called in; when, finding his fees grow scarce, he very soon consented that any person might *compound*, so that he was permitted to *PRESCRIBE*. If his professional profits were small, his celebrity as a physician could not be great. Of this the following fact will be a sufficient proof. The late Dr. Pemberton, of Warrington, from whom the writer had it, and to whom Dr. Thicknesse himself declared it, mentioned, that he (Dr. Thicknesse) “did not make so much money in the *town* of Wigan as paid the rent of his house; and his rent, as he inhabited different houses at different periods, did not, upon an average, amount to more than twenty guineas a-year. But, for a great many years before he died, his business fell so greatly off, and his family growing up, that he first parted with his horse, and then his servant, passing most of his time in the company of one, who, like himself, was most grievously afflicted with *la maladie imaginaire*, and verifying, in this instance, a just and well-known proverb, *simile simili gaudet*. In the former part of his life he was a Protestant; in his meridian, a Sceptic; and his latter end, a Roman Catholic. As an acquaintance, he was capricious; as a master, a tyrant; and as a physician, trifling, unscientific, and generally unsuccessful. Graduating at so paltry a college as Rheims, tinctured with certain erroneous notions of Stahl, and bowing, almost implicitly, to the FANCY-FORMED ANIMA of the German Professor; timid, intemperate, and confined; he placed great dependance upon syrup of lission, milk-water, and such like *potent* remedies. C. R.

MR. URBAN,

May 10.

HERE send an old drawing in water colours on vellum, which I found in turning over some MSS. in my possession. It represents the pattern for a standard for the gentlemen pensioners in 1639. The flag is in three divisions: the first, and broadest next the staff, is, Argent, a cross of St. George, Gules. The second is, Gules, two battle-axes in saltire, Or, and fludded, which are the *iniqua* or arms of the band. In chief,

a crown of the second, lined ermine. In the third division, where the flag begins to fork off, is a scroll, Or, with the following inscription: *Per tela, per hostes*. The narrow part of the fork is in diagonal compartments ornamented with a rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp, surmounted of crowns, and adorned with foliage-work. The colours are now much faded; and, without doubt, the original was richly embroidered in gold. Beneath the flag is this inscription:

“This was the paterne for a Standard for the Gent. Pensioners in the year 1639. The staffe was 9 foote longe and $\frac{1}{2}$; the flag 7 foote.”

Yours, &c.

J. THORPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, April 10.*

THE last verse of the XXth Psalm, called *Exaudiat*, is variously translated in different editions of the Bible, as follows.

In the edition 1603, Queen Elizabeth:

“Save Lord, let the King heare us in the day that we call.”

Sternhold and Hopkins, edit. 1601:

“Now save and help us, Lord and King, on thee when we do crie.”

Edit. 1713, King James:

“Save Lord, let the King hear us when we call.”

Oxford edition, 1771:

“Save Lord, and hear us, O King of Heaven, when we call upon thee.”

I have always understood the versicle in the morning service read before the collects, *O Lord, save the King! Resp. And mercifully bear us when we call upon thee*, as taken from this Psalm, which agrees nearly with the Latin of St. Jerome's Bible, a copy whereof I have by me, printed at Basil anno 1491, in the black letter: it stands thus, *D'ne saluum fac Regem, & exaudi nos in die quâ invocaverimus te*; but is there called the XIXth. Whence does this arise? Have we divided some antecedent one, and made two of it? The Church of Rome uses invariably this Psalm at length, as a preface to the prayer for the king; and to that intent I cannot think it ill-adapted, since the sense of every text alludes to a sovereign ruler, or the supplication of the people for celestial favours and protection to his person, for success in his battles, and wisdom to his counsels. In this our country, where genuine loyalty to the best of kings is an ascendant virtue, let us not equivocate the sacred words, but apply them according to the literal sense; and if any one will

will not, let him blush at his own indignity. Some of the translations above quoted betray a manifest contradiction to each other. In one, we apparently pray that an earthly king may hear us; in another, that the King of kings may be attentive to our petitions. The marginal annotation in the Bible of 1603 rather confounds than illustrates this passage. It is thus: "Let the King be able to deliver us by thy strength when we seeke unto him for succour." Upon the whole, there seems to me either a misapprehension of the original sense of this short verse, or a designed aversion to that now so popular and happy acclamation, **GOD SAVE THE KING.**

If the original words be such as to admit of all these various translations, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents, more versed than myself in the Hebrew or Greek, who will take the trouble to communicate their sentiments respecting the subject*.

Yours, &c. D. WELLS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

—Quid *dia* poemata narrent. PERS.

DR. JOHNSON has somewhere said, that "poetical devotion" cannot often please. He does not mean, I presume, that the Bible furnishes no proper subjects for poetry, for Milton has shewn, by his example in his "Paradise Lost," to the contrary. This great Bard first attempted in a dramatic way, and afterwards in a regular epic poem, one of the most difficult subjects in the whole history of mankind, *viz.* the Fall of Man.

The actors indeed, the *dramatis personæ*, were too few. Here Milton deviated from the example of his great original (it was the fault of his subject that very early period contained only three actors; and his shadowy beings, the infernal and superior spirits, are only to be considered as Homer's gods, or the Poet's *machines*, as they are called), who pleases so universally, and keeps up attention so incessantly, by that infinite variety of characters or personages to be met with in his great drama. One while we are delighted with the heroic exploits of Agamemnon; again with Diomed, Ulysses, Idomeneus, which all conspire to the grand catastrophe, and to elevate the character of his invincible hero at the last.

And now, having mentioned wherein Milton fell short of his original, and wherein this sacred subject was inferior to the *Iliad*, permit me to mention two

or three particulars wherein the British bard and his subject were equal, if not superior, to the "tale of Troy divine."

1. The plan or plot of either poet strictly conforms to Horace's rule, *simplex duntaxat et unum.*

2. The fantastic imagery of Milton excels Homer, in as much as his deities (*absit verbo invidia*) are the real Divinities of Heaven. The battle of the fallen angels, and the supreme Majesty of Heaven, must excel the futile theology of Homer; for his poetry was derived from the Sacred Oracles, the prototype of heathen mythology.

3. Milton exceeds his predecessor in having discovered new worlds (not such as Vasco de Gama found in the Indies, or Columbus in the West), but new regions of space and matter, *antiquis temporibus, i. e. heroicis, planè incognitas*; for here Revelation unlocked her richest stores of fancy, and more enlightened her favourite Bard than the subject did Æneas, or Ulysses's guide *apud inferos* her hero.

The "Paradise Lost" is the first of ninety subjects which Milton had selected from the scriptures as dramatic pieces; next follows, "Adam unparadised," or in banishment, "The Flood," "Abram in Egypt;" &c. and, if we may judge from the specimen he has given us, devotional poetry in such hands would have lived for ever.

R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

April 24.

IN the churchyard of Brislington, Somerset, two miles from the city of Bristol, upon a low flat stone, about a foot high, is the following inscription; which, if not already recorded, I think deserves a corner in your Repository of Learning and Antiquities:

"1542. THOMAS NEWMAN, aged 152. This stone was new-faced, in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased."

Yours, &c. BRISTOLIENSIS.

OBSERVATIONS on SHAKESPEAR,
continued from p. 216.

Johnson and Steevens, edit. 1785.

Lear. Act 1. scene 1. p. 386. Vol.

IX. As my great patron thought on in my prayers.] Mr. Henley introduces a new doctrine of praying to patrons. Kent could not entertain so blasphemous an idea. The text does not require it; for no person can read the line who does not understand it thus, "when I pray for my patron, you are then deeply impressed on my thoughts."

P.

* See, alas! our Obituary, May 31. EDIT.

P. 390. He'll *shape his old course* in a country new.] Dr. Johnson explains this, that "he'll follow his old maxims." Another explanation appears to me more plausible, that is, by reading *corse*, meaning, that he'll conform his old body, approaching towards a corse, to the customs of a new country; or, in the words of the old proverb, "when he's at Rome, he'll do as they do at Rome."

Act I. scene 3. p. 413.

Put on what *wearry* negligence you please,
You and your fellows———].

It is extremely probable, that Shakespear wrote *wary* negligence.

Act II. scene 4. Winter's not yet gone, if the wild geese fly that way.] Meteorological observations are well known to have been made from the flight of birds; so, if wild geese are observed to fly from the north to the south, that winter is not yet concluded, however the appearance of it may be; and, on the contrary, when they fly towards the north, if the weather be ever so sharp, it gives expectation that the frost will soon break up.

Act III. scene 1. p. 488.

————— Who already,
Wife in our negligence, have secret *fee*,
In some of our best ports.———].

Whether *sea, seize, fee, or feet*, was the word used by Shakespear, has occasioned much and very ingenious conjecture. Warburton proposes *seize*, which may be proper, though I explain it rather differently, and suppose *seize* to mean possession, from the old English word *seisin*, or the Latin *seisina*. Johnson supports *fee*, for *hire*, or *at devotion for money*. *Fee* will allow the same explanation as *seize*, as it is a very old and common expression to say, the *fee simple* of an estate.

Mr. Steevens, because the reading of the quartos is *feet*, supposes the author wrote secret *foot*, which is supported by Mr. Malone. On the whole, I think, that *fee* was the original word.

Act III. scene 2. p. 494.

————— Hide thee, thou bloody hand;
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of
That art incestuous ——] [virtue,

Simular is here used in a very uncommon signification, meaning man of feigned or pretended virtue; incest being a crime of secret nature, and those who have been guilty of it have generally concealed themselves under the mask of virtue and modesty.

Act III. scene 6. p. 519. White

herring.] There is no occasion to pickle the herring whilst white herring is provincial for fresh herring.

Act III. scene 6. 522.

— *Sessy* come, march to wakes and fairs,
And market towns.———]

As some ingenuity has been employed to explain *Sessy*, and after much doubt it seems to remain undecided, I will venture at a conjecture. When it was before used, "Dolphin my boy, boy, *Sessy*, let him trot by;" in that place it will bear the explanation given it by Dr. Johnson from the French word *cessez*, *be quiet, have done*. But here, after Edgar had been recounting the various sorts of dogs, I shall suppose him still to retain the language made use of to dogs. *Sessy*, or *cesse*, is still used in some counties to encourage them to come out of kennel, or to attack any vermin of which they may be rather afraid; so here may mean to encourage a dog to follow him to wakes, and market towns, where being generally good provisions, he tells the dog where he is going, to induce him to accompany him for the hope of reward.

Act V. sc. 3. p. 606. And my poor *fool* is hanged.] It is a pleasing circumstance, when a mistake of a transcriber or printer proves the means of much ingenious writing; as such I would have the word *fool* stand, the notes on that word being of much more consequence and respectability than the word itself. However, I will venture to imagine, that *poor soul* was the original word of Shakespear. If I am the fool for rejecting the word, I shall join with Mr. Steevens's opinion of Lear's using it as a term of endearment of Cordelia, rather than any recollection of the fool in the play, notwithstanding all the eloquence of Sir Joshua's correct pen.

Romeo and Juliet. Act III. sc. 5. p. 116. Vol. X. I have more care to stay, than will to go.] Dr. Johnson supposes this line to be thus altered, "I have more will to stay, than care to go." There is no occasion for the change, as the first is more intelligible and proper than the other.—I have more care or desire to stay, than will or inclination to go.

Act IV. scene 5. p. 149.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me!

Musicians. Not a *dump* we; 'tis no time to play now].

The first *dump* is well explained as a mournful deep sorrow, or grievous affliction.

fiction. The second, I suppose to mean a piece of money; meaning, we can get no money here, therefore 'tis no time to play.

Hamlet. Act I. scene I. p. 270.

———— Then no planets strike,
No *fairy takes*, nor witch hath power to
charm.]

Dr. Johnson says: "no fairy strikes with lameness and diseases." To be planet-struck is a common expression; but the fairy takes, I suppose to mean, when the fairy is supposed to take or exchange a child.

Act I. scene 2. p. 280.

Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *Canon* against self-slaughter.]

Mr. Theobald informs us, that the generality of the editors for *Canon* read *artillery*. He restores the original word, and explains it properly; or, "that he had not restrained suicide by his express law and peremptory prohibition." I will just add, that Canon of the Scriptures is a very common expression; and that the regulations of ecclesiastical affairs are called Constitutions and Canons.

P. 286.

Ham. His beard was grizzled? *No.*

Hor. It was as I have seen it in his life,
A fable silver'd.]

No, appears to me to have been given very improperly to Hamlet. The question is designed to try how far Horatio had observed the ghost. Hamlet therefore proposes the question of a beard of a different colour to that of his father's. To which, I suppose, Horatio giving a negative to the question describes the beard as it really was.

No! It was as I have seen it in his life,
A fable silver'd.]

Act IV. scene 4. p. 446.

Hamlet. Two thousand souls, and twenty
thousand ducats,

Will not debate the question of this straw.]

These lines are certainly given to Hamlet very wrongfully, as they undoubtedly belong to the Captain. Hamlet appears entirely ignorant of the object of the Norwegian army. The Captain speaks with contempt of the little patch of ground, which for five ducats he would not farm, to recover which so many souls were to be sacrificed, and so much money expended. After this, Hamlet begins very properly, "This is an impostume of much wealth and peace."

Act IV. scene 5. p. 455.

And, as the world were now but to begin,
Antiquity forget, custom not known,

The ratifiers and props of every ward."]

This natural description of a riotous rabble has employed the ingenuity of the most able of the commentators, who, after all, leave the meaning as doubtful as ever. If I may venture to give an opinion, I would place these lines in a parenthesis, and not have any reference to what precedes or follows them, as descriptive of riotous mobs, who, unwilling to submit to the ties of society, endeavour to overturn all practice sanctioned by antiquity, and all salutary law established by custom, which are the ratifiers, supporters, or props of every ward, society, or kingdom of the world; and to return to that state of nature and savage ferocity which had employed the wisdom of ages to reduce to a state of society, where some natural rights must be given up, in order to secure the most valuable.

Othello. Act V. scene 2. p. 725.

Put out the light, and then—put out *the*
light!]

Notwithstanding Fielding has brought information from the other world, in order to explain the above line, the veil is not removed. I will recommend it to be read, "Put out the light, and then—put out thy light!" By which it appears to me perfectly intelligible, and agreeable to the subsequent lines, where Othello proceeds to describe the effect of putting out a candle which may with great ease be restored, and then—put out thy light, is explained as a light that no Promethean heat could relumine. This explanation is also natural, as guilt prefers darkness to light;—therefore to put out the light or candle is proper, and then—conscience flushes into the mind, and brings a recollection of the effect of putting out thy light, that is, taking away the life of Desdemona.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

IT ill becomes the Dissenters of the present day to cavil at the universities, as, by an extract from a late sermon, in your vol. LIX. p. 1023, it should seem they are very much disposed to do. The greatest men among themselves, about a century ago, were educated in one or other of those seminaries, and must have conformed to the articles of the Established Church, which are now deemed such *clogs* and impediments to admission and progress therein: nor can they be charged with any corruption in their morals imbibed there. The Assembly of

Divines

Divines was chiefly composed of members of the universities; and the ministers who were ejected by the Bartholomew act had most of them been educated there, where learning of every kind was then in a very flourishing state.

At CAMBRIDGE were educated, Clarkson, tutor to Abp. Tillotson, at Clare-hall; Truman and Calvert, at the same college; Richard Vines, Samuel Clarke, Edm. Calamy, at Pembroke; Tho. Cawton, Dr. Horton, at Queen's; Ben. Calamy, at Catherine-hall; Nich. Estwick, Arthur Hildesham, at Christ's; Tho. Leaver, Tho. Cartwright, John Knewstubb, Ra. Stock, Rich. Steele, George Walker, at St. John's; Jer. Burrowes, Steph. Marshall, Ste. Chernocke, at Emanuel; Wm. Bradshaw, Daniel and Jer. Dyke, Tho. Gatacre, Jer. Whitaker, at Sidney.

At OXFORD. Manton, at Wadham; Leye, at Christchurch; Jeanes, at Hart-hall; Dr. Hum. Chambers, at University; Dr. John Owen, at Queen's; Jos. Caryl, at Exeter; Tho. Cole, at Christchurch; J. Flavel, two years servitor; Tho. Gilbert, at Edmund-hall.

These men would not so easily have renounced the fundamentals of Christianity, as the modern teachers are so eager to do.

Let us consider what the Act of Uniformity required of these conscientious ministers:

Re-ordination, if not episcopally ordained before.

Assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer.

An oath of canonical obedience.

Abjuration of the Solemn League and Covenant, and of the lawfulness of taking arms against the king, or any commissioned by him, on any pretence whatever. (Neak, IV. 363).

The three first requisites were purely *religious*, the last purely *civil*; and nothing surely could justify the refusing compliance with the latter, whatever may be thought of the former. With what justice the hardships of the ejected Nonconformists are raised above those of the conforming ministers in the civil war, no dispassionate reader of the accounts of their respective sufferings can hesitate to pronounce. This list of ejected and sequestered clergy in the civil war was near quadruple to that of the Nonconformists by the Uniformity Act. (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 198, 199). The former were forced out with every rigour and barbarity; the latter had an alterna-

tive offered to their own free choice. These quitted for what they thought contrary to their own consciences; those, for what the want of conscience painted to the bigotry of fanatic commissioners, or the cruelty of a mob inflamed by them.

How much classical literature flourishes among the Dissenters may be learned from the advice of one of their brethren, to call in some of the members of the Established Church and universities to revive it among them (see Cogan's Address to the Dissenters, LIX. 631), and from their enlisting Mr. Wakefield and others, who are glad to acknowledge their obligations to the University. (See Dedication of Sylva Critica to the University of Cambridge, LIX. 919).

How truly it is denied that the Dissenters had any hand in the King's murder, let those decide who can prove that Oliver Cromwell and the High Court of Justice were not Dissenters, or of what religion; and if there are any who dispute his being a persecutor for religious opinions, let them read Dr. Harris's Memoirs of him, p. 436, n. RRR; and let the Church of England thence learn what she is to expect.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IN addition to what you said of Bishop Watson last month, take what follows from Dr. Birch's "Life of Archbishop Tillotson," p. 231-2, as a comment on a passage in his Letter to Lady Ruffel, 1690: "The Bishop of St. David's had written up for some minister of a great town, but a small living, in that diocese, that it might be bestowed on him for his pains in that great town. The pretence is fair; but if the minister is no better a man than the Bishop, I am sure he is not worthy of it."—"The reflexion of the Dean in this letter shews what an ill opinion was entertained of that prelate, whose enormities in the article of simony afterwards grew so public as to subject him to a deprivation of his see. He had been educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was fellow and tutor there; the memory of his avarice and arts of raising money still continuing in that college. His advancement to the bishoprick of St. David's was in the reign of James II. in April, 1687. He owed it, according to Mr. Wood (Ath. Ox. II. 1170), to the recommendation of Henry Jermyn, created Lord Davers in May, 1685; but it was believed, as Bp. Burnet informs us (Hist. of his own Times, II. 226, 227), that he gave money

ney for it; and that historian describes him as one of the worst men, in all respects, whom he ever knew in holy orders; passionate, covetous, and false in the blackest instances, without any one virtue or good quality to balance his many bad ones. The obnoxiousness of his character exposed him to many violent insults from the common-people on the abdication of King James (*Wood, ubi sup.*), to whom he professed for some time so much fidelity, as to pretend to scruple the oaths to the new Government; during which time, on Mar. 28, 1619, meeting with Sir John Reresby, governor of York, he asked that gentleman, whether he thought that he might safely take those oaths, having hitherto stood out, and being now cited to appear before the House of Lords. Sir John's answer was, "that it was fittest for himself to be advised by his Lordship in such a case, and that certainly his own conscience could not but dictate to him what was right." But Sir John found the Bishop already resolved, who accordingly went the next day and complied (*Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, 339*), though he continued still attached to his old master King James (*Burnet, Ib. 227*). He was deprived, 1699, for simony, by Abp. Tenison, whose sentence was afterwards confirmed by a Court of Delegates, to whom the deprived bishop had appealed; as he did the year following to the House of Lords, where the affair was protracted, and his bishoprick not disposed of for some years, till the end of 1705, when it was given to Dr. George Bull."

Mr. URBAN, *Wigbill, near Tadcaster,*
May 1.

"It is a piece of justice I owe to historical truth, to say, that I have never tried Burnet's facts by the tests of dates, and of original papers, without finding them wrong."
—"His book is the more reprehensible, because it is full of characters, and most of them are tinged with the colours of his own weaknesses and passions."—Sir John Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, vol. I. p. 94, note, 2d edit. 4to.

ONE of your late correspondents seems to consider himself, and all who partake of the information and amusement which your valuable and learned Miscellany so amply and continually supplies, as under an obligation to contribute what they can for the gratification of each other. I do perfectly agree with him in that sentiment; but I

GENT. MAG. May, 1790,

should be sorry to see the countenance of your respectable friend encourage any other additions to the "immensity of materials" already before you, than such as are worthy of your regard. This consideration, Sir, has already saved you the trouble of some, and will probably, in future, prevent others; for I have no design to deviate from the rule which I prescribed to myself upon my earliest acquaintance with your publication, which was, to trouble you only with such communications as you should, from time to time, enquire for, and which you would not probably receive equally authentic from any other person.

Dr. Thomas Watson (see vol. LIX. p. 1194), formerly Bp. of St. David's, was born at North Ferriby, near Hull, in the County of York, I believe, on the first of March, 1637; but as the Archbishop's register at York is deficient for that year, and I am at this time too far distant to consult the parish book, you must excuse my giving this, as well as other particulars that are of no greater importance, merely on the authority of family tradition: for every material circumstance I shall quote my evidence. It is supposed that he was educated at the grammar-school at Hull, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow and tutor. He was afterwards promoted to further preferments during King James the Second's reign; and at length, 1687¹, to the see of St. David's.

Bishop Burnet², whose
"Sharp and strong incision pen
Historically cuts up men³,"

has mangled Dr. W's reputation with uncommon cruelty. He is described to have been such a monster of iniquity, as, I trust, is scarcely to be found among mankind; yet is he, in one of the passages referred to, connected with "one Atterbury," whom you and I, Mr. Urban, shall consider as very respectable company. He was in fact, I can really hope, no worse than an unfortunate man, who, through a zealous and unguarded conduct, consistent however with the political tenets which he embraced, fell a sacrifice to the violence of the times. I have read several of the pamphlets which were published on the

¹ Vindication; part III. p. 32.

² History of his own Times, vol. II. pp. 226, 250, 406, fol. edit. of 1734.

³ Matthew Green.

occasion;

occasion; but do not know at this time where to meet with any of them except the one now before me; it is a quarto of 166 pages, printed 1704, and is intitled, "The Bishop of St. David's vindicated, the Author of the Summary View exposed," &c.: this I will lend with pleasure to your correspondent, if he lives in this part of the kingdom, and is inclined to favour me with his address for that purpose.

As Dr. W. was preferred by King James⁴ so immediately before the Revolution, and as he "stuck firm to that interest⁵," there can be little doubt but it was from motives of party that he declared a design⁶, previous to his ordinary visitation in 1694, of insisting on the residence of his chancellor, residentiaries, and beneficed clergy, and to remove Mr. Lucy from his office of register. They were all violent Whigs; and, provoked by this intimation, which the Bishop appears to have had a real design of enforcing, they obtained an inhibition from Abp. Tillotson upon charges made by Mr. Lucy; and the Archbishop visited the diocese by commission, but nothing was made of the charges. After this, the Bishop, it seems, was again preparing to attempt Lucy's removal, when the latter exhibited a process against him for simony⁷; upon which process Dr. Tenison, who had now succeeded to the see of Canterbury, assisted by six other bishops of the province⁸, tried him, and (3d August, 1699⁹) he was deprived of his bishoprick. The Bp. of Rochester¹⁰, however, (Dr. Sprat), withdrew from the Court, expressing his opinion that its proceedings were violent and illegal; and the Bishop of London¹¹, the "generous and good-natured¹²" Dr. Compton, insisted on the insufficiency of the evidence, and opposed the sentence. But how unfortunate, Sir, is the man who has the most violent of his enemies both for his judge and historian! Such was Dr. B., even by his own account¹³,

to Dr. W.; and yet from the testimony of the former must posterity chiefly judge of the character of the latter, because, I fear, no other regular historian has at all noticed his case.

As to what Dr. B. relates¹⁴ respecting the Bishop's nephew, Mr. Medley; it appears, that he had advanced considerable sums of money for Mr. M. (more than 700l.¹⁵); at first upon bond, for his education in the university, and the expence of entering upon his preferments, and afterwards for the portions of his sisters, and the support of his mother; the Bishop also giving each of them, on his own account, an equal sum; but it appears that he took, by agreement, the receipts of Mr. M's archdeaconry and treasurership till the debt had run out, without a legal sequestration. With respect to the rectory of Burrough-green, it appears¹⁶ that he leased the profits of it, value about 120l. *per annum*, on 6th March, 1691, to a clergyman, Mr. William Brooks, for the consideration of (200l.) a very low fine; the lessee covenanting to reside, and take care of the duty, and to accommodate the Bishop at the rectory-house when he should himself be resident at Burrough; and the Bishop, on the other hand, as a further security, engaged not to resign it. The lease was drawn by a very eminent lawyer, Sir Francis Pemberton; and the Bishop of Ely, in whose diocese the place lay, upon this licensed Mr. Brooks to the cure. A year afterwards (one would hope out of pure good-will, for it neither appears to be for any consideration, nor that he had any interest with the then patron, for they were on ill terms) the Bishop, however, in a note, promised to resign the rectory whenever Mr. B. should desire it. Whether these transactions were legal or not, I really do not know; but this we must observe, that, in the present times, the Bishop might have raised a much larger sum upon the living under the authority of an act of parliament; for it appears that he laid out five hundred pounds upon the premises. As to the rest of the charges, Sir, and the evidence on which they were brought forward, they are most of them, upon examination, really so frivolous, that your readers

⁴ Vindication, part III. p. 32.

⁵ Burnet, vol. II. p. 227.

⁶ Vindication, part I. pp. 15, 16.

⁷ It seems he also indicted the Bishop in the Court of King's Bench; but what became of that business I cannot find.

⁸ Burnet, vol. II. p. 226; and Vindication.

⁹ Burnet, vol. II. p. 227; and Vindication.

¹⁰ Ib.

¹¹ Vindication, part I. p. 5.

¹² Burnet.

¹³ Burnet, vol. II. p. 227, "I went further," &c.

¹⁴ Ib. p. 226.

¹⁵ Vindication, part III. p. 23.

¹⁶ Vindication, part III. p. 34; and see also Burnet, vol. II. p. 226.

would laugh if I should mention the particulars. But the following is an assertion of this right reverend historian which I cannot pass over in silence: "No exceptions lay to the witnesses by whom these things were made out; nor did the Bishop bring any proofs on his side to contradict their evidence¹⁷." What can he mean, Mr. Urban, by this indefinite and artful period? The fact was, that the Bishop produced "on his side" more than fifty witnesses¹⁸; but that "these things were made out" chiefly by inferences from written papers, to the evidence of which, as well as to that of the promoter's witnesses, strong "exceptions" were made, though it is very true that the judges did not admit them as "proofs." Thus, when Thomas Williams¹⁹, by the force of alternate promises and threatenings, and by an assurance that he should not be called upon to swear to it, was prevailed upon to write and sign a paper accusing the Bishop, this paper was admitted as "proof;" but when the same Williams declared his subsequent recantation *on oath*, stating the means which had been used to make him sign the paper, and under what circumstances he had been prevailed upon, his testimony was rejected as deserving no credit. Again²⁰, when two persons (Meyrick and Powell), who were interested in the Bishop's deprivation, swore that the oaths required by law were not administered to a Mr. Robert Owen, when he was ordained on Trinity Sunday, 1691, upon their testimony it was admitted as proved, notwithstanding Mr. Owen was dead; and Samuel Williams, who was ordained at the same time, made oath that they were administered to Mr. Owen, to himself, and to every other person then ordained; and two other of the clergymen (Atkins Williams and David Phillips) offered to be sworn to the same evidence. In our times, Sir, we experience the effects of a settled constitution; the minds of the publick are much more enlightened, information is easily communicated, and the laws so equally dispensed, that we hardly believe such a degree of corruption to have been effected, even in the intricate and obscure administration of an ecclesiastical court: yet am I convinced, that five English prelates were so blinded by par-

ty-zeal, as to deprive one of their own order on no greater charges, and these supported by so slight an evidence. Trusting to the strength of his cause, the Bishop had, previous to the trial, waved his privilege of peerage²¹; but, towards the close, finding how it was likely to determine, he pleaded it: to his plea, however, no regard was paid, sentence of deprivation was passed, and was confirmed by a Court of Delegates about six months afterwards. After this again, upon the same plea, he attempted to bring the affair before the House of Lords; but it was there carried, "after a long debate, and by no great majority," that he could not resume his privilege. In the Exchequer, consequently, after a suit of five years, he lost the temporalities; and the decision of that court was also confirmed by the House of Lords.

If you can yet spare me a little more room, Mr. Urban, I should wish to take some notice of Bishop Burnet's attack upon his private character; for "I never heard of any one before that durst tax his morals²²." That he was "passionate, and false in the blackest instances²³," it may indeed be difficult, at this distance of time, to disprove; but the charge comes ill-supported by the mere *ipse dixit* of this historian. In denial of his imputed covetousness, it will only be necessary, Sir, to lay before your readers some instances of public munificence given in his life-time, nay, of a date earlier than his trial, and of which the evidence still remains; but I shall take the further liberty to assure your readers, that all the Bishop's charities were not done in public.

In Cambridge:

St. John's College, in two	} £. 600
advowsons	
University printing-press	50
Trinity College library	20
Maudlin College	20
Catherine-hall	10
Scholarships	50

In Hull:

Trinity-house	600
Charity-hall	50
St. Mary's church	50
Trinity church organ	10

To these add the endowment of an hospital, and of a grammar-school, of which I do not know the value; but the Rev. Tho. Stainton is the present master.

¹⁷ Vindication, vol. II. p. 227.

¹⁸ Ib. part III. p. 22.

¹⁹ Ib. part I. p. 33.

²⁰ Ib. part IV. p. 65.

²¹ Burnet, *ubi supra*, and p. 250.

²² Vindication, p. 4.

²³ Burnet, vol. II. p. 227.

To the building of St. Paul's . . . £. 50
Langadock church (co. Carmarthen) 10

And to this add:

The palace at Abergwilly . . . 600
Rectory of Burrough . . . 500

I have now, Sir, only to express my acknowledgements to B. L. A. for his politeness and delicacy, and to assure him, and the rest of your readers, that I have faithfully and conscientiously stated all the information that I have been able to obtain respecting Dr. Watfon's case. But if more particulars, whether to his honour or discredit, are known to any other of your correspondents, I do very much wish them to be produced; and as no person now living is more nearly related to him, I think there can be no objection from any other quarter. Whatever your readers may conclude respecting him, I can have no fear of its affecting the reputation of a family, which, I am proud to boast, has never since produced a bad man. If he were the most fordid wretch that ever lived, I can assure B. L. A. that this vice in particular is not inherited, but that, in all varieties of fortune, an honest and generous disposition has been

“the jewel of our house,

Bequeathed down from many ancestors;” and it is hoped that the young man, who has now the honour of addressing you (and whose income, arising solely from two small curacies, in the present humour of public opinion, will scarcely be supposed to equal the revenues of a bishoprick), will also in his generation remember, that to part with it would bring a real, because a merited, disgrace on the name of THO. WATSON.

P. S. The curious mechanick, respecting whom you did me the favour to publish my letter in vol. LVII. p. 666, died about a year ago. His faculties had been impaired for some time; but I had not perceived it when I wrote that letter.

You will please to accept my warmest acknowledgements for your flattering review of my sermon, vol. LIX. p. 1025, art. 322. I can now have no objection to own myself the writer of it, either to you or to the publick. To those who talk of the “singularity” of concealing myself, I would apologize by saying, that I apprehend few men would venture to prefix their names, even to so small a piece of divinity, which they print at the age of five-and-twenty. T. W.

The Monthly Reviewers will, we trust, excuse us if we give circulation to the agreeable letter addressed to them by the Abbé Barthélemy, on the subject of his *Travels of the younger Anacharsis*, which we the rather wish to do from the interest we have in it as Brother Reviewers (LIX. 1110—1112), though we did not entertain the idea of its plan *having been suggested* by the *Athenian Letters*. We cannot help expressing a regret that the Abbé did not prefer his plan of supposed travels in Italy towards the reign of Leo X. Our expectations have been more than once raised for a history or view of that “noble period, full of the most important events, which have had the greatest influence on human affairs,” and more than once disappointed. (See Warton's *Essay on the Genius of Pope*, I. 189.)

“TO M. DUTENS.

“Sir, Paris, March 30, 1790.

“I have just been reading, in the Appendix to the LXXXIst volume of the *Monthly Review*, an account of the *Travels of the younger Anacharsis*; in which the Reviewer treats me with a politeness that entitles him to my thanks; and concludes with a remark which demands an explanation from me. “It is possible (he says) that the plan of this work may have been taken from that of ‘the *Athenian Letters*’; which, he observes, were never, *properly speaking*, published; but, as he adds, that they were communicated to several persons, it may be presumed that I had some knowledge of them; and such a suspicion may receive additional strength, if it is considered that the two works, formed on the same plan, seem only a continuation, one of the other.

“Nevertheless, Sir, I assure you, on my honour, that chance alone gave me the idea of my work. I travelled into Italy in 1755; the appearance of this beautiful country made me regret its antient glory; and I was continually transporting myself to that period of the revival of letters and the arts, when each city should grow proud with the prosperity of the former, and ornament itself with the productions of the latter; when the *Medici*, the *Ursini*, the *Farnesi*, the House of Este, and other petty sovereigns, hitherto divided by separate interests, should emulate each other in drawing to their courts both amusement and talents. These pleasing visions so often presenting themselves to my imagination, I thought it might be possible to embody them, in supposed travels through Italy, toward the reign of Leo X. I reflected, for some time, on this project; and then perceived it would engage me in inquiries too remote from those which

which had hitherto occupied my attention.—The history of the Greeks just then suddenly offering to my view a more extended, and still more dramatic scene, I eagerly embraced it, and, at my return from Italy, in 1757, began the *Travels of Anacharsis*.

"It was not till after the publication of this work, that I heard of the *Athenian Letters*. Mr. Jenkinson, when at Paris during the last Summer, incidentally spoke of them to me; and Lord Dover, a few months since, had the goodness to send me an elegant copy of them, enriched with some of his own hand-writing. This precious gift flattered my vanity, and the perusal of the Letters has depressed it. I freely confess to you, that, had I been sooner acquainted with them, I should either not have commenced my work, or I should never have finished it.

"I have the honour to be, with respectful and affectionate attachment, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

"BARTHE'LEMY."

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

AS Professor Michaelis, of Göttingen, says, that if any one can point out to him any other work relating to the Carthaginian tongue besides those mentioned in his introductory lectures to the New Testament (Pref. p. xi.), it will very much oblige him; as he will doubtless see the Gentleman's Magazine, perhaps the title hereunder may be acceptable to him.

Yours, &c.

B. A. H. R.

"Della Lingua Punica presentemente usata da Maltesi, &c. ovvero Nuovi Documenti li quali possono servire di lume all' antica Lingua Etrusca; stesi in due Dissertazioni, &c. dal Canonico Gio. Pietro Francesco Agius de Soldanis. In Roma, 1750, appresso Gregorio Riosseco Mercante Libraro in Piazza Navona." 8vo. pp. 64.

"Nuova Scuola di Grammatica per Agevolmente apprendere la Lingua Punica-Maltese, dal Canonico, G. P. F. A. de Soldanis," pp. 53.

"Idea d'un Dizionario della Lingua Punica-Maltese," pp. 81.

"In Roma, 1750, per Generoso Salomoni alla Piazza di S. Ignazio. Con Licenza de' Superiori."

All in one volume, pp. 199.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

I THINK the publick is much indebted to your correspondent Jason for calling their attention to the improvement of our wool. I have frequently heard it said, that the wool of our sheep is not now so fine as it was a century or two ago. If this is a fact, the difference must probably be owing to some circumstances in the difference of their

food. As sheep are known to delight in dry pasture, and in a short bite, the downs and upland pastures afforded such food. Till after the Restoration, turneps were known only as a pot-herb, but now they are generally cultivated in our fields; many spots, formerly famous for their breed of sheep, are now ploughed up chiefly for raising turneps as a food for sheep during the winter and spring. The turnep being a succulent plant, yields the sheep a more watery food, which, distending their vessels, may enlarge their bodies, and, affording a more plentiful perspiration, may render the wool coarser. That a more succulent food has this effect, appears from the size of the Lincolnshire sheep, whose wool is long; whereas the Welsh and down-fed sheep are of much less size, and their wool is short and soft. Jason, therefore, seems to judge well in recommending less succulent plants, and of a warmer nature. I agree with him in the character he bestows on the Burnet, as also in what he says of the Rib-wort or narrow-leaved Plantain. Experiments are wanting to ascertain the virtues of the Milfoil or Garrow. There is another plant which is also perennial, and very agreeable to sheep; I mean the White Clover, which is indigenous to this country. This plant has another perfection which claims our particular regard. Mr. Butler, in his most accurate account of Bees, in his *Feminine Monarchy*, remarks, that he never saw a field of White Clover, or Honey-suckle, as he calls it, in bloom, without numbers of bees feeding on it, if I may express it so, though on enquiry there was not a hive of bees, perhaps, within miles of it. Jason has been guilty of an omission; he has not recollected the answer of Lewis the XIVth's confessor (*Toujour Perdrise*); he should, therefore, have proposed a mixture of plants for the pasture of sheep, for animals as well as men delight in a variety of food. Perhaps one great advantage of our downs, in regard to sheep, arises from the variety of plants growing naturally on them. Thus Burnet, White Clover, and Rib-wort, being perennials, may long remain an approved pasture for sheep when sown together. Let me here mention a circumstance which may afford an expectation that such a pasture may not stand in need of frequent repairs. In a very dry summer, when the verdure was universally burnt up, I visited a gentleman, and was surprized to

to see the lawn around his house perfectly green. He next morning accounted for this circumstance, by shewing me a flock of sheep which fed every morning on that lawn. Their dung and urine enriched the ground so much as to preserve the verdure; the sheep saved the expence of mowing, and their dung was swept off, and laid in a proper reservoir; at noon the sheep were turned into another pasture, and, being daily accustomed to see people pass, paid them very little regard.

Either Jason or Mr. Swinburne is mistaken in the name of the king who presented the Cotswold sheep to the King of Spain; it was Edward the Fourth, as may be seen in the Parliamentary History, in which is a complete account of the various acts of parliament relating to wool. This part of that history is worthy the perusal of every one who wishes to be fully informed on that subject. The practice of the Romans of old, and of the Spaniards at present, of driving their Marino sheep from the warmer climate of Andalusia to the cooler mountains to the Northward, might be, in some degree, imitated in some parts of England, as hinted by Jason, more especially on the Cheviot hills, where the air is sometimes so cool, even in the summer, that I have seen snow on them in the month of June. And it is more particularly to be wished that they would cease to tar their sheep; instead of tarring them, they might imitate the Spaniard, in using ocre in the manner Jason mentions; or rather use no precaution of that kind, and tar the least of any, because it may interrupt the escape of the perspired matter, which, being confined, may become acrid, and be thereby productive of bad consequences. Experiments have ascertained that as many tarred sheep have died in the winter as have of untarred; and by this means a considerable loss of wool would be prevented.

I have also been informed, that in Shetland their sheep are stripped of their wool twice a year. Shetland, though in so Northern a latitude, is so much intersected by the sea, that there is not any part of it more than two miles from the salt-water. The warmer air of the sea prevents any ice or snow continuing, during any length of time, on the land; in storms, especially if the shore is rocky, and the waves strike against the rocks, the spray of the sea reaches far

in-land. I was resident, during a most violent storm, about ten miles distant from the sea, yet the glass in my windows, after the storm was over, was covered with dry salt. Whether the pasture in Shetland is so much improved by the spray of so stormy a sea as that round these islands, I shall not take upon me to say, though I think it is probable, in confirmation of the propriety of the Spanish practice of giving salt to their Marino sheep. As several parts of Cornwall on each side of the Land's end, and the Scilly islands, enjoy the same advantage, might not they imitate the practice of the Shetlanders in stripping their sheep of their wool twice a year? My information is, that in Shetland they pluck the wool off their sheep. As that practice seems very cruel, I have substituted the word *strip*. This becomes now a matter of greater consequence, as the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. have, in the volume for 1790, taken up the consideration of the qualities of wool. As wheat is the general support of the industrious inhabitants of England, the raising of it is therefore the first object in agriculture, without considering whether some spots might not turn to better account under other productions. Thus, on light soils, even on sandy soils, wheat is raised, though they are better adapted to barley, and the articles of pasture. In many such soils there may be so great a scarcity of water as may render them unfit for pasture: our air in this island is generally so much loaded with watery vapours, which fall in dews or rain in such plenty as to render our pastures sufficiently moist for sheep. There is, in the Annals of Agriculture, an instance mentioned of adding greatly to the value of such places, by making ponds, lined with a thick coat of clay, which should be well rammed with heavy mallets in the state it was taken out of the earth, or rather with a double coat of clay, laying between them a layer of unslacked lime, which may prevent moles or insects digging through the clay to get at the water, and thus make drains that may carry off much of the water. The sides of the pond, except where the cattle enter to drink, should be as perpendicular as the quality of the soil will permit, thereby to prevent exhalation, for the exhalation is chiefly occasioned by the earth in the bottom of the ponds being heated by the sun, and, on the same

same account, willows planted round it are very proper. The entry should be paved.

There are many eminences in England which are quite dry, and produce very little grass, and too steep to admit of the plough. Such places may be rendered an ornament to the country, by being planted with trees suited to the soil and situation. Such plantations may be also productive of springs; for, where trees grow close together, the dews and rains which fall among them are not soon exhaled, and therefore sink into the earth till they reach a substance impervious to water, whence it runs off as the declivity leads it, and thus forms springs of running water. In confirmation of this, let me quote an observation of Mr. Volney, in his Travels in Syria: "Certain monks," says he, "who reside on the side of a mountain in Syria, assert that, since the heights have been covered with pines, the water of the springs have become more abundant and salubrious than before." Agreeably to this, it is generally observed in America that, as their woods are cut down, the country becomes drier, and their rivers subside. If, in consequence of such plantations, springs do not arise, the example of a gentleman in France may be imitated. My memory does not enable me to quote the author. His house standing on a rising ground, his family suffered by the want of water, especially in dry weather. He dug deep channels in the ground, higher than his house, which he filled with sand, covered with a more tenacious earth, but loose enough to admit the rain; which being thus received among the sand, was gradually discharged, and in time became a constant supply of water.

The Larch and Silver Fir thrive remarkably well in high and dry situations; both are of a fine grain, and the Larch has been experienced as a lasting timber for naval purposes: it will arrive at a size and quality fit for these purposes in fifty years. As internal navigation is now become so general, the timber of these trees will become of universal use in building barges: and the Larch is peculiarly fitted for domestic purposes, because it is the least susceptible of fire of any timber I know; and may be also used as stakes in hedges, for it will not be worth the while of the thievish poor to carry it off for firewood, for it rather moulders than burns. As both these trees send forth long and

tender shoots when growing, they should be mixed with other quick-growing trees, to be assisting to break the force of strong winds. The Birch answers this purpose well, and is of so sweet and mild a juice that it does not hurt what grows even under it. The Lombardy Poplar, Beach, Elm, &c. answer the same purpose, and, when cut down, give the Larch and Fir more space to extend their branches, and may become very useful for making pot-ashes.

Yours, &c. LAERTES.

Observations on the First Volume of Mr. GOUGH's Edition of Camden's Britannia. (Continued from p. 315).

P 53. "Woolverton in Dorsetshire, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard in 1505." Sir John T. of Bloxworth, in Dorsetshire, who was made secretary of state in 1693, and of whom see a character in Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. III. p. 148 (who says, that he believed in judicial astrology), and John T. esq. who died about 1723, a celebrated political writer, and author of "Cato's Letters," were of this family.

59. "Hedde, episcopus"—f. Cedde, i. e. St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield.

67. "Lord Botreux died without issue"—male.

69. "Edward the first," read *James*.

70. "A taylor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth invented ruffs;"—but Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, great-grandfather of the Emperor Charles V. is represented, on a painted window in the Dominican church at St. Omer's (engraved in Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. II.), with a ruff on; he is drawn with his third wife, Margaret Plantagenet, who is called, by Lord Bacon, the Juno of Henry VII. her nephew. Mr. Granger observes (Biographical Hist. vol. II. p. 412, 8vo), that the ruff, "which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn for some time after the accession of Charles I.;" but it gave way to the falling band; and Evelyn, in his Numismata, observes, that the bishops and judges were the last that laid the ruff aside. Cowley speaks of it as confined to barristers, in his silly poem, called the Poetical Revenge:

a neat

Man in a ruff, whom therefore I did take
For barrister.

Ib. "Wellington was left to Judge Popham by the owner, who had burnt his sister."—Whose sister?

72. Dr. Musgrave died in a state of
abject

abject and unmerited poverty. He was indeed a very learned man; but the critics say, that his notes on Euripides are not such as do the utmost credit to his memory. In 1770 he was examined before the House of Commons, in relation to a report which he had circulated, that the Princess of Wales, Lord Bute, and other great persons, had received eight millions of livres from France, to make the peace of Paris, 1763. That House voted his information frivolous; but his own character was not impeached, though Dr. Blackstone, rather indecently, called him *an enthusiast, disordered in his imagination.* (To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-square, May 14.*

“Pro re pauca loquar.”

I ALLOW that your Magazine, being the favourite Repertory of Literature and Genius, should be as free from error as possible; and when a refutation of any historical event takes place, unaccompanied with malevolence, it cannot fail but of giving pleasure to your readers. Impressed with such an idea, I acknowledge myself much obliged to your correspondent, p. 332, for his account of Paul Atkinson, the supposed Father Valentio, confined in Hurst castle; thereby correcting and elucidating that apparent mystery, p. 234. And, were I to withhold such an acknowledgement, I should refuse my heart much satisfaction, and experience the condemnation of my own mind. I am perfectly aware that I, in part, staked my credit, by vouching as a fact the story respecting the friar. But your learned correspondent should recollect, that I stated, “doubting myself the authenticity of it, I had made several enquiries in the Isle of Wight, and received my information from respectable characters.” Surely then it could only amount to a bare assertion, founded on information derived from others. Neither can I by any means think myself imposed on by such misinformation; for it cannot be termed imposition, when there was no wilful intention to deceive; and mankind in general are apt often to vouch the authenticity of an event, unsuspecting errors and alterations, under an idea that their information is correct, and thereby unintentionally mislead.

Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot by any means conceive, that being myself so misinformed can possibly throw an odium on me, or cast any reflexion on those from whom I received the information respecting the friar, they being, doubt-

less, misinformed also. Under such circumstances, I conceive myself justified in bringing it forward to the publick in so imperfect a state, anxious as I was that so mysterious a circumstance should not longer lie buried in oblivion. And I can with propriety suppose that many deceived, or rather misinformed, as myself, will feel themselves equally as obliged to your correspondent for unraveling the apparent mystery, and, by so doing, ending a subject which might hereafter have afforded much curious speculation and controversy, though I cannot imagine a discovery could ever prove so interesting, or so universally sought after, as the man in the iron mask.

I applaud the candour of your correspondent in signing his real name; though, much as I approve the custom, it would answer little purpose should I, in the present case, follow so laudable an example; therefore, *on the present subject*, I must still remain buried in obscurity.

Mr. Milner being so perfectly well known as a man of great knowledge and strict veracity, it is impossible any one can hereafter entertain an idea repugnant to the account of the friar as stated by him. His polite offer of shewing me, in my next excursion into Hampshire, the originals of the documents in favour of the authenticity of his account in general, I can only answer, by assuring him, I rest perfectly satisfied on the subject.

Yours, &c.

ZENO.

Mr. URBAN,

March 15.

I HAVE just been favoured with the sight of a scymitar or hanger, which is said to have been, and which I have reason given me to believe was, used in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and, if not by himself, at least by the troops under his command. The length of the weapon, from hilt to point, is in all two feet six inches, and a half; from the apex of the hilt to the guard (whose ornament is an eagle's or griffin's head) is about five inches and a half. The instrument itself may or may not be curious; to me it is so, and therefore I trouble you with the following description. But, with much submission, it is proposed to the more scientific in these matters of antiquity.

On the *right* side of the blade, which is one inch and three-fourths wide at the lower compartment, next the manubrium or hilt, is the representation of an equestrian figure; the man and horse are both in complete armour, and over the man's head is the motto,

VIN.

VINCERE,
AUT MORI.

Above which is an oval ring of double lines, with this inscription:

OLIVIR. CROMWEL. PRO PARLIAM.
ANG. PER. F. E. G. GENERAL.

I inclose to you a drawing, very rudely done, of the oval and its furniture: within it is a kind of portrait delineation, which of course is supposed to mean the General himself. (*See Plate I. Fig. 4*).

And above all these is another motto:
SOLI DEO GLORIA.

To crown the whole, a similitude of the antient Caduceus of Mercury, in a form so consonant to our general ideas of it, and that on *both sides* of the weapon, that I need not waste your readers or my own time to enlarge upon it.

On the *left side*, the same equestrian figure occurs as beforementioned, and above it is the motto,

FIDE; SED CUI VIDE.

Over these is an oval and exergue, the same as on the other side, with the portrait supposed to represent Cromwell.

At the bottom of the oval, on the right side, is ANNO; and at the bottom of this, 1652.—Above these is another motto:

SPES MEA EST DEO,
with the symbol, or kind of Caduceus, as before alluded to.

I hazard a conjecture only in saying, that to me there appears a defect in the oval inscription, which I would read and render as follows:

OLIVER. OR OLIVAR. CROMWEL.
PRO PARLIAM. ANG. PER F. E. G.
GENERAL.

Oliverius Cromwell, pro Parlamento Angliæ, per Favorem vel Facta et Gratiam, Generalissimus.

I would have given you *linear* ideas of the other figures, but—*deficiunt vires*.

Yours, &c. DAVUS.

MR. URBAN, April 20.

IN a MS. of the late Dr. Ducarel's, I find a drawing which will illustrate in some degree the view which you have given of St. Michael's Chapel, vol. LIX. p. 298 (*see Plate I. Fig. 6*). It is said to have been taken "from an underground stone-building under the shop of Mr. Gilpin, a chemist, at the end of Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street, 1754."

Fig. 5. in the same plate is a Tamworth token, from the valuable museum of your correspondent Mr. Greene, of Lichfield.

ANTIQUARIUS.
GENT. MAG. May, 1799.

MR. URBAN, May 15.

YOUR correspondent, the Critical Observer upon the new Edition of Camden, must excuse me if I tell him that, in one particular where he charges the industrious and respectable Editor with a mistake, p. 315, col. 1, he is himself under a mistake: Sydney Godolphin was created *Baron Godolphin of Rialton*, September 8, 1684.

As your very respectable correspondent D. H. has entered so very deep into the history of the deprived Bp. Watson, p. 321, perhaps he may not be displeased to be informed, that he died *June 3, 1717*, and that the Archbishop's sentence of deprivation was confirmed by the Court of Delegates, Feb. 23, 1699-1700.

In answer to your correspondent Junius, p. 352, let him refer to Mr. Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities, chap. 14 and 15, and to what he says, in his Appendix, upon the subject of the "First of April." At the same time I must observe that, notwithstanding the similarity of sound, and the observations contained in that book, p. 181, about the *ἀγία πύλη*, I should be always more disposed to apply to the Saxon than to the Greek for the etymology of any, especially antient, words in common use in the English or Scots language.

You have made a mistake in your list of the candidates at the last India election, p. 366, having omitted Mr. John Townson, who was the sixth upon the house-list, and was one of the elected, having had 1033 votes; and, if I mistake not, you are wrong in the number of Mr. Bosanquet's votes, who, I understood, had 1152.

E.

MR. URBAN, *Percy Coffee-house, May 17.*

BEING at Kingston upon Thames two or three days ago, I was particularly struck with the account of a ceremony, which I understand is annually performed there on Ascension-day. I am informed there is a tree set up in the churchyard, which, after some ceremonies, and (I believe) after the charity-children have gone their bounds, is cut down in a very formal manner, in the presence of an exceeding numerous assembly, who are always collected together on the occasion. As I was prevented, from the shortness of my stay there, from making further enquiries about it, either as to the origin of such custom, or the reason of its continuance, I have taken the liberty of requesting your assistance,

assistance, knowing your kind attention in such cases, by the insertion hereof in the Magazine; which, with the answer of some of your intelligent correspondents, will greatly oblige,
M. W. I.

Mr. URBAN, Notts, April 12.

ABOUT three miles from Carlisle there is a house called Dalton-hall; at one end is a chapel; over which, on the outside, and near the top, is an inscription cut in relief on a stone-fillet, where there are likewise figures of a cat and rat, with some heads in rude sculpture at the other end.

I have sent you an exact copy of the inscription (*see Fig. 7*), in hopes that some of your ingenious correspondents will favour us with an explanation.

The house has some singularities about it; and, if I thought it would be worthy of a place in your entertaining Magazine, I would send you a drawing of it.

Yours, &c. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

IT is beneficial to the Republick of Letters that, whenever injurious and ill-grounded assertions are thrown out against any writer, whether in literary journals or otherwise, an opportunity should be offered of vindicating such writers from such misrepresentations. No man has a right to violate truth, and every man has a right to justice; and this should be admitted as readily in the literary republick as in the community at large. On this principle, I shall take the liberty, through the channel of your Magazine, of making a few observations on some remarks which have lately been printed in the Monthly Review relative to a recent publication of Dr. Towers.

In the account, given in the Review of March last, of the translation of the *Vie de Frederick*, printed at Strasburg, in four volumes octavo, it is said, by the writer of the article, that it was from this publication that Dr. Towers collected the greater part of the materials for his "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of the King of Prussia," lately published in two volumes octavo. I find, by the Review for April, that this assertion occasioned Dr. Towers to send a note to the Reviewers, in which he informed them, that their assertion was untrue, for that the whole of his first volume, and a considerable part of his second, was printed off before he had even seen the French work from which they affirmed that he had derived the greatest part of

of his materials. He also observed that, in collecting the materials for his work, he had made use of nearly 200 volumes, and that his book contained more than 600 references to his authorities, given with much more exactness than is usual in works of this kind. It might reasonably have been presumed, that such a remonstrance would have produced a decent apology from the Reviewer. But this, it seems, was too much to be expected. The Reviewer, finding himself incapable of giving any kind of proof of what he had thus injuriously asserted, has recourse to evasion and to subterfuge. To apologize for the commission of an injury by rudeness and by insult, is certainly not the practice of very moral men; but the answer of the Reviewer is equally characterized by sophistry and by incivility.

One reason assigned by the Reviewer for concluding that Dr. Towers had collected the greater part of the materials of his work from the publication of M. de Lavaux is, that the facts "were the same, or nearly the same." Did the Reviewer suppose that Dr. Towers, in writing the Life of the King of Prussia, was to invent his facts? The actions of Frederick were not of a private nature, and known only to a few persons, but were in general of the most public and conspicuous kind; so that, if twenty different persons had written as many different lives of the King of Prussia, the great and leading facts would naturally have been the same. But the Reviewer says, "After all, the question is simply this, Whether Dr. Towers has compiled his Memoirs from the *Vie de Frederick* as printed at Strasburg; or from the several publications of which the writer of that book had before availed himself?" Could it possibly be in the least degree improper, or wonderful, that Dr. Towers should happen to make use of some of the same books in London which were made use of by another person at Strasburg, who was writing upon the same subject? But those who examine the two works, and the references to the authorities, will find that the materials collected by the writers, though they might sometimes be the same, were often different; and that there is no such resemblance between the two publications as is suggested by the Reviewer.

The Reviewer at last concludes, that "the matter is of no sort of importance." How far it is a matter of any importance whether a Monthly Reviewer has,

or has not, advanced a direct and absolute falsehood, I shall not take upon me to determine; I shall leave that to the Reviewer's own feelings. But that the assertion of the Reviewer is totally untrue, any man may convince himself, who will examine Dr. Towers's references, and compare them with the works which he has quoted as his authorities.

It is pretended that Dr. Towers has not done justice to the character of the late King of Prussia, and that he has implicitly followed Voltaire. No writer of the life of this monarch could, with any propriety, be inattentive to the publications of Voltaire concerning him; but it is very far from being true that Dr. Towers has implicitly followed him; and I believe that the character given of Frederick by Dr. Towers is much more conformable to truth than some of the representations lately given of him in the *Monthly Review*. No man, who is a friend to truth and justice, and to the great rights of human-nature, will ever undertake to defend many particulars in the conduct of the late King of Prussia. He had much in him that was good; but he had also much in him that was evil. Dr. Towers, though he has spoken with severity of many of his actions, has also spoken very highly of his excellences, and of many parts of his conduct. He has said of him, that "such were his actions, and such his endowments, that ages may revolve before another monarch shall arise, equally active, able, enterprising, and warlike, and in whom such various talents are united." He also observes, that "in attention to his army, to his government, and to the general concerns of his kingdom, he was probably the most indefatigable prince that ever existed;" and that, "notwithstanding the many faults in his character, there is the utmost reason to believe, that no prince then in the world employed so much time and attention as Frederick did, for the last twenty years of his life, in promoting the happiness of his subjects, and the general prosperity of his dominions, so far as was consistent with his mode of government, and with the maintenance of his own power and authority." But it was not, I presume, the intention of Dr. Towers to write a mere panegyric on the King of Prussia, but to give an impartial history of the principal transactions of the life and reign of this celebrated monarch; and therefore, as he himself has expressed it, "he

has not been induced, by the splendour which surrounded the hero concerning whom he writes, to vindicate his actions when they were repugnant to justice and to humanity. The rights of mankind are of infinitely more importance than the honour or the interests of princes; and, however flattering the representations that may be given of kings during their lives, there can be no reason that these representations should be continued for the deception of posterity." C. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 11.

I CANNOT forbear communicating to the publick, through your *Miscellany* of universal circulation, the following observations, made by a writer in the *Analytical Review* for January last, in reviewing an "History of France, from the Death of Louis XIV. to the Peace of Versailles, 1783, by M. Fantin, Vicar-general of Embrun," in 8 vols. 12mo.

"If we were inclined to look upon ourselves as distinct from the rest of mankind, and to confine our ideas of true patriotism to that which constituted the most exalted praise of a Roman, the love of our country, we should find sufficient matter of exultation even in the testimony of our enemies. For badly as the American war was conducted, notwithstanding the mere jobb that was made of it by the persons employed; yet France and Spain by the above statement feared to declare their true sentiments, and assist the Americans, for several years. Nor was it until a capital miscarriage on our part, in the loss of Burgoyne's army, had given the Americans alone the advantage, that these powers ventured openly to enter into a treaty with the United States: and even after this they would willingly have continued to supply underhand assistance, had not England bravely preferred an open to an insidious enemy, and compelled them to throw off the mask and defend themselves. If ever this country, following that fate which attends bodies politic as well as physical, shall become overwhelmed by its luxury and effeminacy, and descend from its present exalted rank to an undistinguished petty state, posterity will scarcely credit the immense exertions it made, the battles it fought, and the various successes it obtained, in the war of 1778 to 1783. Torn by factions at home, its councils directed by a weak and infatuated ministry, its commanders abroad sacrific-

ficing their duty to private pique or interest, Great Britain contended, for nearly four years, with France, Spain, and Holland, in Europe, with three millions of its own subjects in America, and the most warlike princes of India poured forth their hundred thousands against its possessions in the East: yet this host of enemies acquired but little to boast of; defeated in every naval engagement of consequence, and their grand force overthrown before Gibraltar, they consented to a peace with little more advantage than the independence of a country from whose commerce they derive no benefit, and the loss of which can scarcely yet be deemed an actual detriment to this nation."

TO DR. JOHN AIKIN.

PUBLIC report announces you, Sir, as the intended historian of the celebrated Mr. Howard. Your zeal, expressed in p. 289, to set right the mistakes that have crept into Mr. Urban's Obituary concerning him, warrants the opinion. Others of Mr. H's friends have expressed as strong resentment of what they and you are pleased to style wilful and malevolent misrepresentations. Grieved as I am to include in this number of remonstrants the writer who signs A. B. p. 290*, I shall, however, address a vindication of Mr. Urban to you, as the representative of all who may in future offer their corrections or communications. You cannot, Sir, be ignorant of the nature of a Monthly Obituary, and its exertions to gratify the curiosity of the moment. Would the majority of its readers consent to suspend their curiosity after an eminent character to the second month, and not rather risk a few mistakes, or, as you are pleased to call them, misrepresentations, especially when it can be proved that they have not *malice* for their foundation! Every enquiry has been made to ascertain Mr. H's birth-place. Mr. Palmer affirms it was *Hackney*. A correspondent of Mr. Urban's, on good authority as he thinks, fixes it at *Enfield*, p. 369. May it not have been at the latter place though registered in his

* A. B. misrepresents worse than his adversary, when he charges him with saying, that riveted predestination and stern intrepidity were the *source* of Mr. H's actions; that it was by *sectaries only*, he was universally esteemed; and that it was *on the strength of their interest* he put up for member for Bedford; and that his health was impaired by *ill treatment* during his apprenticeship.—
Surely A. B. cannot read! EDIT.

father's parish, which should seem to have been in London? Mr. H. was, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary characters the world has produced: yet nobody can conceal that Mr. H's virtues were all of the PUBLIC kind. That firmness and intrepidity, which were essentially necessary to carry him through every danger in every region, to gratify a favourite pursuit, though it had humanity for its object, was ill-calculated to support the tender affections of private life. I repeat it, and can substantiate the charge, that Mr. H. was a *severe* husband and a *severe* parent. Not that he disgraced himself by giving way to passion so far as to *strike* either wife, son, or servant. If that is all which in your opinion constitutes severity, you are an incompetent judge of that disposition, the true name perhaps for which, in the present instance, is *austerity* of temper. Such a temper may diffuse benevolence and relieve distress, but can never constitute domestic happiness. Indiscriminating severity will have different effects on tender and on stubborn minds. If you think an *indulgent* parent can *strike* a child, I should be ashamed of such a parent, and call him worse than severe. Admit that Mr. H. was a firm predestinarian, and you furnish the best apology for all his eccentricities, and for his idea of *implicit obedience*. Admit too, what can be fully proved, that Mr. H's son frequently declared that he was *afraid* of his father, and you will not hesitate to acknowledge that that father was severe.

But if you seriously think it was meant as a reproach to Mr. H. jun. to have it said he received a part of his education, perhaps somewhat too considerable a part, at a ladies boarding-school; if you can fasten *intentional* misrepresentation on such simple facts; no narrative can be sufficiently chaste for your perusal. If the relator closed his account of his education at Mr. Magic's school, he is not ashamed to acknowledge, that it was from pure ignorance that Mr. H. was sent either to Daventry, Nottingham, Edinburgh, or Cambridge, or how he was disposed of in the intermediate time, before he was placed where he is at present. *Philo Veritas* does not know so much of this matter as Dr. Aikin. It was indeed natural to suppose he would have been sent to a Dissenting academy (observe, Sir, no reflection is here intended on such institutions). But, had his father possessed that bigoted attachment to the avowed sentiments of the Dissenters of the present time, one may venture

venture to affirm, he would never have sent him to any seminary of the Establishment, whether he persevered in forming him for the Dissenting ministry or not. This part of his history was unknown to W. F. But Mr. H. was a man of more enlarged sentiments. So much may suffice in vindication of the Obituarist's history of Mr. H. jun. unless you will allow him to suppose his averfeness to literary application any circumstance to his discredit, or to the disappointment of his father's hopes concerning him.

Your next charge of a *probably unfriendly drift*, is the surprize expressed at Mr. H's making use of the fortune left him by his sister in support of his favourite schemes. Here again Mr. H's riveted predestinarianism appears in the strongest light. His confidence in Providence leads him to spend all his property on a favourite pursuit, and leave his only child to the kind intentions of his relations. We must suppose the reversion was a very certain one; or, believe me, Sir, I should be loth to trust an only and a beloved child to the liberality of his nearest relations—when I had it in my power to provide for him myself. Let not this be set up as a praise of Mr. H, for the Scripture itself condemns the principle: "If any man provide not for his own, and *specially for them of his own house*, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," 1 Tim. v. 8; and the 10th verse points out the duties incumbent on a Christian. You may contend the duties there enumerated are only for the *ladies*. I will reply, that Mr. H, by enlarging the catalogue, acquitted himself as a good citizen of the world; but I will never allow that he did not neglect the social and private duties. It was next to an impossibility that he should fulfil both, and expend, as he has been heard to declare, 30,000 l. in his various plans and excursions: and, previous to his last journey, he sold two small estates near London; which, it is presumed, were all that remained in his power to dispose of. Here then one might pause, and say, every spring of the machine being worn out at the same moment, it pleased Providence to remove Mr. H. from this sublunary scene.

You, Sir, I am persuaded, have more liberality of sentiment than to adopt the charge of W. F, that Mr. H's attachment to the Dissenting way of thinking was meant to be reflected on in the Obituary. The writers of that article (for more than one contributed their mite to

the mass) would have been ashamed of such an insinuation, though a minister of that denomination is not ashamed to convert Mr. H's religious opinions, and his conscientious adherence to them, into an occasion of railing. W. F. has fallen into another mistake, as if Mr. H. had been charged with *errors* and *mis-statements* in his reports. This has certainly not been done in the Obituary; and one would have thought so much had been there said in his praise, that only men of minds tremblingly alive all over, and to every sensation of captiousness, could have felt their "hands tremble with horror and indignation" while they copy any part of those memoirs.

Having thus endeavoured to exculpate Mr. H's biographer in the Gentleman's Magazine from the heavy charges brought against him, allow me, Sir, in the spirit of candour, and with that esteem which the perusal of Dr. Aikin's writings and his general character inspire, to suggest to you, on the prosecution of your design already alluded to, a caution how you estimate the character of your Hero. The cause of Humanity is a noble cause; such also is the cause of Liberty. But how much Humanity and Liberty have been mistaken in the present age, melancholy experience convinces us. Do you need to be told there is a fanaticism, a phrenzy, in both? You will reply, in the words of the great Apostle, "It is good to be zealously affected in a good cause;" and you shall receive for answer, that Mr. H's zeal met with its reward, not only in the approbation, but in the imitation, of others; in the realizing of his schemes, and in the application, by public authority, of the relief he pointed out; and in the continuing prospect that his plans will always be borne in mind by active magistrates and the legislature. But, in stating these plans, these exertions of Mr. H, let not your esteem, which is indeed but a portion of the general esteem for him, occasion you to shut your eyes to his imperfections, or even to his faults, which are inseparable from human-kind; nor be ashamed to recite his descent, if even from an upholsterer; remembering that Plutarch has not concealed that Romulus's mother was a servant, Themistocles a bastard, Camillus of an obscure family, Lucullus's father was convicted of extortion, and his mother lost her reputation; and that Eumenes was the son of a poor waggoner.—In relating the honour intended to him in his life-time, forget not the motives that prompted, and those that forwarded, the motion for those honours.

nours. If it should be suggested that it originated in vanity and interest, and was repulsed by false modesty, do not take fire at the suggestion—do not even conceal it. Nor let your friendship and esteem for Mr. H. transport you beyond the bounds of sober praise or strict impartiality, to forget that he was a man of like passions with ourselves, subject to like infirmities; that truth is the basis of history; that a flattering panegyrick, decked in the fustian of modern biographers and narrators, is an apotheosis that would wound the feelings of your friend, could he be supposed within the reach of such impressions. In representing Mr. H. as the *friend of mankind*, do not degrade him to the *idol of a party*. Mr. H. was a *man*—do not exalt him to a *God*!

P. S. I understand it is in contemplation to apply what remains of the Howardian fund to erect a monument and a statue to Mr. H. It is an agreed point, that no likeness of him has ever been taken. We are told, however, of a mask in plaister, taken from his face after death, by order of Prince Potemkin. What artist, experienced in that art, Cherson or the Crimea afforded, or whether Mr. H's inseparable servant was a proficient in it, we may be allowed to doubt; as also, whether his corpse, in the state of putridity from the disorder which terminated his life, admitted of such an operation. The mask is, however, confidently asserted; and two statuaries of eminence are candidates for copying it. It is proper this should be timely noticed, that, among the many figments of the day, a false semblance of this god of your idolatry should not be imposed on posterity.

ONE OF MR. URBAN'S BIOGRAPHERS.

MR. URBAN, May 16.

PERMIT me to state, in answer to Philothes, p. 352, that the generality of commentators understand by the *silver chord*, Eccles. xii. 6, the marrow in the back-bone, which, on account of its whiteness, is properly compared to silver. Mr. Harmer, however, conceives it to be the bandage by which the cloaths of a dead body are kept together. See *Observ.* vol. IV.

With respect to the second question, on 1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20, it would encroach so much on the limits of your paper to give the different opinions of learned men on this text, that I doubt not you will prefer my referring your correspondent to the following authors, where he will find abundant information: Pearson on the Creed, art. 5; Pool's Synopsis;

Beza, Hammond, Whitby, and Dodd, on the Text. W. W.

MR. URBAN, Cowbit, May 17.

IN p. 365, Mr. Toulmin says, "he frequently went to church, and had often been struck with the impropriety of the reason given by a whole congregation for praying for peace, which is this: 'Because there is none that fighteth for us, but only thou, O Lord.'" There seems to me to be a very good answer to this objection in Comber upon the Common Prayer; his words are these:

"*Priest.*] There is nothing gives us more freedom in thy service, and more comfort in all other enjoyments, than peace; wherefore [give peace] to us, and all Christians [in our time, O Lord], that we may serve thee in all godly quietness.

Ans.] And the reason why we beg peace of thee is, [because there is none other] that we rely upon, [that fighteth for us] and can force our enemies to be at peace with us [but only thou, O God].

"The primitive Christians, under Heathen princes, had no temporal arms to assist or secure them; and those we now have, under our Christian king, cannot preserve us in peace, without thy giving them success; and therefore we principally, yea, solely, rely on thee still for our peace." J. M.

MR. URBAN, May 18.

IN my last letter, p. 98, I presumed to censure the malignant satirist; and, by a very natural concatenation of ideas, am led to enquire what are the qualifications of a good satirist, what the proper objects of his satire. The first question seems to admit of a ready answer; yet, though we may easily conceive what these qualifications should be, they are rarely found in a person disposed to make a proper use of them. With an intimate and extensive knowledge of mankind and manners, he should possess a rich fund of good-sense and of good-nature. There are, perhaps, who prefer the angry sarcasms of a Juvenal to the courtly raillery of a Horace. In compliance with such criticks, and in behalf of their favourite author, I willingly admit a few seeming exceptions. When a monster of lust and cruelty treats his subjects as his slaves, himself perhaps a slave to some upstart minion—when the profligate glories in the art of seduction—when the matron or the maid transgresses without a blush those

those limits, or neglects those duties, which Nature hath assigned her, then let him dip his pen in bitterest gall, and, in pity to mankind, scourge without mercy. Thus did Juvenal, who, notwithstanding all appearances of cynical moroseness, was a philanthropist. Yet, even in such cases, it may not always be expedient to point the satire directly to its object; it is better, for all the purposes of this kind of writing, to paint the odiousness of vice with a high colouring, and to place it, with all its baneful effects, in a true light. The upbraidings of conscience may be counteracted by the more powerful workings of mad revenge; and the delinquent, exposed to public shame and obloquy, instead of being reclaimed, will be hardened in his iniquity. I am not disposed to rail and rant at the degeneracy of the age in which we live; and I believe that we are, in many respects, better than our forefathers. It is natural for an old man to caress with fond partiality the remembrance of persons, places, and transactions, which were familiar to him in early life: they have left not only a deeper, but fairer, impression on his mind. With due allowance for this natural cause of preference, let the history of times past and present be compared; and it will be found that, if we cannot produce so many examples of heroic virtue and disinterested patriotism, we are, I trust, untainted by those enormities of cruelty, revenge, and lust, which have, in other ages and nations, debased the dignity of human-nature. However, it must be confessed that there is an ample field left for a satirist of the genuine race. He will find some subjects for acrimonious reproof, many for ridicule. Let him touch the frail sex with tenderness; and awaken, if he can, the soul of those dishonourable men of honour who seduced them from the paths of peace and virtue. May he convince the biographer that he injures the memory of his deceased friend by publishing, without due discrimination, all the minuter circumstances of his life and manners; and that an injudicious biographer, as more immediately teaching by example, may, by the approximation of defects and excellences, lend to vice the semblance of virtue. Let him discharge his great artillery against novels and romances, replete with absurdity, obscenity, and insipid impertinence. May he find out and proclaim the modest imitators (I trust we have many) of the admirable Howard; and save from reproach those worthy pastors

(would to God we had more!) who practise, while they preach, the doctrines of their Divine Master. And, lest the authenticity of his writings should be disputed in the next century, let him consign to Bedlam and oblivion those prodigious wise men, who glory in the title of a Philosophical Unbeliever.

Yours, &c. MARTIN.

Mr. URBAN, May 22.

IN a letter of Sir Walter Raleigh to his wife, after his condemnation, he advises her to beg his dead body, which, when living, was denied her, and lay it either in Sherburn or in Exeter church, by his father and mother. It does not appear that he was buried at either of these places; for, in the Life of this great man which I lately perused, there is an account of his body being interred in the chancel of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, but that his head was long preserved in a case by his widow, who survived him twenty years.

Mr. Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, lies buried in the burying-place belonging to West Horsley-place, near Guildford, in Surrey. Next to his coffin was found, upon digging a grave, in a niche of the rock of chalk, without any coffin or covering, a skull, and no other bones connected therewith, or room for any. It was supposed to be that of Sir Walter Raleigh, there being a report in the place, that Mr. Raleigh kept his father's head to have it buried with himself.

The estate at West Horsley was long in the possession of the family of *Bernert*, who came from *Berners-Rotbing* in Essex. Sir James Berners, the fourth in the line after they possessed this estate, was beheaded *anno* 1388, leaving one son, who died without issue, and the name became extinct.

From a private memorandum-book, in my possession, of Sir Edward Nicholas*, I find the following notice: "On the second of March, 1665, I paid Mr. Carew Raleigh, the sum of 9,750*l.* being the full purchase-money for the manor, lands, &c. of West Horsley, in the county of Surrey." Here Sir Edward enjoyed a peaceful and pleasant retreat, and died in 1664, and lies buried in the chancel of the church, which is situated upon a slight eminence near the road.

Sir Edward Nicholas was succeeded by his son, Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath, and one of the clerks of the

* Principal secretary of state on his return from exile with King Charles.

privy council. An old servant in the family some time since acquainted me, that (about forty years ago, I think) a Mr. John Nicholas, intending to convert a room, which formerly had been the chapel, into a library, on taking up the stone-pavement discovered an earthen pot or urn, in which it was supposed the bowels of Sir Walter Raleigh were contained. Mr. Nicholas afterwards built another library; and that which was the chapel is now the drawing-room.

The seat at West Horsley belongs to Henry Perkins Weston, esq.; but it is now rented and occupied by Thomas Wood, esq. It has a small park on the West, which is bordered on the South by the turnpike-road, over which, at an agreeable distance, is the *sheep-leaze*, some beautiful ground which lies on a gentle acclivity surrounded and intersected with fine beech-woods, "which Nature has disposed to effect all the charms of variety."

In the house at Horsley there is now a curious drawing of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Yours, &c. SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, Jan. 10.*

I HAVE compared the account from the Harl. MSS. by Mr. Ayscough, vol. LVI. p. 933, with the inscriptions in Stean Chapel, as I wrote to you before*, and find some small variations, both from Mr. Bridges and the MS. If you think the subject worth reviving, the account here sent may be relied on.

To fulfil my promise, I send you a view, and I believe the only one ever taken, of the chapel; and which, though unskillfully, is nevertheless faithfully, taken from the spot. (*See Plate III.*)

This little Gothic edifice was erected early in the last century, as appears by an inscription, somewhat defaced:

BVIL.. BY

T. C

162..

On the West side of the chapel; and over the door is the text †. The chief entrance is by a portal on the South side, where the old mansion stood. On each side of the door are the arms of Crewe and Bray. The building is nearly square, and is adorned with many Gothic pinnacles. The cemetery is situated on the North side, and is divided from the chapel by a pair of folding gates, painted marble. It is entered

by a descent of two steps, and is in length 31 feet 6 inches; in breadth 11 feet; and the height about 18 feet. Above, are fixed, in various positions, 15 ensign-staves, most of which have flags, whereon are armorial bearings, now too much torn or injured to be fully described. Here are also hung up fundry pieces of old armour, as spurs, helmets, gauntlets, a basket-hilt broad sword, an episcopal crozier staff, &c. &c. The arms in the East window are now destroyed. On an altar-tomb lies the figure of a man, in white marble, a ruff round the neck, lying on his side, supporting his head with the right hand, and holding a roll of parchment in the other. Adjoining to the side of this is another of black, whereon is the figure of a woman in white marble, in a cumbent posture; and on the North wall, above them, is a handsome old monument, ornamented with various sculpture; in the midst is a square black marble, on which is this inscription:

THOMAS CREWE Miles serviens D'ni Regis
ad legem Proloqvvtor Parliamentorum

Annis XXI^o Jacobi et I^o Caroli

1 Febrvari Anno D'ni 1633.

Obijt Aetatis svæ 68.

Peregrinus in Patriam.

TEMPERANS CREWE the wife of THOMAS CREWE Esq. one of the daughters and coheys of Renigald Bray Esq. by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Vaux. Died in the Lord 25 Oct. 1619. and in the 38 yeare of hir age, and now rests from hir labovrs and hir works follow hir.

A daughter of Abraham here doth lye
Returned to hir dvft

Whose life was hid in Christ with God
In whom was all hir trust

Who wisely wrought while it was day
And in hir spirit did watch and pray
To heare Gods word attentive was her care,
Hir humble hart was full of holy feare
Hir hand which had good blood in euey vaine
Yet was not daynty nor did disdayne

Salve to applye to Lazarus fore

And was enlarged to the poore

Lyke God's Angells she honor'd those
That taught his word and did his will disclose
And persons vile hir hart abhor'd
But reuerent such as fear'd the Lord
A true Temperans in deed and name

Now gone to heauen from whence she came

Who with hir lott was well contented

Who lined desired and dyed lamented.

Præmissa non amissa, dicessa non mortua
Coniux casta, Parens felix, Matrona pudica,
Sara viro, Myndo Martha, Maria Leo.

The arms are as before expressed from the MS.; except, as J. G. says, vol. LVI. p. 1073, "for g. read *quartering*."

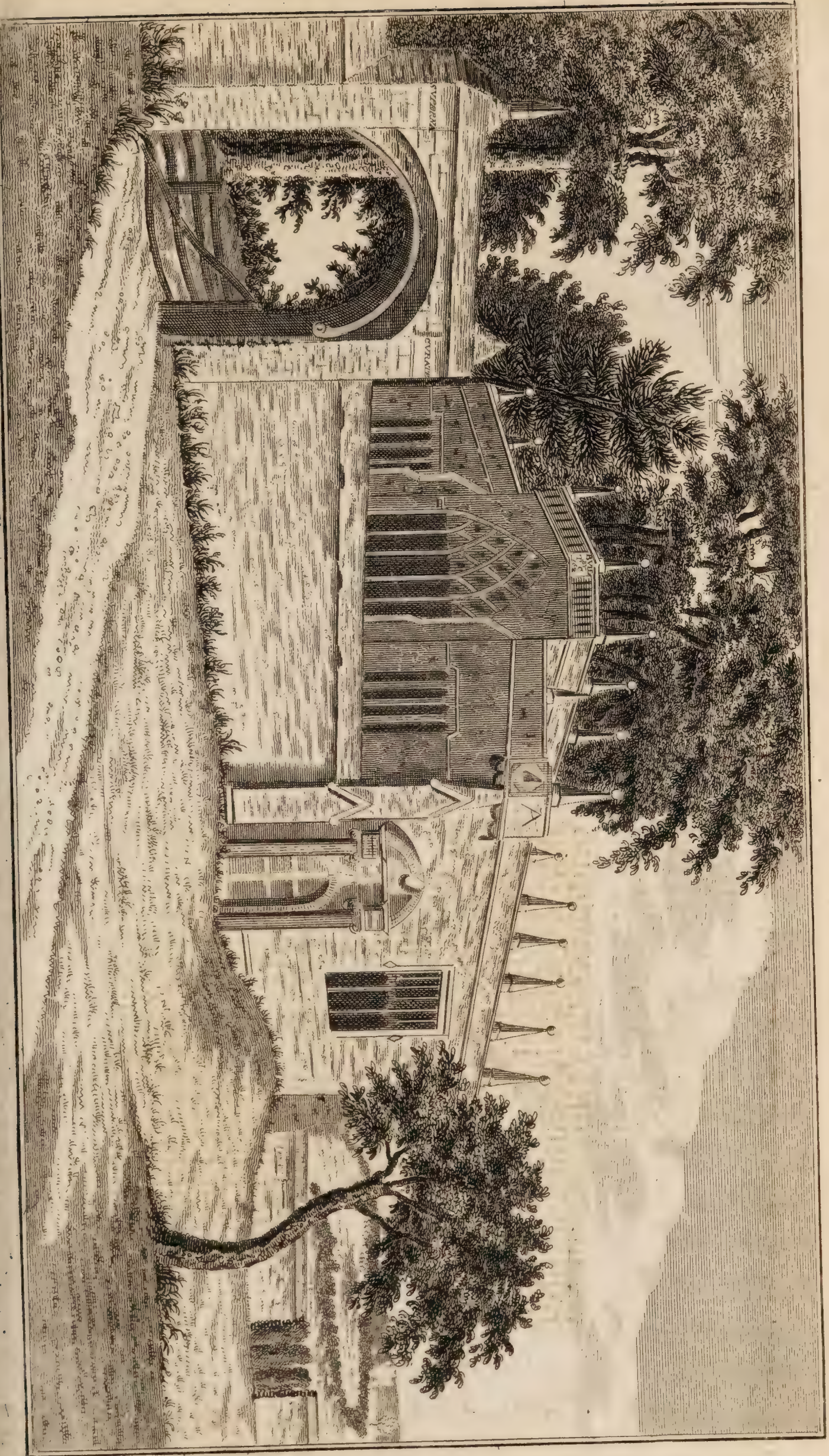
(To be continued.)

SUM-

* Vol. LVIII. p. 1051.

† Vol. LV. p. 451.

Spente munda munda munda munda



SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, (*from p. 331.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the Motion for a REPEAL of the TEST ACT, March 2.

MR. Fox moved, that the act of the 13th of Charles II. for the well-governing and regulating corporations, &c. and the act of the 25th of Charles II. for preventing dangers which may arise from Popish recusants, &c. might be read; which being complied with,

Mr. Fox again rose, and assigned his reasons for moving a question which, on former occasions, he was confident, had been brought forward by much abler hands. It, however, afforded him some matter of triumph, he said, in observing that those who had formerly most violently opposed his measures had, notwithstanding, fundamentally and radically a good opinion of his principles; or they would not have been zealous to trust their cause in his hands, when they conceived themselves oppressed. Feeling, therefore, their cause the cause of Truth and Liberty, he did not hesitate a moment to bring it, he hoped, to an impartial hearing before that House; and the rather, as he could not help thinking the present moment the moment for every political man to declare himself freely on political opinions. For his own part, however some men might deplore what had happened in France, he was of opinion their present struggle was highly meritorious, as the more enlightened part of the people were endeavouring to unshackle themselves from tyranny and superstition.

Mr. Fox then proceeded to elucidate the cause he had undertaken to defend, by referring back to original principles, or the principles upon which persecution for religious opinions, which is now almost universally abandoned, commenced; and which he considered as consistent at first, in order to increase morality, by enforcing one religious opinion, and exterminating all others: but, like madness, its character was, acting consistently upon wrong principles. For this error he should have thought the doctrines of Christianity a sufficient remedy; but the very reverse was the fact; and tortures and death had been introduced, to force men from their religious opinions into such as those in power thought most convenient for their own purposes. Toleration, which went on direct contrary principles, he need

not, he said, inform the House, was but of modern date, and took its rise in Great Britain in the reign of King William, but on a very narrow scale, as none could be tolerated but those who subscribed to at least 34 of the XXXIX Articles prescribed by the Church. Persecution, as mere force unsupported by reason must do, failed in its endeavour. Toleration, as founded in nature and the rights of men, has every where prevailed. The language of Persecution was arrogant, contracted, and rude. It said, "I know the consequences of your opinions better than you do yourself." The language of Toleration was mild and persuasive. It said, "Since you profess such and such an opinion, I am persuaded you think it free from the dangerous consequences that I apprehend to result from it; and while it is so, you may enjoy it." Men must judge of acts, not of opinions. My opinion is, said Mr. Fox, that all political and religious tests are absurd, and that the only test to be gone by is the test of a man's actions. The law considers no man's opinion injurious to the state until such opinion is brought into action; and as to the Test Acts, a man might, in defiance of them, fill the first situations of the country, though hostile to the constitution. The custom of the country had, he said, exploded all political tests; but though they were done away directly, they were continued indirectly, by means of religious tests, with which that House had nothing to do. The Test Act was a measure enforced soon after the civil wars, and was calculated to keep from office all anti-monarchical men. He reprobated such an act, as passing under false pretences, and would prefer a monarchical test at once; for the test now required did but guess at a man's opinion, and might admit those who are in every respect hostile to the constitution, while it excluded those who were its warmest friends: he therefore contended that it was nugatory to continue such a test; and the rather, as it acted against the just rights of a large body of men; and, he verily believed, if their present application was complied with, there would be an end, on their part, of all further claim to the Legislature for indulgence. He desired to be understood as having offered to the House no pledge whatever; as speaking

merely

merely his own private sentiments, without any authority from the Dissenters. A report, he said, had gone forth, of an intention to separate the individuals from the cause they espoused. He contended on the unfairness of such a mode; and insisted that it would be unjust to deprive even one single individual in a hundred of his rights for the misconduct of the other ninety-nine that formed the society; and therefore hoped the House would decide the question fairly upon general principles. On this occasion, however, he could not help observing, that the conduct of the Dissenters, as a body, had been highly meritorious; and when this country had been distracted with internal troubles, and with insurrections, which had taken place twice within the present century, they had stood forward, with their lives and property, in its defence; and that by their exertions the rebellions in 1715 and 1745 had been defeated, the constitution maintained, and the Brunswick family established on the throne. He contended, that in those times the High Church were as inimical to the throne as the Dissenters were earnest in their support. This put him in mind, he said, of an observation of Swift, that though he would not say that every Infidel was a Whig, yet he would say that every Whig was an Infidel; and, with equal truth, he would observe, that in the times alluded to, though every Jacobite might not be a High Churchman, yet every High Churchman was a Jacobite. The generosity of the English Parliament, he said, was particularly worthy of notice, for it had passed an Act of Indemnity for all who had then served in his Majesty's forces. The Irish Parliament, still more generous, came to a vote, declaring every man who prosecuted a Dissenter for his services, an enemy to his country, and a Jacobite. The House, he said, if it spoke the language of Generosity, would relieve the descendants of those men to whom they were most obliged, from the degrading necessity of receiving a pardon for their good services, and an indemnity for serving his Majesty in places of trust. He argued, from a speech of King William to his Parliament, that it was the wish of that Monarch, and the wish of every Prince of the Brunswick line, to employ Dissenters in the service of their country; and this he thought the proper moment. Some popular objections had indeed been made from the present

situation of affairs in France; but such objections could have no weight, as the Dissenters had submitted their case to Parliament at a time when no man would have ventured to predict what has happened. Since the last agitation of this question, an attempt has been made, and, he said, too successfully, to raise a High Church party. In speaking, however, of the Church, he wished his arguments to go no farther than he carried them himself. He considered it in three points of view: 1. in regard to its discipline and its abstract duties, in which it wisely avoided all that was superstitious, and retained what was essential; as such, he revered and admired it, and declared himself its firm friend: 2. with regard to the individuals who composed it, for some of whom he had a most sincere respect; 3. but the third point in which it might be viewed, and to which his objections were strong, was, when it acted as a party; and so acting, it was not only reprehensible as dangerous, but as directly militating against the constitution. The Church, he said, never interfered in politics but for mischief. This he endeavoured to illustrate by examples from our History. The Church, he said, as a body, was always dangerous and formidable; and they have formerly, as now, used a most powerful engine of that real or pretended *fear* which was ever a signal with tyrants for oppression. He ridiculed the idea of the Church being in danger, and asked, from whence the danger was to be expected? He noticed the writings of Dr. Price against the Hierarchy; but insisted that there would be less danger from his being employed in offices of State, than in placing at the head of the Treasury a man who thought the representation of the people in parliament incomplete.

It had been said that the Dissenters always argued for toleration when undermost, but when uppermost themselves were most intolerant. This, he insisted, was not the fact. At the Union, two Churches were established; the Kirk in Scotland, and the Hierarchy in England. The Dissenters in the former kingdom were not deprived of the right of enjoying the same offices with the members of the Kirk, provided they took the oaths of abjuration and of fidelity to the family on the throne. It could not, therefore, be said, that those who held a contrary doctrine with that of the Church of England were hostile

to toleration. In America, where the Dissenters have the upper hand, the people enjoy toleration in the utmost extent; it would not, therefore, be decent to continue the test in force in this free country, when our neighbours every where were in the full enjoyment of religious liberty.

In Ireland, the test has been repealed for eleven years; and yet the Church there has existed without danger, though surrounded with Catholics on one hand, and Dissenters on the other. The Kirk of Scotland is the same; and the only Church in his Majesty's dominions that apprehended itself in danger was the Church of England, in full possession of power, patronage, emolument, and influence! It had been argued, that no innovation ought to be admitted. Without innovation it could not have been a Church. No limited monarchy could long subsist without innovation. He entered shortly on the origin of the Corporation and Test Acts, and considered them as militating strongly against the Christian Religion. Considered as pillars of the constitution, he said, a constitution that was supported by them was not worth preserving. He contended at large against the *disabilities* thrown on Dissenters, and insisted that no Church was in danger from their removal. He instanced the state of the French Church before the revocation of the Edict of Nantz; and reprobated the conduct of a learned Bishop in sending a circular letter to his Clergy to discountenance all who supported the motion for the repeal, as unconstitutional; and, remarking on the Sermon of Dr. Price, on the Centenary of the Revolution, wished rather that it had come from a member of that House than from the pulpit. He urged many strong reasons for keeping Religion and Politicks for ever separate; and concluded with moving, "That the House do, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of so much of the said acts as requires persons, before they are admitted to any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the crown, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the Church of England."

Sir Henry Hoghton seconded the motion; but forbore to enlarge upon it, after being so ably treated by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had opened the cause. He did not doubt but the Established Church would, sooner or later, do

themselves the honour of joining cordially in the abolition of the acts.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, after assigning his reasons for offering his sentiments thus early to the attention of the House, declared, that, whatever objections he had formerly maintained to the motion just read from the chair, they were now confirmed, if possible, with double force. He should be sorry, he said, to mistake the positions of the Right Hon. Mover, who, in the torrent of his observations, so ingeniously displayed, seemed deficient in his usual perspicuity and precision. In the definition he had given of Persecution and Toleration, there were many things exceptionable; for neither the country, nor the age, nor the place in which he was speaking, needed any arguments to make persecution appear in any new light of detestation. On that point, he trusted, there was but one opinion in that House.

The doctrine of Toleration, as laid down by the Right Hon. Gent. he did not perfectly comprehend. As he understood it, his toleration would admit of no test to be taken of a man's religious opinions, by which his interest or property could be affected; yet he admitted that there ought to be an Established Church: in which admission, though he avoided saying it was necessary, yet he certainly allowed that it was useful in a free state.

The points, therefore, to be considered were, whether the national religious establishment was useful? whether the Dissenters were, in justice, entitled to the repeal they demanded? whether their principles did not oblige them to aim at the subversion of the Establishment of the Church of England? and whether the measure proposed might not put them in a condition of finally effecting their purpose?

The first of these points, respecting the propriety of an Established Church, they had all been accustomed to hear from their infancy; it were needless, therefore, to enlarge upon it.

On the second point, respecting the merits of the present claim, he distinguished with great accuracy between a discreet, liberal, and fair toleration, and the new-fangled toleration which leveled all distinction. He would not, however, advance, that if they were entitled to all these, the extension of them should not be withheld. He would maintain, that, while these theories and opinions served as criterions for judging

of men's principles, they should be preserved on public occasions, as all prudent men always observe in their private concerns. In either one or the other case, overt-acts should not be waited for; the mischief would be then over; but the feeling of every sensible man, and of every wise government, would recur to the surer means of prevention.

He then considered the question in a very different point of view, respecting the influence which the repeal might have on the Constitution. Power, he said, was a trust delegated to the Crown, but undoubtedly for such purposes as would best serve the ends for which limitations and prescriptions were set upon the prerogatives of the Monarch. At the present time, and indeed at no time, will it be maintained as unconstitutional that watchfulness should be removed from the exercise of the royal authority. Thus, while his Majesty is entrusted with the choice of the persons who are to administer the great concerns of the State, it was but prudent to withhold from those whose principles might lead them to undermine and destroy what had hitherto been considered as the great pillars of the Constitution.

He then took a very effectual method of refuting the arguments of Mr. Fox, respecting the circuitous method of imposing a test, which regarded religious opinions only, where political subjects were concerned. To this doctrine he opposed the resolutions of the Dissenters themselves; in which they recommend to the Protestant electors, on all future occasions, to shew a marked distinction to those whom they believed well-disposed to the civil and religious liberties of their country, and particularly to those who, on former occasions, voted for the repeal of the Test Acts. He enforced this observation by several apposite examples.

It was not his wish, he said, and certainly not his interest, to go out of his way, in charging a respectable body of men with motives that were not sufficiently justified in tracing effects to their causes. He was willing to agree with Sir H. Hoghton in the purity of his wishes. He knew there were many such men among the Dissenters; but it was no less true, that there were others who preached and wrote to a very different tendency; many who represented what they called the Hierarchy of this country as detestable, and loaded it with

epithets applicable only to the worst of constitutions; yet, according to Mr. Fox's position, no test should be administered to exclude such persons from offices of power and emolument.

With respect to Jacobites in former troubles, every one knew those were men who conscientiously, from education and principle, thought they were only doing their duty in supporting the rights of the descendants of James II. to the throne; and if these men had been allowed to fortify themselves with all the advantages of official situation, when the fate of the religion and liberties of the country hung upon the event of two or three battles, was there not more than a bare possibility that the House should not at this day have been deliberating on any question of liberty or toleration? The Dissenters did not then claim toleration as matter of right, nor much as a matter of expediency; for they considered their exclusion from employments of trust to be amply compensated by their exemption from offices of burthen. As to the assurance of their being satisfied with the indulgence they now solicited, the Legislature had no security, not even the pledge of Mr. Fox. And as to the credit of their assurances, he referred to the circumstance of their last indulgence, when they wished for no farther favour than the full exercise of their religion, the erection of schools, and the education of their children. At that time Dr. Kippis, one of the most distinguished of their members, wrote a treatise, stating, that by the then Act of Parliament they were put in complete possession of their rights. Experience had since shewn how far they had been satisfied with this moderate declaration of their leader.

In support of his third position, that the Dissenters, when in power, must be expected to employ every engine for the subversion of the Established Church, he stated, that, thinking it a duty to reject episcopacy, and considering it oppressive and abominable, they must think it a conscientious duty to attempt its demolition.

The instances adduced by Mr. F. to obviate these objections, he said, were by no means to the point. In Ireland, it was true, these acts had been repealed; but the interval since the repeal was too short to admit of any experimental argument in favour of its operation.

In Scotland, the observation was equally

equally inapplicable, for they had no Episcopal Establishment to support.

France, and the Edict of Nantz, were also foreign to the question. On the present state of that country he forbore to make any comment.

And with regard to the Dissenters in America, he knew not that any such existed. They had no religious establishment.

He next proceeded to shew the dangers to be apprehended of the Dissenters being in a condition, should this motion succeed, of effecting, at length, the ruin of the present Establishment. He spoke of their activity, unanimity, and fervour. He was glad the Right Hon. Mover had expressed himself so clearly a member of the Established Church. If at any time it should happen (which was no very improbable event) that the Dissenters, who were now the minority, should be lifted into a majority; that they were led by a man of great influence and address, possessing talents to take advantage of such a predilection in their favour; what, in that case, would become of the Establishment of the Church? The answer was obvious,—It must quickly be annihilated.

With regard to the meritorious services of the Dissenters, they had not, he said, gone unnoticed; for temporary acts had been annually passed, to do away those restrictions of which they complain.

He was desirous, he said, before he sat down, to say a word or two to what had been invidiously insinuated about the alliance between Church and State. He would not, however, enter into the discussions of Bishops or the sermons of Dissenters; but express his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Fox, that it was the duty of persons in that situation to preach up morality, to instil a reverence for, and obedience to, good laws, and to inculcate the inestimable blessings of a free and happy Constitution. He enlarged very forcibly on that head; and concluded with recommending a competition between the Dissenters of every denomination and the Established Church to outvie each other in the duties of their profession.

Mr. *Burke*, as soon as Mr. Pitt sat down, rose, and declared his apprehension of real danger to the Church from the present application; not the apprehension originating in cowardice, but the fear grounded on the reasonable conviction which filled his mind. Hav-

ing said this, he proceeded to establish his position, and to produce such facts as, he said, should prove, beyond a doubt, the truth of what he had asserted. His first great proof was the production of a printed Catechism, written by a Mr. Robinson, and circulated with the approbation of the General Meeting of Dissenters at Harlow, containing no one precept of religion, but consisting of one continued invective against Kings and Bishops; in which every thing was misrepresented, and placed in the worst light, grossly libelling the National Establishment in every part and passage: and this Catechism, he said, was to be put into the hands of Dissenters' children, to teach them to hiss out censures in condemnation of the Church Established; while, possibly, the Dissenting teachers were preaching up robbery and plunder, as in France, of the wealth of the Church; and who can tell but all this might end as it has done in France, in anarchy and confusion?

His next proof was a letter from a Mr. Fletcher, member of a Meeting of Dissenting Ministers held at Boston in Lincolnshire, who stated, that the Meeting avowed such principles that he could not approve. He farther stated, that one member, on being asked what was their object, and whether they meant to seek for any thing farther than the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts? answered, in the language of our Saviour, "*We know those things which ye are not yet able to bear.*" And, on another member's saying, "Give them a little light into what we intend," they informed him, "*that they did not care the nip of a straw for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; but that they designed to try for the abolition of Tithes and the Liturgy.*"

The next fact Mr. *Burke* produced was the declaration of Dr. Priestley,—that he hated all religious establishments, and thought them sinful and idolatrous; and quoted a letter of the Doctor's, in which he talks of a train of gunpowder being laid to the Church Establishment, which would soon blow it up. He paid a handsome compliment to the literary abilities of the learned Doctor, but spoke with great pointedness against his doctrine.

Mr. *Burke*, as the last of his proofs, brought forward Dr. Price's famous Sermon, and commented upon it with great severity. He, however, complimented his Right Hon. Friend [Mr. Fox] on the handsome manner in which he

he had been liberal enough to treat a composition that deserved so little at his hands.

Having thus advanced his proofs, which he enforced with uncommon fervour and brilliancy of language, he reminded the House, that nothing could, to all appearance, have been more secure than the Hierarchy of France a few months, not to say years ago; and argued, that nothing short of perfect security ought to be regarded as a serious symptom of safety to the Church of England. Had the question, he said, been brought forward ten years ago, he should have voted for it. At present, a variety of circumstances, had rendered it, in his mind, imprudent to be meddled with. He complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman over the way [Mr. Pitt] on the laudable attention he had shewn to the preservation of the Religious Establishment. It was the peculiar duty of any member of that House, standing in the Right Hon. Gentleman's situation, to guard with anxious care an object so intimately connected with the State as the Church of this country; and the Right Hon. Gent. had discharged his duty with great zeal and great ability.

He next proceeded to do justice to the merits of the Dissenters, with many of whom he lived in great intimacy.

Mr. Burke concluded an animated speech, which he enlivened with a variety of apposite anecdotes, with declaring he should be entirely governed by the House. If they should think the best way of laying the question at rest would be coming to a vote upon the question, he would submit. But if the House should be of opinion that it would be better to move the previous question, and institute a committee to give the Dissenters an opportunity to refute the proofs he had adduced, he was ready to meet them.

Among other reasons to awaken the House to caution, he reminded the House of Lord George Gordon's mob, which had nearly levelled the Constitution in Church and State, by surrounding that House, and attacking the Bank. He forbore, however, from voting against the question, as he did not think this a fit moment for such a question to be put.

Mr. *W. Smith* did not wonder that the Right Hon. Gent. who had attacked a whole nation abroad while in the very act of struggling for their liberties, with the

most virulent language, calling them an irrational, unprincipled, persecuting, confiscating, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical democracy, should libel a respectable body of men at home, who had by no part of their conduct deserved to be treated with so much asperity. Mr. Smith, observing that the House were impatient for the question, forbore to enter into a minute refutation of a speech, which, he said, was hardly worth notice but for the inconsistency of it. With regard to the political catechism so much insisted on, he, who was himself a Dissenter, had never heard of it till produced by the Right Hon. Gent. on the present occasion, so little was it regarded by the Dissenters. Mr. Robinson, he said, the pretended author, was a man of fair character, but of excentric sentiments, and not at all regarded as a leader among that body. That he should mention Dr. Priestley in the inflammatory manner in which he was represented, is the more malevolent, as the character he has given of him is in no one feature truly represented. It is true, a train of gunpowder is metaphorically mentioned by Dr. Priestley; but, till crammed with the virulent inuendos of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, was understood no otherwise than a figurative expression for reason and argument. Mr. Smith was proceeding, when he was told the Right Hon. Gentleman was not in the House; he therefore abandoned the argument, and took notice of an observation of an honourable member [Mr. Powys], "that the Dissenters being obliged to take the sacrament at entering into office, was nothing more than every person was obliged to take, from the lowest magistrate to the King." The cases, he said, were by no means parallel. The Sovereign had no restraint of conscience against taking the coronation oath; nor had the magistrates professing the religion of the Established Church. He said it was illiberal to stigmatise a whole community for the excentricities of two or three of its members. He concluded a very temperate and sensible speech by refuting an argument, or rather an assertion, that the Dissenters had taken the opportunity, at the eve of a new election, to apply for redress of what they called their grievances, and this with a view of influencing the electors to vote for such candidates as were known to be well-wishers to their cause. He shewed the improbability of such an attempt

attempt by exposing the folly of it. With respect to the whole people, the Dissenters are but a handful; and it is new in the history of politicks for the minority to influence the majority. He could himself bear testimony to the views and intentions of the Dissenters, and to their liberality of sentiment.

Mr. *Smith* (member for Worcester) professed himself in a very disagreeable predicament, having voted for the repeal on the former occasion, and being now instructed by the majority of his constituents to vote against it. He felt it, he said, his duty to follow the wishes of his constituents whenever they were not inconsistent with the duty which he owed his country. He said, if in voting against the present question he should deprive, for a time, a numerous body of loyal subjects of certain rights to which they conceive themselves entitled, but of which a jealous apprehension of ecclesiastical security had found its way to deprive them, he did but yield acquiescence to the opinion of many able men, and thereby could do no injury to his country. He must, however, do justice to the Dissenters, and clear them of an imputation brought against them, of imposing themselves a test upon others, though they complained of the Test Act which the Legislature had thought it right to impose on them. He said, they did no more than every man did in common life, endeavour to persuade their friends to their opinion, but laid their injunctions upon no man.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that, had he been able to catch the Speaker's eye earlier, he had much to say against the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion, to whose allusion to himself he also intended to reply. He added, that he had voted for the repeal; but the question was now brought to a narrow compass; an Establishment of Religion was generally thought adviseable, if not necessary; and the only thing at issue was, Whether this would be endangered by granting the Dissenters their request? Under all the circumstances of the present case and present times, it was his decided opinion that it would, and therefore he should resist the application.

Mr. *Tierney* rose to rescue the Dissenters, some hundreds of whom were his constituents, from the imputation of forcing a test on their representatives. After his election, many of them wished to see him, and to talk with him on the

subject; when they wished, *if he had no particular objection*, he would vote for the repeal. This declaration he thought due to his constituents.

Sir *William Dolben* rose to rescue the clergy from the imputations which he conceived to have been undeservedly thrown upon them by Mr. Fox in his observations on the conduct of the High-churchmen at different periods of our history. Sir William vindicated their conduct in every instance adduced by Mr. Fox to their prejudice, from the reign of Charles I. to the conclusion of the last rebellion. Sir William distinguished himself by a display of Church History, which did him credit.

Mr. *Fox* rose as soon as the Hon. Baronet sat down, to reply to some points in which he appeared to have been misunderstood by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had replied to him. In explaining his ideas of the principle of toleration as opposed to that of persecution, he had endeavoured to shew that, if the principle of persecution, as generally understood, was originally a right principle, it would go to prove that all that had happened in the reign of Charles the IXth, the massacre of Paris, and the murder of the Hugonots, was a mild, benevolent, and merciful principle. This was so palpable a proof that the original principle was wrong, that he abandoned it as soon as he had exposed its absurdity, and contended on the ground of toleration, perfectly convinced, however, at the same time, that the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts would not fairly come within that principle, though it was clearly an act of justice to the Dissenters. What he had principally combated was, the unfairness of acting upon the inferences which *other men* drew from the religious opinions of the Dissenters, and not from their known conduct. He denied that men had any right whatever to prejudge the conduct of others, when that prejudication ran directly contrary to their declarations. It had been urged, he said, that because every person before entering into any place of trust, be his religion what it would, submitted to a test, and made a religious appeal, that therefore Dissenters underwent no greater hardships than their neighbours. But what religion did they appeal to? Every man appealed to his own religion. The Jew was sworn on the Old Testament; the Protestant upon the New; and the Quaker made his affirmation. Was that like

like a man of different faith submitting to the Sacramental Test?

Mr. Fox then replied to the Hon. Baronet, who had thought it necessary to enter into an elaborate general defence of the clergy, when no general charge had been brought against them. He had reprobated, Mr. Fox said, the Church when the Church acted as a party; and he had blamed particularly High-churchmen, whose conduct had invariably proved inimical to the constitution and the civil rights of the subject; but he was ready to give every degree of credit to Low-churchmen, who on many occasions had stood forth champions for the liberties of the people. What he had heard, however, with the greatest concern, was the speech of his right hon. friend behind him [Mr. Burke], which had filled him with grief and shame. He had, on another occasion, paid a just tribute to the political abilities of his right hon. friend, from which he had received much instruction; but, mortified as he had been by the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, he had received this consolation from it, that there was not a single principle that he had laid down, which his right hon. friend had not, in the course of his speech, avowed. He had also declared, that ten years ago he would have voted for the question; which only proved that he [Mr. Fox] had retained his opinion on the subject ten years longer than his right hon. friend.

Mr. Fox said, he was rather astonished that the objection to the Dissenters assuring members that they would support those who should prove themselves well-affected to religious and civil liberty, should come from the other side of the House, where no less than three of the hon. gentlemen who had spoken in the debate had changed their opinions since the question was last discussed; one of them assigning no other reason than that the question had shifted hands, and that he had had the honour of introducing it; the two others acknowledging they were friendly to the question, but *bound* by their constituents to oppose it.

As to Dr. Priestley's individual opinion, he saw nothing criminal in it; at least, if there were, Mr. F. desired to be considered as a participator in the guilt. He owned he was not a little surprized that his right hon. friend, thinking as he did, should produce the letter of Mr. Fletcher; because, if there

ever was a paper that furnished a strong argument in favour of the question before the House, it was that paper. Mr. F. grounded his reasoning on a similar case which happened in the time of the American contest, when his right hon. friend was for granting all that the moderate men of that country desired, but scouting all incendiaries. This, he said, was sound policy, and he would advise the House to follow it upon the present occasion. Separate the Dissenters, break their union, abandon those who are unreasonable, and grant to such who are moderate, like Mr. Fletcher, all they apply for.

Mr. F. then took notice of the manner in which his declaration, "that he verily believed that, if the present application of the Dissenters was complied with, there would be an end, on their part, of all farther claim of indulgence from the Legislature," had been treated. This declaration, he said, was merely his own private opinion, unsupported by any authority whatever from the Dissenters. He should not, he said, be eager to pledge himself on any authority whatever, if it were only on the unfair way in which he had that day seen the assurance of the Dissenting ministers, given about fourteen years ago, that they would apply no more for themselves; but they had not thereby precluded themselves from joining with the Dissenting laity in applying unto the Legislature for a matter of general relief. That right they had now exercised.

Mr. Fox was just about to close his speech, when recollecting that his right hon. friend had alluded to the case of Lord George Gordon, and the riots of 1780, he said, he well remembered, and remembered it with pleasure, that, when the rage of the mob surrounded the House, his right hon. friend persevered in the purpose he was then engaged in, which was, pleading for toleration to the Roman Catholics; but, in referring to that period, his right hon. friend had forgotten that the clergy stood now in the shoes of the mob, and the Dissenters in those of the poor persecuted Roman Catholics.

Mr. F. pursued the elucidation of this position to some length; and concluded a most able reply with an encomium on the justice of his cause.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided. Ayes 105. Noes 294. Majority 189.

(*Minutes of Parliament to be continued.*)

109. *The Laws of Masters and Servants considered: with Observations on a Bill intended to be offered to Parliament to prevent the forging and counterfeiting the Certificates of Servants Characters. To which is added, An Account of a Society formed for the Increase and Encouragement of good Servants.* By I. Huntingford, Gent.

THIS work exhibits the state of the Commonalty previous to the Conquest, marking their several capacities in the three classes of *SERVI*, or Slaves, *VILLANI*, and *FREEMEN*. It then proceeds to notice, in chronological order, the Statutes and Regulations respecting Masters and Servants which have been made from the time of Edward the Third to the present reign. In the course of the three chapters which treat of these subjects are introduced many pertinent remarks on the general manners and prevalent customs of the several periods investigated.—Sumptuary Laws, the Value of Money, and Price of Provisions at different times, are duly considered. In the reign of Edward the Third “it was ordained “that every man or woman, of whatsoever condition, free or bond, and “within the age of threescore years, “not being engaged in merchandize, “and not exercising any craft, neither “having any substance of his own, “whereof he might live, nor land of “his own where he might employ “himself in tillage; nor being in service to any one; every person of such “description, if required to serve in a “station that suited his condition, was “to be bound to serve him that required him.” There was much good policy in this law, as the good of society requires that every individual should be occupied in some honest employment. It were to be wished this statute were still in force; the nation would not then be infested by vagrants. The origin of *STATUTE FAIRS* is referred to the time of Edward III, when it was enacted, that “all workmen should bring their “implements openly in their hands to “the merchant towns, and there be “hired in a common place, and by no “means in a secret one.” During the same reign, in order to prevent the extravagant and excessive apparel of people beyond their estate and degree, “to “the destruction and impoverishing of “all the land,” it was enacted, “that “men servants of lords, as also of “tradesmen and artizans, shall be con-

“tent with one meal of fish or flesh “every day; and the other meals daily “shall be of milk, cheese, butter, and “the like; and the cloth they wear shall “not exceed the price of two marks, or “1l. 6s. 8d. the whole piece.”—In a note to p. 21 it is observed, “The evils “experienced in this eighteenth century, from the forgery of testimonials “respecting characters of servants, are “most serious to householders of credit, and claim the attention of the “legislature.” In another note, p. 99, it is remarked, “Near one-third of the “prisoners tried during the last twelve “months at the Old Bailey were servants for robbing their masters, the “major part of whom were hired with “forged and counterfeit certificates of “characters.” To remove these evils, to promote the mutual interest of master and servant, and to give encouragement to the honest and industrious in menial capacities, are objects of importance, and deserve the consideration of those gentlemen who, upon public grounds, have formed themselves into a society. The plans which this society propose to pursue are stated in the secretary’s publication, and in many points of view are recommended as useful to the community. To the metropolis, we conceive, the establishment intimated in this work will be particularly beneficial; we therefore with success to the laudable undertaking, and say, with the secretary, p. 119, “Amidst all our considerations of “slaves in the remote part of our dominions, let us not forget to observe “what is passing at home among servants, whose labours, as they are in “some measure free; have a greater “right to expect adequate compensation. The generous mind will not “think food, raiment, and wages, adequate compensation for the service of “many years; but will rejoice in “means of providing for the comforts “of a faithful servant, whether in the “infirmity of sickness, or the debility of “old age.”

110. *An Enquiry whether any Doctrine relating to the Nature and Effects of the Lord’s Supper can be justly founded on the Discourse of our Lord, recorded in the Sixth Chapter of St. John *. Being a Supplement to a Treatise*

* We are rather surprised that a writer, who is so particular as to quote *Gosp. John*, and *Ep. John*, should here omit the book quoted.

intituled,

intituled, "*An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Lord's Supper.*" By William Bell, D.D. *Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster.*

DR. B. in the first edition of this treatise *, had omitted † to consider the supposed allusion to the rite in that very figurative discourse John vi. from the great uncertainty whether Jesus did in fact so allude; and in his second edition ‡ offered a few considerations to shew that this supposed allusion is so far from being certain as to render it unwarrantable to found any doctrine whatever relating to the nature and effects of that rite on it. The pages now under review are properly an addition to N° VI. of the Appendix to the second edition, and a supplement to the treatise under which last title they are here reprinted. The Doctor's arguments are reduced to this conclusion. "As when Jesus said, ver. 54, 'Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life,' he certainly did not mean that eternal life would be, in any sense, positively annexed to, or made consequent upon, the performance of the rite he instituted at his last supper (even supposing him to have really spoken of that rite); so when he said, in ver. 56, 'He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him,' he certainly could not mean that the being united to Christ, or having Christ united to us, would, in any sense, be directly annexed to, or made consequent on, the performance of that rite." If the contrary be admitted, "it makes Christ ascribe all the benefits of salvation to the performance of this single rite, which the New Testament throughout teaches us are not to be obtained but by belief in Christ, accompanied with a suitable discharge of the moral and religious duties of the Gospel."

III. *Thoughts on the Means of preserving the Health of the Poor, by Prevention and Suppression of Epidemical Fevers; addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester, and the several popular Trading Towns surrounding and connected with it.* By the Rev. Sir William Clerke, Bart. Rector of Bury, in the County of Lancaster.

THE success of the benevolent measures adopted by the magistrates in

quarter sessions at Manchester, 1784, deserves the attention of all who have the conduct of large manufactories, particularly of cotton, which is so calculated to retain and promote infection. Before a general plan was adopted for relief in fevers, of 16 burials in one week at the end of November, 1789, 12 were of persons who died of the fever; a number greatly exceeding the average of burials. Since the adoption of the general plan, only four persons have died of the fever in a space of time sufficient for all the persons infected to have gone through every stage of the disorder. The rules of prevention and suppression of epidemical fevers, for the use of the townships of Bury and Elton, drawn up by Dr. Percival, 1789, and enlarged for more extensive use, 1790, deserve general attention; and we would with pleasure insert them here, were it not that the small price of the pamphlet in question would entitle it to a general circulation. A table at the end states the expence of relieving a man and wife and two children in such disorders, for three weeks, to be only 2l. 3s. 2½d.

II2. *Liberty or Death, a Trait; by which is vindicated the obvious Practicability of trading to the Coast of Guinea for its natural Productions, in Lieu of the Slave Trade, much more to the Interests of the Merchants in particular, and the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland in general.* By John Lowe, jun. of Manchester.

MR. LOWE, jun. is too sanguine in his consequences deduced from hypothetical premises, and too petulant in his language, to merit our approbation.

II3. *Dissertation on the Message from John the Baptist to our Saviour, Luke vii. 9; with Remarks on the History of his Life and Mission. The Second Edition, with Alterations and large Additions.* By Charles-William Batt, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Chaplain to Lord Malmesbury.

THE author's name is here first put to the work, which we reviewed before, vol. XXX. p. 543.—He acknowledges that he has since discovered that his explanation of the passage is not new; but claims the merit of enlarging on it.

II4. *A Letter on the Practice of Boxing; addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons.* By the Rev. Edward Barry, M.A. D.D. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

HOW hard is it for Reason and Humanity to contend against Fashion!—Arguments can never be wanting against the

* Attacked by the present Bishop of Norwich, then Dean of Christ Church, as of Socinian tendency. (See our vol. LI. p. 180.)

† Vol. L. p. 190.

‡ LI. 280.

the practice here condemned; but what effect have arguments with the mob, whether of Lords or Commons? The best arguments are an act of parliament, or a bench of justices.

115. *New Facts; or, The White-washer; or the Second Part of Gabriel Outcast; being an antient Poem, revised and now first published by Ferdinando Fungus, Gent.*

THE sixteen pages of preface are followed by abuse, in Hudibrastic, of Dr. Gabriel.

116. *Trial of Francis-William Sykes, Esq. for Adultery with the Wife of John Parflow, Esq.*

117. *Trial for Adultery, in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon, Dec. 9, 1789, John Parflow, Esq. Plaintiff, and Francis-William Sykes, Esq. Defendant for Criminal Conversation with Mrs. Parflow. Embellished with an animated Likeness of Mrs. Parflow.*

THE two copies of this trial are a melancholy picture of the profligacy of the times, wherein a young officer, after having been scarcely a fortnight acquainted with Captain Parflow, determined to debauch his wife, and, by way of satisfaction to her husband, cut his throat.—If fines will bring seducers to their senses, the jury have laid a sufficient one.

118. *A Treatise on Cancers, &c. &c. By Henry Fearon, Surgeon to The Surrey Dispensary. Third Edition.*

THE work before us having passed through three editions, the present one, we are told, contains considerable improvements, and many new cases. The former editions not having passed our ordeal, we mean to review the pamphlet in its present state, without regard to its former appearances.

This performance introduces two new and very important improvements in the treatment of this dreadful disease. The first respects its cure and prevention; the second, the best mode of operating in cancerous complaints. Notwithstanding the part of this treatise, on the cure and prevention, obtained the prize-medal of the London Society, it shall not bias our judgement improperly in its behalf. The method of cure here spoken of must be necessarily confined to cancer, in an incipient or occult state, before it degenerates to ulcer. It consists in topical bleeding by leeches, &c. when the disease is external; and when internal, general blood-letting is chiefly relied on, we are told it must be persevered in, notwithstanding the pulse may

sometimes be at variance with this evacuation, for its good effects were easily discovered, by the patient's being desirous of having it repeated. The principle upon which this practice is founded is, that inflammation is either the proximate cause of cancer, or always attends it. The ingenious author candidly acknowledges what led him to this practice. A lady consulted him on a lump in her right breast. She was in her forty-ninth year; the menses had been obstructed about two months; upon returning in rather unusual quantity, the lump subsided, and she was considerably relieved. In case of return, he resolved to imitate Nature in her mode of relief, by taking away a few ounces of blood every six weeks or two months, which he practised with great success.—When we reflect that the cessation of the menses is a very frequent predisposing cause of cancer, we consider this a very important case, and the practice founded upon it able, judicious, and discriminating.

If cancers, whether by neglect or any other cause, are suffered to become ulcerated, or that schirrous tumours have resisted the topical method of cure here laid down, he very properly, strenuously recommends an early operation. His new mode of operating is, to save all the sound integuments covering the disease, by careful dissection, and afterwards to unite the parts, by the inflammatory process, without suppuration. This mode of operating is also used in diseases of the testicle. We cannot more strongly recommend this practice than in the author's own words, and agreeing perfectly with him that by it “the sufferings of the patient are considerably diminished, the cure greatly accelerated, and deformity prevented.”

Mr. Fearon very humanely and successfully exposes the knavery and deception of quacks; and throughout the treatise clearly shews, by solid reasoning and well-chosen cases, the little reliance that ought to be placed in medicine in the cure of this dreadful disease.

Had we not considered the doctrine and practice contained in this popular pamphlet as of the first importance to mankind, we should not have been thus copious in our remarks upon it; and we doubt not that liberal minds will be as fully gratified by the perusal of it as we have been, and with it every success its merit seems so deservedly to have acquired.

119. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations; and on the Climate of The West Indies.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Household; to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and his Household; to his Majesty's Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea; Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. Second Edition, with considerable Additions. 8vo.

THIS is a second edition of a work which has already received the sanction of public approbation, and which is now so considerably enlarged and improved as to merit the attention due to an entirely new publication. In this edition the author dedicates upwards of 100 pages to an accurate account of the climate of the West Indies, which, with the utmost propriety, precedes the medical disquisitions. This account, which is of too desultory a nature to admit of a regular analysis, contains many useful and important observations. We perfectly agree with the author in the propriety of his remarks respecting the proper season for conducting military operations in the West Indies, and which, as he observes, is equally applicable to the arrival of Europeans. There may be reason to hope that it may be long before any military operations may be carried on in the West Indies*; indeed, we are almost tempted to believe that a period is arriving when the rulers of mankind will have wisdom enough to see the folly and wickedness of war, at least of every war which is not strictly a defensive one. Garrisons, however, must be changed, and ships of war must be sent out, and private individuals must still continue to visit these unhealthy climates. It is obvious to remark, therefore, that, if the departure from England was so planned as to afford the greatest probability of their arriving in either the East or West Indies in the months of December or January, the lives of thousands would be preserved.

"The greatest degree of dryness and coolness is during the months of December, January, February, and March. This is the season when people, who can chuse their opportunity, should arrive in the West Indies; and this is the season when military operations should be carried on there, and also when ships of war, or troops, should be sent out to relieve or supply any station or garrison, that the men may be seasoned to the climate before the time of the greatest heat advancing, and the setting-in of the rains and unhealthy season.—The voyage should be

undertaken so as not only to accord with this great object, but also to avoid being on the sea between the Tropics in the Western latitudes in the months of August, September, and October; for most of the hurricanes that have afflicted this part of the world have happened in the autumnal season."

These observations very naturally lead the author into a description of an hurricane, which he hath given us in a style both animated and affecting.

"The ruin and desolation accompanying an hurricane cannot be described. Like fire, its resistless force consumes every thing in its track, in the most terrible and rapid manner. It is generally preceded by an awful stillness of the elements, and a closeness and mistiness in the atmosphere, which makes the sun appear red, and the stars larger. But a dreadful reverse succeeding, the sky is suddenly overcast, and wild; the sea rises at once, from a profound calm, into mountains; the wind rages and roars like the noise of cannon; the rain descends in deluges; a dismal obscurity envelopes the earth with darkness; the superior regions appear rent with lightning and thunder; the earth often does, and always seems, to tremble; terror and consternation distract all nature; birds are carried from the woods into the ocean; and those whose element is the sea, seek for refuge on the land; the frightened animals in the fields assemble together, and are almost suffocated by the impetuosity of the wind, in searching for shelter, which, when found, serves them only for destruction; the roofs of houses are carried to vast distances from their walls, which are beat to the ground, burying their inhabitants under them; large trees are torn up by the roots, and huge branches shivered off, and driven through the air in every direction, with immense velocity; every tree and shrub, that withstands the shock, is stripped of its boughs and foliage; plants and grass are laid flat on the earth; luxuriant Spring is changed in a moment to dreary Winter.—When this direful tragedy happens in a town, the devastation is surveyed with accumulated horror. The harbour is covered with wrecks of boats and vessels; and the shore has not a vestige of its former state remaining. Mounds of rubbish and rafters in one place; heaps of earth and trunks of trees in another; deep gullies from torrents of water; and the dead and dying bodies of men, women, and children, half-buried, and scattered about where streets but a few hours before were seen, present the miserable survivors with a shocking conclusion of a spectacle to be followed by famine, and, when accompanied with an earthquake, by mortal diseases.—Such were the hurricanes that left melancholy traces in many of the West India islands in the month of October, 1780, and particularly in Jamaica, where, on the 3d of that month, the West end of the island was laid waste."

* This was written before the "King's Message" was sent to Parliament. EDIT.

Dr. Moseley, speaking of the musquitoes, with which the inhabitants of tropical countries are so much infested, says, that "on the continent near woods and stagnant waters the Indians bury themselves in sand in an evening, having no other means to avoid their persecution." This is a striking proof of the tormenting nature of these insects; and it is with pleasure that we can now congratulate the publick upon the discovery of a machine* which will effectually dissipate these unwelcome visitors.

In this dissertation on the climate of the West Indies we meet with some curious facts respecting canine madness; the particulars of which our limits will not permit us to detail. But, in respect both to this and many other local circumstances, the reader will obtain much useful and entertaining information.

Dr. M. informs us, that some of the mountains at the back of Kingston in Jamaica, and in many other parts of that island, are remarkably healthful; and hence judiciously remarks that

"The troops that are stationed in the island should have barracks in these cool mountains, where they might use exercise, keep their health, and live well by cultivating provision-gardens for themselves, as land is cheap; instead of their being placed in the hot low-land towns, where they can neither be made good soldiers nor good citizens, and where they rot and perish from diseases brought on by excessive heat, indolence, drunkenness, and debauchery.—In time of peace, the hot low-land and sea-coast posts require no defence. It is then that health alone should be considered; and if the cool mountains are the only places where it can be preserved, there is no reason to sacrifice the men, at that time at least, in Jamaica.—In time of war, it is otherwise; the frontier fortresses must be garrisoned. But then the troops should be first seasoned in the mountains, and be brought down to the plains, when, by being gradually inured, they are better able to bear duties in the severity of the heat. This reflection, I know, extends only to the island of Jamaica; for the other English colonies have not the advantage of such lofty, spacious, abundantly-watered mountains as variegate and fertilise that island. For which reason, the troops intended for their garrisons in time of peace, or for their defence in war, or to carry on any expedition against an enemy in that part of the world, should be first sent to the healthful Bermudan Islands, and remain there for several months, or for a year, if possible, to acquire a proper seasoning for tropical operations; from whence

they might be transported to almost any part of the West Indies in a week or ten days*.—I am sensible that reformations are often easily planned on paper that are very difficult in the execution. The obstacle to surmount in these suggestions is, the want of sufficient barracks at the Bermudas, and in the mountains of Jamaica, for the accommodation and seasoning of troops. But this difficulty is easily remedied. Then successful enterprise might be looked for in war, and the security of our possessions would be insured; and then, indeed, the end and utility of troops in the West Indies might bear some proportion to the expence; and the good sense which distinguishes our Government would be turned to an object not less interesting to sound policy than to œconomy and humanity; for at present the troops are sent thither only to be buried: and let it be remembered, that this mode of interring a soldier is more costly to his country than a sepulchre at home would be, adorned with a monument of marble."

In p. 74 we meet with the following excellent remark respecting the salutary effect of drinking *only water* in hot climates; the truth of which we can, from our own experience, confirm.

"When I recommend the drinking nothing but *water* in hot climates, as the most certain insurance of health, I expect to have but few disciples to embrace my doctrine, especially among those that have most need of it; who are, such as have broken down their constitutions by intemperance at home. Nor will it receive much support from the crude and indigested notions of those who think that 'abstemious and temperate persons often die soon in unhealthy countries, as well as the irregular and debauched †.' But I aver, from my own knowledge and custom for several years, as well as from the customs and observations of many other people, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience. There are habits of body to which water-drinking may be objectionable; but that can scarcely ever happen among young people, and those of a plethoric, or of an inflammatory tendency."

(To be continued.)

120 *The Life, Character, and Writings, of the Rev. John Biddle, M. A. who was banished to the Isle of Scilly, in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.* By Joshua Toulmin, M. A. (Concluded from p. 66.)

IN 1654, Mr. B. published *A Two-fold Catechism; wherein the chiefest Points of the Christian Religion, being*

* The Bermudas are in N. lat. 32°, and in W. long. 65°.

† Lind's Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates, p. 8, ed. 3.

Question-

* By Mr. White, of Garlick-hill, London.

Question-wise proposed, resolve themselves by pertinent Answers taken Word for Word out of the Scripture, without either Consequences or Comments.

These Catechisms (of which an analytical account is here given) alarmed the advocates for the orthodox faith; nor was the authority of Scripture language, under which the writer took shelter, sufficient to protect him from a prosecution. Several propositions, deduced from his work, and condemned by the Parliament, were deemed sufficient grounds for proceeding against him with severity. He was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, which Cromwell had convened, and was examined, Whether he was the author of the Two-fold Catechism? He answered by asking, Whether it seemed reasonable that one brought before a judgment-seat as a criminal should accuse himself? The reason which this answer carried in it was not admitted as a bar to the proceedings against him; but on the 3d of December he was committed close prisoner to the Gate-house, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper; and no person was permitted to visit him.

In this case, nothing less than a capital judgment was to be expected; and a bill was accordingly brought in for punishing him. But the Protector, induced by reasons drawn from his own interest, dissolved the Parliament; and the prisoner, after ten months confinement, obtained his liberty by due course of law. The Catechism was burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Notwithstanding Mr. B. had suffered so much for the open avowal and defence of his religious opinions; yet, thinking that personal comfort and safety ought to be sacrificed to our duty to God, he soon applied himself to his former exercises for propagating what appeared to his mind divine truth. And scarcely had a year expired before new dangers overtook him.

A Baptist Minister, finding Mr. B's sentiments embraced by a considerable part of his congregation, took the alarm, and, to check the progress of this infection, challenged him to a public disputation in his Meeting-house at St. Paul's. Mr. B. declined the challenge for some time: but at length he met Mr. Griffin, amidst a numerous auditory, among whom were many of his bitterest enemies. To introduce the debate, Mr. Griffin asked, "If any man

"there did deny that Christ was God 'Most High?'" Mr. Biddle replied, 'I do deny it.' Mr. G., on this, entered into a proof of the affirmative; but, in the opinion of judicious hearers, was not able to support his cause, and the disputation was adjourned to another day, when Mr. B., it was agreed, should take his turn, on the negative side of the question. But before that day came, other measures of confutation, besides fair discussion and argument, were adopted. His adversaries, taking advantage of the open profession of his sentiments, lodged an information against him: in consequence of which, he was apprehended, and committed to Newgate; and at the next sessions he was brought to trial for his life, on the Ordinance against Blasphemy and Heresy, before-mentioned. The iniquity of this proceeding was aggravated by its being founded on an act which had never properly received the force of a law, and had, for several years, lain obsolete; and the manner of conducting the prosecution was equally repugnant to the rules of equity: for when he prayed that counsel might be allowed him, to plead the illegality of the indictment, it was denied him by the Judges, and the sentence of a mute threatened. Upon this, he gave into court his exceptions, ingrossed on parchment, and, with much struggling, had counsel allowed him; but the trial was deferred to the next day.

In this emergency, the principles and policy of Cromwell operated in favour of Mr. Biddle. The Protector was an enemy to persecution. It was also his art, by dextrous management, to keep the opposite parties then in the nation in a kind of equipoise, finding it necessary for his own security. He saw it was not for the interest of his government to have Mr. B. either condemned or absolved. He therefore took him out of the hands of the law, and detained him in prison. His release would have offended the Presbyterians and all the enemies to religious liberty, of whom there appeared a great number at his trial. On the contrary, the proceedings against Mr. B. were opposed by the friends of liberty, and reprobated in various publications. And while the petitions were by one party presented against him, the other did not remain idle, but solicited his discharge, and urged their suit by pointed remonstrances against that ordinance on which he was
tried,

tried, as threatening all their liberties, and infringing the fundamental articles of the Protector's government. At length Cromwell, wearied with petitions for and against, to terminate the affair, and, in some degree, meet the wishes of both parties, banished him to the isle of Scilly, whither he was sent, October 5, 1655.

Disagreeable and afflicting as this state of exile must have been, it served, however, as a shelter from the vindictive spirit of his enemies; and the inconveniences of his situation were also relieved by the kindness of the Protector himself; who, after some time, allowed him in his exile an hundred crowns a year (no inconsiderable sum in those days) for his subsistence. This act of generosity, shewn to a persecuted man, whose tenets could not be agreeable to Cromwell, reflects honour on his name.

Though Mr. B's banishment lasted three years, his friends were active in their endeavours to procure his release; and at length their solicitations, favoured by the operation of other occurrences, prevailed, and the Protector permitted a writ of Habeas Corpus to be granted out of the Upper Bench Court, whereby he was brought back; and that Court, finding no legal cause of detaining him, set him at liberty.

Upon his return to London, he resumed his religious exercises amongst his friends, and acted as pastor to a congregation in the city, formed on the principles of the Independents. But, about five months after, the Protector dying, and his successor having called a Parliament, which, it was supposed, would be particularly inimical to Mr. B, at the importunity of a noble friend, he reluctantly retired into the country during their session. On the dissolution of that Parliament he returned to his former station.

This period of tranquillity, and of his ministerial services, was but of short duration. With the settlement of Charles the Second on the throne of his ancestors, the antient government, in church and state, was restored, and the meetings of all Dissenters from the episcopal worship were punished as seditious.—Mr. B. endeavoured to avoid the threatening storm, by restraining himself from public to more private assemblies. But his prudence and caution were ineffectual; for, on the 1st of June, 1662, he was hauled from his lodgings, where

he and a few friends, were met for divine worship, and carried before Sir Richard Brown, a justice of the peace, who committed them all to prison, without admitting them to bail. Mr. B. was doomed to the dungeon, where he lay for five hours. The Recorder, however, released them, on their giving security for answering, at the next sessions, to the charge brought against them. The Court not being able to find any statute whereon to form a criminal indictment, they were referred to the following sessions, and then were proceeded against, under pretence of an offence, at common law. The decision was, that every one of the hearers should be fined twenty pounds, and Mr. Biddle himself one hundred; and they were to lie in prison till these mulets were paid.

The Sheriff was disposed to have remitted the greatest part of Mr. B's penalty, and to have accepted even ten pounds, which he would have paid. Sir Richard Brown rigorously insisted upon the payment of the full sum, and even in that case threatened him with a seven years imprisonment, which occasioned his continuing in prison, where in less than five weeks, through the noisomeness of the place, and the want of air (which was peculiarly disagreeable and pernicious to him, whose only recreation and exercise had been, for many years, to walk daily in the fresh air), he contracted a disease which was attended with immediate danger to his life. In this extremity, Brown could not be prevailed upon to grant the sick prisoner the comfort of a removal, in order to his recovery: but the humane Sheriff, whose name was Meynel, granted it. This favour, however, came too late; for, on the second day after (September 22, 1662), he died, in the 47th year of his age. He had formerly assured his friends, that he had brought himself, by frequent meditations on the resurrection and future happiness, to look on death with contempt; and the resignation and composure with which he met his dissolution convinced them of the truth of these declarations.

Our Biographer, having hitherto brought into view only those works of Mr. Biddle which excited the public attention, or which drew on himself severe prosecutions, proceeds to give an account of some "other publications of his, which were specimens of his
"learning

“learning and genius, or expressive of his zeal to promote religious inquiry and truth.” He has also inserted copious and curious extracts from these pieces, accompanied with remarks. He then goes on to the delineation of his character; on which he offers some general reflections; and his work is closed with remarks on the utility of theological controversy.

The distinguishing points of view in which, as our author observes, these memoirs exhibit Mr. B. is that of a *Reformer*, and a sufferer for conscience-sake; in both which respects his conduct appears to have been singularly exemplary and meritorious.—With regard to his general character, nothing could be more pure and irreproachable. His learning and abilities were highly respectable; and the genuine piety of his mind, and the probity of his whole conduct, were eminently conspicuous. In short, his talents and his virtues were not only held in high estimation by those who knew him personally, but were acknowledged by his enemies and persecutors. Anthony Wood observes, that, “except his opinions, there was little or nothing blameworthy in him.” Authentic memoirs of such a man must at all times be acceptable.

121. *Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. occasioned by his long-expected, and now speedily-to-be-published, Life of Dr. Johnson.*

THIS last biographer of Dr. Johnson will receive little benefit from the advice of this poetaster, who has occupied several pages in versifying his Journal and Sir John Hawkins’s Memoirs of Johnson, and whose rhymes are as ill-chosen as his subject is ill-executed. *Muse and use* (the noun), p. 22. *I quote ye and Piozzi*, p. 23.

122. *Conway Castle; Verses to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham; and “The Moon, a Simile for the fashionable World.”*

THESE three poems, which are published together, possess a degree of merit which may justly entitle them to the notice and the praise of every reader of taste. In the first (*Conway Castle*) the author has displayed a new invention in the art of versifying, which is intended as an imitation of the elegiac measure of the antients. In their Hexameter and Pentameter verses, the manner of terminating every second line gave an additional plaintiveness to that species of poetry. This, then, the author of *Con-*

way Castle has endeavoured to introduce into our English versification, by forming a new kind of stanza, consisting of two Alexandrine lines and two of eleven syllables, placed alternately; than which nothing, in our language, can come nearer to the elegiac measure of the Greeks and Romans. As thus:

“Ev’n though thy flameless hearths, alas!
may blaze no more;

Though Rapine darst thy massive gates
dissever;

Though ragged shrubs depend where trophies
hung before,

And all thy chivalries are fallen for ever;
Time, as in deep remorse,” &c.

So far for the metre. With respect to the poetry, the reader, we trust, will find that the shackles of this uncommon and even difficult kind of verse have in no wise obstructed either the flights of fancy, or the harmony of style, or the ardour of eloquence, in the *Elegy on Conway Castle*.

The second poem (*To the Memory of Lord Chatham*) may perhaps be considered as one of the noblest panegyrics which that statesman ever received, either in prose or verse. The scene is laid in Westminster Abbey, at the monument erected to his fame by Parliament. Who can read these lines without glowing with the same enthusiasm which the poet felt?

“That mournful day, when, weak, alas!
and worn,

Like Rome’s great Appiusto the senate borne,
Thou saw’st thy offspring, with a duteous state,
Anxious uphold thy venerable weight;
Fond every just emotion to admire,
And catch the living greatness of their fire;
When every ear was rapt, and bosom wrung,
With the bold force of thy imperial tongue,
And all a Briton’s ardour fir’d thy breast,—
Clos’d were thy lips, thy vital powers oppress’d,
In that illustrious hour receiv’d their final pause,
That Pitt might perish in his country’s cause.”

The comparing him to Appius Claudius the censor, who, when news arrived that Pyrrhus had defeated the Romans, commanded his children to carry him to the Senate-house, was happily imagined, and highly accords with the character of the immortal Pitt. This story of Appius would make a fine subject for an historical painter.

The *Simile of the Moon* is already so long and so well known in the fashionable circles, and amongst our literati, that it is needless to say much of it here. It is sufficient to observe, that our best judges have declared it not inferior to some of Swift’s wittiest productions.

123. *Typographical Antiquities; or, An Historical Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland. Containing Memoirs of our antient Printers, and a Register of Books printed by them, from the Year 1471 to the Year 1600. Begun by the late Joseph Ames, F.R. and A.S.S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. Considerably augmented, both in the Memoirs and Number of Books, by Willam Herbert, of Cheshunt, Herts. In Three Volumes. Vol. III.*

WE congratulate the publick on the appearance of the third and last volume of this valuable work; and the worthy editor on his release from his labours, and heartily wish him to enjoy the fruits of his unwearied application. The numerous corrections and additions in near 80 pages, subjoined to this volume, shew how much still remains unnoticed in this department of our history; at the same time that we learn, from these volumes, how much our country distinguished itself in the early periods of the art, beyond what other nations of Europe have shewn on the subject. Maittaire's *Annals* comprehend the whole of Europe in less compass than Mr. Herbert has included Great Britain.

With this volume is given, besides Mr. A's preface and the plates of the first edition, a preface by the Editor, a dedication to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, memoirs of Mr. Ames by Mr. Gough, with a mezzotinto portrait, from an original picture, and a head engraved from a drawing in red chalk, by Richardson, in the possession of Sir James Winter Lake, Bart.; and a list of subscribers.

One anecdote, p. 1772, relative to a complete collection of Caxton's works, is too curious to be left unnoticed.

"At my first setting-out on this arduous undertaking, I entertained hopes of being able to give a more correct and certain account of Mr. Caxton's works, having been informed that there were still existing complete copies of most, if not all, Caxton's books, collected and preserved by the late Mr. Chifwell, a very eminent bookseller of the last age; and that they were then in the possession of a gentleman who no doubt would favour me with the perusal of them, and be glad of the opportunity of communicating materials so curious and so necessary to illustrate and authenticate the memoirs of our first printers. Without delay, I waited on the gentleman, who very politely promised me the use of them; but said they were sent over to Amsterdam, for the inspection of a

GENT. MAG. May, 1790.

friend there, but that he would write for them the first opportunity. A short time after, I took the liberty of writing to him, that I would with pleasure wait on him, to take extracts from his Caxtons, in such manner as should be most agreeable to him. In a few days I was indulged with an answer, informing me, 'he had received from Holland the very disagreeable intelligence that all his fine Caxtons had met with the unfortunate accident (*heu lamentabile dictu!*) of being burnt and totally destroyed, as he understood, by the neglect of a servant, in his master's absence, throwing down from a shelf a large bottle of aquafortis into the box where the said books were, and neglecting them in his fright, so that more mischief was done in the room.' I am very much afraid my kind friend received but a Flemish account of his Caxtons."

124. *A Defence of Poetry. Addressed to Henry James Pye, Esq. To which is added, A Specimen of a new Version of Telemachus. By I. D'Israeli. 4to.*

"THE following poem being," as the advertisement sets forth, "intended to precede a set of satires" (the first of which, intituled, *An Epistle on the Abuse of Satire*, was printed in our vol. LIX. p. 648, has been mistaken by Peter Pindar for Mr. Hayley's composition, and drawn his foulest vengeance on that poet), "may rather be intituled *A Defence of Satirical Poetry*." Its aim, however, is, to revive the spirit of true poetry, which, the author thinks, wants only royal patronage.

"Hear what a Poet was, might be again, Would our AUGUSTUS but indulge his vein." These lines are ambiguous, as if the King was himself to be a poet, in order to inspire others. In England, Poetry has rather been left to shift for itself;—Pope, Gay, Dryden, felt none of that munificence which counted pieces of gold into the hands of Virgil and Ovid. Royal patronage has done so little for Poetry in England, that Poetry has done better without it: witness the *Paradise Lost*, which was saved from mince-pies by its own intrinsic merit. The great meed of Poetry among us has been, to move the heart, and procure the authors a dinner. But Mr. D'Israeli is ambitious to raise the "tuneful Muses" above the 'Change or Counter, l. 235—237:

"How small their gains! how pitiful that aid! The 'Change, or Counter, were a better trade."

Among many good passages, particularly l. 143—151, and 175—209 (here transformed),

transcribed *), we are sorry to object to so many common terms as are interspersed in this poem: the strings of an harp should not be called *the wire*, l. 78; *bright fair*, l. 79; *brave thirst of fame*, l. 88; "Swell his rude pipe, and *make it sound with love*," l. 173, is a

* "Oh lovely object! who with gentle hand
Weed'ft the rude mind, and bid'ft its flowers
expand,

Enchanting POESY! who life's sharp thorn
Bid'ft many a rose of fragrant hue adorn,
And to the dove, that roams with weary flight,
Still on thy olive branch thou bid'ft alight.
Soothe of troubled souls! whose hand can best
Pour the soft balm, and heal the wounded breast,
With many a tale thou draw'ft (so sweet thy
lyre) fire.

"Children from play, and old men from their
Thou nurse of Science! Learning's sons carest
Drank sweet nutrition from thy milky breast;
With thy soft honey-swell'd their tender veins,
Till grosser food maturer strength attains.
Maternal power! those sons with letter'd
phlegm
Betray thy cause, their Sister-Muse contemn."

"Ye dear Enthusiasts! who my soul possess,
And oft with visionary rapture ble's;
For ye have stole my heedless heart away
With the charm'd sweetness of th' Aonian lay.
Oh, as I loiter in your glades and bowers,
Give me my barren brows to wreath with
flowers.

No maniac wish, to pass in realms unknown,
Content to call the Muse's fields my own,
Press her green sward, or climb her breezy
hills, [rills.
Or catch some wild-dream by her warbling
There are, indeed, who quit her vernal land,
And whiten with their bones some foreign
strand,

With mad ambition in the tempest roll,
And with a fragile bark attempt the Pole.
Cease your Icarian flights! and once be taught
How seldom Nature has a Genius wrought;
Her COOKS and SHAKESPEARES are not
form'd in haste;

In such vast toils whole centuries are past.

"A path of thistles, where no flower takes
root,

Each step a toil that wounds the weary foot,
The Alps of Science and those rocks to gain,
That awful rise 'midst Learning's endless
main.

How few with fortitude those toils attain,
While life benights us on the boundless plain!
But thine, dear Muse! thy ways are all serene,
So sweet thy vales, thy mountain-tops so green;
As former rich vineyard's cluster'd sweets incline
With purple tints, and yield delicious wine,
Th' admiring traveller marks the varying hues,
And drinks the transport of nectarean dew.
So with delight th' enchanting way we keep,
And 'tis the morning, not the night, we weep."

very poor line indeed. *Campoens*, l. 230, is, we believe, wrongly accented, and is a word of *three* syllables. "*Wreath* your strong pinions with the beams of *light*," l. 245, aiming at sublimity, sinks into bombast.

Among the many poetic effusions on Chivalry, we do not recollect one appropriated to the order of the Garter till Mr. West's, l. 90. Nor is Commerce to be so heavily charged with the depression of Genius as in lines from l. 100—118; nor should Burleigh, for bigoted antipathy to Learning, be compared with the Caliph Omar, l. 125—130, or as a "savage chieftain of fair *Learning's foes*." The poet (on what ground is best known to himself) complains, l. 162,

"Even I have felt the FOOL OF LEARNING'S
sneer, [fear."
Depress the Muse, and waste her sweets with

"The *vagrant* of the waxen *tower*," l. 246, not the proper epithet of a bee. Virgil gives them *cities* and *houses*, *walls* and *camps*, but never *towers*.

We cannot help thinking the translation of Telemachus too diffuse. In general, there are *at least* two lines to express one sentence of the original; and several of these seem intended merely for the sake of rhyme, which our poet professes to prefer to blank verse. We read the first fourscore lines with tolerable satisfaction; but when we came to the *polish'd* charms and *marble arm* of Calypso, we forgot whether she was a cook-maid or a statue. *Haud Dea certe*. The original has not a word of *gems* *sustaining* her hair. *Vivacious* fires of love is as bad an epithet as *fragile* vessel. The Bishop makes the vine spread over the sides and roof of the grotto; his translator spreads it *along the pebbly floor*.

"The sportive fountains here their *waves*
unite,

Through *wales of spring* and *regions of delight*;
Pure crystal baths! in bowery groves they
wind,

At once for ornament and use design'd.
Here the soft violet rear'd its purple head,
And *off* *bedeck'd* its yellow glory shed;
The *vernal velvet* that the grotto bound,
A thousand flowers with living colours
crown'd."

The French of these eight lines, translated, runs thus: "Fountains, flowing
"with a soft murmur over meads,
"sprinkled with *amaranth* and violets,
"formed in various places baths as pure
"as

"as crystal. A thousand flowers enamelled the verdant carpet which surrounded the grotto." We are sincerely grieved to find a writer of Mr. D'I's taste did not distinguish between *fruit* and *branches*, when he makes the boughs of trees *ductile gold*, instead of the fruit and the golden apples, and perpetually succeeding bloom.

Burnished fruitage smile with sparkling bloom;—the *plum'd* race is as bad a substitute for feather'd songsters as the *painted* choir for singing-birds.

"The beauteous grotto on the *acclivious* green Displays a wide *circuit* of scene,"

is not in Fenelon, nor should be in D'I's: for it suits nobody but Christie the auctioneer.

"The curling waves *their azure beads reveal*, And floating verdure from the forests steal."

The first of these lines is too tame for the calmest sea; and the second leaves us uncertain whether the sea undermined the shore, or reflected the landscape. Calypso's only trees were limes, not *quivering* but flowery, and poplars: the translator treats her with evergreens, *unctuous* fir, and bleeding myrrh, though it is not certain if the last of these be a tree. "The streams *in fondness* through the vallies stray," does not come up to the *sporting* of streams through vallies. This idea being better expressed in

"*With playful wantonness their waters glide.*" The preceding line,

"*Kiss the sweet banks, and linger in their way,*" is redundant, and not equivalent to the original, which knows nothing of distant hills rising in *bluey* vapour, the darker hues of the figs, the *shooting* of the olive, the *growing* of the red pomegranate (a confusion of the fruits with the trees), nor the comparison of Calypso's extensive garden with *Elysium's heavenly groves*.

But we spare ourselves and our poet the pain of the critic's pruning-knife; convinced that his own judgement, meliorated by experience, will discern his own errors better than the most friendly and candid adviser can point them out. We know he is open to conviction, and should be sorry to have him exposed to the "fool of Learning's sneer," or that "his Muse should be depressed, and waste her sweets with fear." The extract we gave from a translation of Fenelon into English rhyme, by Gibbons Bagnall, vol. XXVI. p. 197, disappointed our expectation. Another

without name appeared in 1785; a specimen of the first six books, in which were such lines as these:

"We drank the briny surgetill, *backward sent*, From nostrils, mouth, and ears, it gain'd a vent."

Another anonymous translation of the first book into rhyme, 1773, in quarto, printed for Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, was more happily executed, and probably failed only by the high price of 3s. for a single book. In 1775, the Rev. Mr. Youde attempted the first book in blank verse, and, in general, the epic dignity was lost in the languor of prosaic flatness.

125. *A Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban, &c. &c.* By Peter Pindar, Esq.

TRUE Satire, from Juvenal to Churchill, has had *truth* for its object; and, however high-coloured its paintings, is kept within the bounds of veracity; having sufficient employment with the crimes and follies of men, it spared their weaknesses, and religiously abstained from, or rather rose above, all personality and malevolence. The *motives* for this and some others of the later effusions of this poet and his publisher, are too notorious to need our pointing out, or to awaken our resentment.

The *writer* who could insult over the sufferings of a Sovereign, in whose happiness, public and domestic, the whole nation was interested, is a fit companion for the *publisher* who could insult the feelings of a family sufficiently distressed by the loss of their head, by reviving the more than imprudences of a wretched branch of it. (See the advertisement of Mrs. Gooch's *Appeal to the Publick*, in *The Diary*, March 13.)

126. *A Rowland for an Oliver; or, A Poetical Answer to the Benevolent Epistle, &c. &c.*

IT would be an insult to our readers to suppose they could for a moment mistake the drift of this catchpenny, or imagine it to be a real answer. SYLVANUS URBAN disdains to enter the lists with "Bedlam or the Mint." One hint of Peter's is thankfully received, and shall be religiously observed:

"Amidst thy walks should BULLIES meet
"Thine eye,

"Compos'dly let those Bullies pass thee by."

127. *Pindar, Epigrams, &c.* By John Pindar, Esq. known by the Appellation of Peter Pindar.

THIS volume contains nothing new, facts without either rhyme or reason.

128. Ke-

128. *Remarks on the Poor Laws; with some Proposals for the Amendment of them: addressed to the Members of Parliament.*

"IT is a matter of surprize and concern to every humane and benevolent man to reflect on the extraordinary increase in the number of paupers in every parish, and to see the highways and streets swarm with the most miserable, indigent, and wretched objects throughout England, where industry is so much encouraged, and trade flourishes so universally: and it has been the concurrent opinion of all who have turned their thoughts to remedy this evil, that, 'could the poor be employed, it would diminish their number, render their lives more comfortable, and their labour would be profitable to the community.' Under the influence of this idea, work-houses have been erected in certain places, the poor have been set to work, the produce of their labour for a short time reduced the poor-rates, and the plan seemed to promise success, so long as the discreet and substantial inhabitants of the district attended to the management of them; but, so soon as they became weary, and neglected the business, it fell into the hands of the lower class, who, actuated by mercenary principles, starved and oppressed the miserable objects under their controul, and, instead of work-houses, they become houses of slavery. On this account the plan of work-houses has been brought into disrepute; and it is difficult to determine whether work-houses, under the best regulations, would answer the end proposed; it is evident, under bad regulations, they are repugnant to it.

"If the education of the youth of paupers were duly attended to, and they were brought up to habits of industry, the generality of them, instead of becoming a burden, would be an increase of wealth, to their respective parishes; but, so long as their education is neglected, and the narrow policy of putting poor children apprentices to persons of a remote parish (in order to get rid of their settlements) is adopted, every incitement to industry is destroyed; for the major part of those who take such parish-apprentices rank among the inferior class of tradesmen, who do it for the sake of the premium; and, instead of instructing them in their trade, put them to the most servile and laborious employments in their families; so that such apprentices, advanced towards manhood, become sensible of the hardships of their servitude, grow impatient under their yoke, and at length desert their service, and become vagabonds.

"In the neighbourhood where any considerable manufactures are carried on, children at the age of six years may meet with employment; and though the earnings of their labour be but trifling, yet, by being placed in that situation, they are early initiated in the habits of industry; and in places where Sunday-schools are established, the children may

be instructed in the principles of religion, and the rudiments of reading. When they arrive at eight years of age a judgment may be formed of their capacity and genius; and then, being qualified, they may be put apprentices either to farmers or mechanicks, according to their several geniuses and inclinations; and every parishioner should be compellable to receive their paupers' children apprentices without any premium, the number to be proportioned according to the value each occupies in the parish, and to be restricted from assigning them without the consent of two of the overseers of the poor for the time being, and the approbation of two magistrates acting for the said division. The term of the apprenticeship should be ten years; so that at the age of eighteen the apprentice would have his liberty: and, as a recompence for his past labour, the master should be bound to clothe him completely, and pay to him one guinea; and at the same time to give him up his indenture, endorse it in his own hand-writing, before witnesses, specifying that the bearer has served his apprenticeship with him, and how he has behaved during that time. This indorsed indenture should have the effect of a certificate, by empowering the bearer to follow the occupation he had been brought up to, in any place where he may chuse. The advantages that would be derived from this plan are numerous; the indorsed indenture would be a proof of their original settlements, and would fully answer the laudable purposes for which the Certificate Act was made, 8 and 9 William III. c. 30.

"But as the good effects of such a regulation could not be felt immediately, it would be expedient to oblige parishes to grant certificates under the direction of two magistrates; and such certificates not to prevent the persons named therein, or their children, from gaining settlements in the parish they are certificated to, by the usual means of gaining settlements.

"As the office of overseer of the poor is annual, and the execution of it is attended with much trouble and expence, the persons chosen into it undertake it reluctantly, and pay little attention either to economy or the proper management of the poor. There should therefore be a standing overseer, with a competent salary, appointed in every parish, 'to collect the levies, to attend to the management of the poor, and to apprehend all vagrants that he sees in his parish;' and on proof, upon oath, before a magistrate, that he had neglected his duty in that particular, subject to a penalty, out of his salary.

There should be likewise two other overseers, annually chosen, whose business it should be, 'to make the assessments, to discharge all payments, and superintend the conduct of the standing overseer.'

"In order to assist in reducing the burden arising from the aged, impotent, and infirm,

Parliament might pass an act 'to impower parishes to let their waste lands and commons (on * lease for twenty-one years, or a longer term) to be inclosed, such inclosures to be forever tithe-free, exempt from all taxes, and the rent to be applied in aid of the poor-rates.' Suppose, upon an average, each parish should inclose fifty acres, and there are ten thousand parishes, the total amount is five hundred thousand acres; at a moderate estimate, such lands (after they had been inclosed twenty-one years, being tithe-free, and tax-free,) would, upon an average, be worth twenty shillings per acre: this would be an income of five hundred thousand pounds per annum, from lands which, in their present state, do not produce five hundred pounds per annum.

"Every freeholder, in proportion to his right, will receive benefit by his inclosed lands being eased in the poor-rates. An adequate chief-rent may be paid to lords of manors, to compensate their claim: and a modus may be given to their clergy in lieu of their tithe.

"Few parishes avail themselves of the benefit they might reap by subscribing to infirmaries, and sending their invalids to them. If every parish, situate at a given distance from an infirmary, was obliged to subscribe a certain sum annually, and for that subscription entitled to recommend an unlimited number of patients, much expence would be saved, and the patients better treated than they usually are by a parish apothecary.

"In the returns made to Parliament of the expenditure of the money raised under the denomination of poor-rates, an enormous sum was set down to the article LITIGATIONS, which being principally upon settlement-cases, the above plan would contribute much towards ascertaining settlements; provided every person, at his first coming to reside in a parish, under the sanction of an indorsed indenture, should be bound to produce it to the overseers of the poor, to have a copy taken and registered in a book: and if a *bonâ fide* continued service of twelve months, without a regular positive hiring for that term, should entitle a person to a settlement in the parish where that service is performed, it would prevent many expensive litigations; and, in order to render the proof of the twelve months service more easy to come at, every master might be compellable to give his servant, when he leaves his service, a certificate, which should be registered in a book, kept by the standing overseer for that purpose, a fee of six-pence, to be paid for each entry. This certificate should be a protection to the bearer from being apprehended as a vagrant, for the space of six months from the date of it; but, after that time, not to be deemed a protection. Under the sanction

of this certificate, and the indorsed indentures operating as certificates, every person might seek for employment, without being subject to the penalties of the Vagrant Act*; and on such disorderly persons as would prefer obtaining a maintenance by begging, the utmost severity of punishment should be inflicted; and if, after they have been once sent to their settlement by a pass, they should presume to wander again, and be sent home a second time by a pass, they should be deemed incorrigible rogues.

"The place of a bastard's birth being its settlement seems not equitable, especially as the mother has a right to take it where she pleases till it is seven years of age. It would certainly be more equitable to let its settlement be where the mother belonged to at the time of its birth, the same as the law now stands in cases of children born in vagrancy.

"Paupers should not be ousted of their property, but be relieved; and after their decease, if it can be made to appear that they have received from their parish as much as the value of their property amounts to, it should go towards reimbursing the parish, and the heir have no claim or pretensions to it.

"The existing laws for settling disputes between masters and servants in husbandry, apprentices and journeymen, are very proper, and seem not to want any amendment; but they do not extend to gentlemen and their servants. It would be for the mutual benefit of both parties to be subject to those laws.

"It has been found from experience, that box-clubs and friendly societies have reduced the poor-rate, and promoted regularity and decency of behaviour amongst the members of them; and, were they to become general, there is no doubt but the utility of them would be universally felt, particularly by the contributors to the poor-rates. The provident and industrious alone have availed themselves of the benefit of these institutions; the heedless and indolent might likewise partake of the benefit, if they were compelled to subscribe to them: but this can be compassed only by act of parliament.

"I have been informed a bill was prepared and proposed in the last session for that purpose; but more essential business engaged the attention of Parliament so much that no progress was made in the bill.

"An intelligent and benevolent gentleman, who resides in a populous county, where an extensive manufactory is carried on, after conferring with the principal manufacturers, has proposed the following bill:

"1. Every person in trade, or who does not possess a landed property to a certain amount, to be obliged to enroll himself in a friendly society: if a master tradesman, to

* "See an act for inclosing waste lands in the parish of Marion Montgomery, in the county of Derby, 15 Geo. III."

* "The travelling permits, or passes, granted under act 37 Eliz. are a sort of precedent for this."

pay a sum weekly to the treasurer, in proportion to the number of hands he employs; if a journeyman, a sum weekly, in proportion to his earnings.—N.B. The usual rates are from two-pence to three-pence per week payment; and the receipt from four to five shillings per week, in case of sickness.

“2. These societies to consist of not less than two hundred members, to be governed by their own rules, in the same manner as the societies already instituted; but not to have the power to expell a member without the consent of a magistrate.

“3. No gentleman, tradesman, manufacturer, farmer, or other person, to engage or employ any male-servant, above fourteen years of age, without he produces a certificate of his being enrolled in some society: if he does, to be subject to a pecuniary penalty, to be applied to the use of the society or societies in the parish where he resides.

“4. Every employer to be accountable to the society for his servant's weekly payment, which he may deduct out of his wages, on notice from the secretary of the said society of its not having been duly paid.

“5. Where persons change their residence, and settle at a great distance from the societies in which they have been enrolled, they are to be allowed to transfer their interest in that society to another in the parish where they remove to, by the first society paying to the second a given sum of money; perhaps the amount of one year's weekly contribution might be sufficient.

“6. In manufacturing countries, masters to be obliged to serve and attend upon the committees for regulating the affairs of the societies (unless prevented by illness), or forfeit, for the use of the society, a certain sum.

“7. No society to have a power of refusing to admit a member, unless they consist of the number of two hundred.

“8. Every master (if called upon) to be obliged to declare, upon oath, the average gains of every servant he employs.

“9. The treasurer of every society to give security for the money he receives on their account.

“10. Where a journeyman lives at a distance from his employer (e. g. the weavers at Manchester), he should be obliged to produce a receipt for his weekly payment from the steward of the society in which he is enrolled, once a month, whenever he attends to receive his wages; otherwise the master to be justified in withholding so much of it as is necessary to discharge the demands of the society.

“11. If any member's payments be not regularly made, weekly or monthly, the steward or secretary to give notice to his employer, who shall forthwith pay the same, or forfeit double the sum, for the use of the society: those who refuse to make their payments, to be committed to prison, to labour, till their payment is made.

“12. Societies to be impowered to settle the sum each member is to contribute weekly, at their first institution; the contribution to be not less than two pence, nor are they to receive less than four shillings per week in time of sickness; but be permitted to increase both by the consent of the majority of their members.”

129. *Observations on the Coal-Trade in the Port of Newcastle, &c.*

“AS the coal-trade is certainly the best nursery for able seamen, it must be allowed to stand very high on the scale of national importance.—From time immemorial (until the abuses hereafter complained of arose) the coal-trade from the port of Newcastle was carried on by the owners of ships, who purchased their cargoes of coals on their own accounts, and conveyed them, at their own risk, to London, &c. and there sold them. Previous to the agreements entered into by the coal-owners and fitters at Newcastle, and by the coal-buyers at London, the trade was carried on fairly and openly; and although the gains arising to the ship-owners were never sufficient to enable them to insure the *whole* of their property, they obtained a moderate profit: they risked a considerable part of the value of their ships, and the trade answered very well.

“Here it is necessary to explain the nature of the coal-fitting business, and the connexion which the coal-fitters have with the coal-owners. There are about twenty coal-fitters, who, by being free of a company called the Hoastman's Company, in the corporation of Newcastle, have the exclusive right of vending coals in the river Tyne. Their business, where they are neither the owners nor the renters of collieries, is only to convey the coals from the staiths or wharfs, in keels or lighters, down to Shields, where the ships generally lay to receive them; and they are paid so much per keel by the coal-owners, for such conveyance, according to the several distances of the staiths. Fitters are not confined to the vending of one sort of coals, but may vend as many as they please; and many of them do sell several sorts. Some of the coal-owners vend their own coals, and, for that purpose, they employ some person who is free of the Hoastman's Company; and in his name the business is transacted.

“Acts were passed, 1711 and 1730, to prevent bargaining to vend any particular sort of coals, in preference to any other sort of coals, or for dispatch or delivery of coals from a ship before any other ship; the person offending to pay 50l.

“Although the last-mentioned act be still in force, there is very little regard paid to it. Whenever a new colliery is opened, the owner of it must, whether the coals be good or bad, make his terms with the London coal-dealers (about sixty in number) respecting the price that his coals shall be sold at in the

the London market; and the price is fixed according to the premium agreed on, which is generally from six pence to eighteen pence for every London chaldron. By this species of secret profit alone, some coal-buyers are said to have cleared, for years past, *five hundred pounds per annum*. As the premium business is very lucrative to those receivers, it is natural to suppose that the agreements concerning it are strictly adhered to by the coal-buyers. When a coal-owner is in arrear with his premium, and any master of a ship, through ignorance of such arrear, loads his coals, the coal-buyer, in such a case, will not purchase his cargo until either the coal-owner has remitted the premium, or the master of the ship agreed to allow it out of the sales of his cargo, which has, in some instances, occasioned a deduction of twenty pounds.— Sometimes the fitters repay the suffering ship-owners, in order to re-establish the character of the respective collieries; but their efforts frequently prove ineffectual. So pernicious have the effects of the want of punctuality in the payment of the premiums been, that ships have often been detained some weeks, and even months, before they could get delivered of their cargoes; the only alternative, in such cases, was that of selling their cargoes several shillings below the fair market-price. Of the latter alternative a recent instance can be fully proved:—a ship-owner was obliged to sell a cargo of excellent coals no less than five shillings under the then market-price, merely because the former renters of that colliery, whence he loaded, had not paid up their premium. This shameful imposition occasioned a loss to the ship-owner of about sixty-nine pounds. The loss attending a valuable ship's laying for some weeks idle, and the daily expence incurred, sometimes induce owners to purchase a dispatch by the payment of the premium.

“The obligation which the coal-owners lie under, to pay the premiums to the coal-buyers, necessarily induce them to raise the price of their coals. For instance, if the coal-owner is obliged to pay a premium at the rate of one shilling per chaldron at London, he must charge two shillings per chaldron to the ship-owners at Newcastle; because a Newcastle chaldron makes nearly two London chaldrons: the keel carries eight Newcastle chaldrons, which generally make fifteen chaldrons at London. Whoever considers that the mechanical and other improvements made in the working and raising of coal, within the last thirty years, have greatly increased the expence of the collieries, must conclude, that the increase in the prices of coals has not, in fact, been owing to any additional expence at the pits or mines; but chiefly, if not wholly, to the power of extortion between the Newcastle coal-owners and the London coal-buyers.— The same coals for which the ship-owners some years ago paid only twelve shillings are

now charged at seventeen shillings the Newcastle chaldron; and so quickly do the premiums paid at London operate on the prices at Newcastle, that, when any new or additional premium commences on the cargo of any ship at London, the coal-owners will, on the return of the ship, either increase the price of her next cargo, or diminish the measure, so as to compensate the London premium.

“The custom which lately took place, of skreening coals at the several pits, is another transaction of the coal-owners which proves injurious in its consequences. When the small coals are thus separated from the large, the London coal-buyers, by giving a high price for the latter, and purchasing a quantity of a small inferior sort, at two or three shillings less per chaldron, can sell a mixture of the two at, or nearly, the price of the largest sort. Another method, frequently practised by the coal-buyers, is still more injurious to the consumers: the coal-buyers, after purchasing the cargoes of a large fleet at very low prices, give, without much pressing on the part of the sellers, an advanced price for a few cargoes; and then take an unjust advantage of their customers, by selling the former cargoes at that high price. Sometimes the coal-buyers take it into their heads to punish a master, who has refused to sell his coals at their own price, by first making him lay many weeks, and then refusing to buy them unless at a price below that of the market. The ship-owners are also subject to very great impositions in entering their ships at Newcastle, for a turn to load. The removal of this abuse was attempted by an act which passed in the 6th year of his present Majesty, chap. 26. This temporary statute has been continued by subsequent acts, and will expire in about two years.

“The inconveniences in the port of Newcastle are not the only difficulties which the ship-owners have to struggle with; there are large sums of money paid to the coal-buyers, in the course of every year, for dispatch in the delivery of the ships in the port of London.

“In consequence of the before-mentioned grievances, the ship-owners held several consultations, in the year 1785, in order to fix on some plan for the important purpose of alleviating their distresses; and, after much deliberation on the momentous subject, they resolved to detain their ships, with their cargoes, in the river Thames, until the coal-buyers should agree to fix what might be deemed a fair price between the buyers and the sellers: but, on taking the opinion of an eminent counsel, then on the Northern circuit, and finding that the measure which they were then pursuing was illegal, and therefore they immediately gave it up; and, in what may be called a fit of despair, they pursued the trade as usual, with all its disadvantages, persuaded, at the same time, that such

such pursuit would gradually diminish their substance, if not also end in the utter ruin of themselves and families.—They accordingly made another effort towards their relief, in November, 1786, when, on a close investigation of their circumstances, they found that the stock, which had formerly enabled them to purchase cargoes, was almost wholly exhausted; that many of them were thereby rendered incapable of going to market again to purchase coals; and, therefore, they determined to resort wholly to their original occupation of common carriers, with proper regulations for the ships to load in turn, according to their several arrivals. They resolved to let all their ships to freight, at the rate of 10s. 6d. per London chaldron; which was, in their opinions, a moderate freight: and, in order to avoid the paying of any *dispatch money* at London, they agreed that the ships should lie there a certain number of days, even although they should be delivered sooner; which regulation was intended to take from the master every incentive to bribery.—Another regulation agreed to by the ship-owners was, to have a public office at North Shields, about eight miles below Newcastle, in order to receive the names of the ships upon their arrivals, to enter their turns on the lists of the several coals vended by the coal-fitters, and to regulate the whole of the business, so far as it concerned the ship-owners.

“The ship-owners are of opinion, that a plan, of which the following are the outlines, would not only effectually prevent one description of owners from taking any unfair advantage of any other description of owners, and, consequently, put an end to all the evils complained of in the coal-trade, but would also operate to the diminishing of the price of coals to the consumers.

“First, That there should be an office established at North Shields, for the purpose of duly entering all ships on the lists for loading coals, according to the order of their several arrivals; and that all ships, intending to load coals for the port of London, shall take their turns accordingly.

“Secondly, That all ships shall carry coals on freight only. But, should that restriction be deemed inadmissible, and ships must be permitted to load on the account of their owners, then,

“Thirdly, That every ship, whose owner chuses to load ~~her~~ on his own account, shall wait until the ship immediately preceding such ship upon the list shall have obtained a freight; provided that the owner or master of every such ship, so intending to load on freight, has previously used proper means for the obtaining of such freight.

“Fourthly, That proper persons shall be appointed at such office, who shall superintend the entering of ships on the lists for their several turns to load, and shall regulate the freight according as the common ex-

pences incurred by the ships shall increase or decrease.

“The substance of the foregoing observations, with the outlines of the proposed plan, were presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty’s Treasury, by three ship-owners, deputed for that purpose. A short time after such delivery, the delegates were given to understand, that a bill, to confine the mode of carrying coals from the river Tyne to London to that of freight only, would not succeed; but that a bill for the establishing of offices for the purpose of regulating the trade, might be passed into a law: and, in order to induce the ship-owners to an acquiescence, they were told, that the recommended bill would certainly be productive of great advantages. This had the desired effect; the measure was adopted, the necessary expences cheerfully contributed, and Lord Mulgrave moved for leave to bring the bill into the House, on the 7th of May, 1787. This was postponed, and so was another, brought in 1788.

“Here I think I may be allowed to ask, what became of the great importance of the bill, as involving in it the first interests of the kingdom? And what became of the respectability of the parties who sought relief? and of their merit in promoting the interests of the nation? All! all were sacrificed at the shrine of individual interest!

“As the bill is clearly calculated to do justice to individuals, and to promote the welfare of the publick, every one who considers the time which has been employed, the pains taken, and the expence incurred in the prosecution of it, must be persuaded, that the gentlemen who conducted that laudable business, and also all the petitioners for the bill, merited better treatment, and a more successful issue.”

130. Paul and Mary: *An Indian Story.*

2 Vols. 12mo.

THIS story is translated from a fourth and supplementary volume of a work lately published in France, called *Etudes de la Nature*. The advertisement to the translation, in acquainting us with the name of the author of the original*, gives us a favourable impression of the work. All his writings breathe a spirit of philanthropy; and at the same time that they abound in flights of genius, his observations upon objects of his notice are just, and his descriptions of them are accurate and interesting. The selection of this beautiful tale for immediate translation does credit to the taste of the translator. Those who do not understand French must think them-

* *Monf. de St. Pierre*, author of the *Voyage à l’Isle de France*, published in 1773; a translation of which, in 1775, was favourably received by the publick.

selves obliged by the communication of so extraordinary an entertainment; and those who have read the original may, without weariness, again attend to the tender tale of Paul and Mary.

We think we cannot better recommend this work, than by giving our readers the following extract from it.

"The children were continually shewing fresh instances of their amiable disposition. One day, whilst their mothers were gone to mass at the church of Pamplémoutle, as was their custom on Sunday morning, with the first dawn, they found a Mulatto slave under the bananas which surrounded their habitation. She was worn to a skeleton, and had nothing to cover her but a piece of sackcloth round her waist. She fell on her knees at the feet of Mary, who was going to prepare breakfast for the family, and implored her to take compassion on a fugitive slave. 'I have wandered a month,' said she, 'in these deserts, famished with hunger, and often pursued by hunters and their dogs. I made my escape from my master, who is a wealthy planter upon the banks of the Black River. I now bear the marks of his cruelty to me; you may still see upon my shoulders the deep scars and wounds which have been made by his stripes. In my despair I should have destroyed myself; but, having heard of the family that lived here, I said to myself, if there is yet any humanity to be found amongst the white inhabitants of the island, I will resolve to live a little longer.'—Mary, moved with her story, endeavoured to comfort her, and gave her the breakfast she had been preparing for the family, which she eagerly devoured. When the cravings of hunger were satisfied, Mary told her that she was inclined to go with her to her master, and try to procure her pardon, and asked her, if she would shew her the way to his plantation? 'I am sure,' said she, 'that your master will be touched with compassion for you, when he sees you.' 'I will go anywhere with you,' she answered, 'for you seem an angel from heaven.'—Mary called her brother to go with them; and the Mulatto conducted them over rocks and mountains, thro' thick woods, and to the shores of broad rivers, which they were obliged to ford. At length, towards noon, they came down a steep hill to the banks of the Black River, where they found a large house, extensive plantations, and a number of slaves employed in various kinds of work. Their master was walking about amongst them, with a pipe in his mouth, and a rattan in his hand. He was a tall, hard-favoured man, of a dark complexion, with his eyes sunk in his head, and large black eye-brows. Mary, trembling with fear, and holding by her brother's arm, went up to him, and intreated him, for the love of heaven, to pardon his poor slave, who was following them at a little distance. The

GENT. MAG. May, 1790.

planter did not at first much attend to two children meanly dressed; but when he had observed the elegant form of Mary, and, under a coarse blue hood, seen her beautiful fair hair; when he had heard the soft sound of her voice, which faltered when she spoke to him, he took his pipe out of his mouth, and, lifting up his rattan in the air, he swore, with a horrid imprecation, that he granted a pardon to his slave, not for the love of heaven, but for the love of her.—Upon this encouragement, Mary made signs to the Mulatto to come forward to her master, and then ran directly away, and Paul after her. They pursued their road together, up the hill which they had come down; and when they had gained the summit, they sat down under a tree, quite overcome with fatigue and thirst, and want of food. They had been walking from sun-rise, and had travelled five leagues without taking any nourishment. 'You must be faint with hunger, my dear sister,' said Paul; 'we shall find nothing to satisfy it here; let us go back to the planter, and desire that he will give us something to eat.' 'Oh no!' she answered, 'I felt too much afraid of him to return; and remember my mother's proverb,—The bread of the wicked does not prosper.' 'What shall we do then, my dear sister? these trees bear no good fruit; there is not even a tamarind or a citron to refresh you.' 'Let us trust in the providence of God,' she answered; 'the young ravens cry to him for food, and he he hears them.' She had hardly pronounced the words when they heard the sound of water, falling from a neighbouring rock: they went immediately to it, and, after having drank of the clear stream, they ate some creffes which they gathered upon its banks.—They heard a dog bark. 'It is the dog of some hunter,' said Paul, 'who comes to lie in wait for the deer at night.' 'It is impossible,' answered Mary, 'that we can be so near home, and that this can be the foot of our own mountain; but yet I think I know the tone, and that it is our own Tayo that barks.' In fact, it was Tayo; and, in a moment after, he was at their feet, and leaping up and fawning upon them. Before they had recovered the surprise of seeing the dog, they perceived Domingo running towards them. The good old Negro cried for joy that he had found them, and they only answered him with their tears; none of them could speak.—When Domingo was a little composed, he told them how much their mothers had been alarmed at their absence. 'I attended them to church,' said he, 'and nothing could exceed their astonishment when they returned and did not find you at home. We enquired of Frances where you were gone; but she had been employed within, and could give no account of you. I ran first to one place, and then to another, not knowing which way to go. At length I took some of your cloaths, and

"made

“made Tayo smell to them *. He immediately began to quest upon your footsteps, as if he had understood what I meant; and he followed the scent till he led me to the Black River; there I heard, from one of the inhabitants, that you had brought back a runaway Mulatto in the morning, and that you had obtained her pardon;—but such a pardon!—I saw her chained by the leg to a block of wood, and with a three-spiked collar about her neck. From thence Tayo traced you to the top of the hill by the Black River, where he stopped and barked as loud as he could. It was near a spring; there were some ashes still smoking, and the stem of a young palmetto lying on the ground. From the hill he at length conducted me hither. We are now at the foot of the Three-beasted Mountain, and four long leagues from home. Take some of the refreshments I have brought, to restore your strength, and then let us be gone.” Whilst they were eating, a party of Mulattoes passed within a few yards of them. The chief of the troop came up to Paul and Mary, and said, “Be not afraid, good little Europeans; we saw you pass this morning with one of the Black River slaves; you went to implore her hard master to pardon her. In gratitude for the humanity you shewed to our countrywoman, we will carry you home upon our shoulders.” He then called to four of the strongest of his followers; they contrived a sort of litter, with branches of trees and withes, and, having placed Paul and Mary upon it, they took it upon their shoulders; and Domingo going before, with his lighted branch, they set out, amidst the acclamations of all the troop. “You see, my dear brother,” said Mary; “that Heaven leaves no good action unrewarded.” It was midnight when they arrived at the foot of their own mountain. They saw several fires burning at the top of it; and before they had ascended half way, they heard voices calling out, “Is it you, my children, is it you?” The Negroes and all answered, with one voice, “Yes! here we are! here we are!” and they soon saw their mothers and Frances coming towards them, with firebrands in their hands:—“My dear, dear children!” said Madame de la Tour; “what agonies of mind we have suffered during your absence! where have you been?” “We went to the Black River,” answered Mary, “to solicit the pardon of a runaway Mulatto. She came this morning to us, almost famished with hunger; I gave her our breakfast, and then went with her to her

master; and now some of her countrymen have brought us home on their shoulders.” Madame de la Tour took her in her arms, but could not speak; and Mary, who felt her cheek wetted by her mother’s tears, said, “I am amply repaid for all that I have endured.” Margaret, transported with pleasure, pressed Paul to her bosom, calling him her dear child, and rejoicing that he had been employed in a kind action.—As soon as they arrived at home, they provided some supper for the Mulattoes, who made a hearty meal; and then, wishing all possible prosperity and happiness to the family, they took their leave, and returned again to their woods.”

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

At *Parma*, M. E. Q. Visconti has published some very curious *Remarks on Two antient historical Mosaics*.

Professor Frene Affo, last year, published *La Zecca & Moneta Parmegiana*, in folio, at *Parma*, or an account of the mint, first opened 1207, and coins current before and after in that principality, with notes illustrating the origin and trade of the city. It is ornamented with a portrait of the royal infant, 15 plates of 308 coins and 61 medals.

F. Leopold Bertoldi published, at *Ferrara*, a Catalogue of the Coins and Medals in the Pontifical University there, which were stolen and recovered September 1788.

A Catalogue of the Collection of Greek and Roman Coins of M. Cajetano Surdilani at *Udine*, is just published.

Professor Rossi, at *Rome*, in his *Commentationes Laertianæ*, has corrected the text of Diogenes Laertius’ *Lives of the Philosophers*, and explained many obscure passages, where other critics had failed.

J. Christian Henkenman has published two volumes of a Life of the Emperor Joseph I.; and a View of the principal powers of Europe at the beginning of the present century.

M. Griesbach, privy-counsellor of the church, has published, at *Jena*, a small pamphlet, intitled, *Marci Evangelium totum e Matthæi & Lucæ Commentariis decerptum*; completely assigning the origin of St. Mark’s Gospel.

A Supplement to Maittaire’s *Annals of Typography*, by Michael Denis, in 2 vols. 4to, at *Vienna*.

At *Augsburg*,—*Notitia Historico-Literaria de Libris ab Artis Typographica Inventionem ad Ann. 1479, in Monasterio Libero-Imperiali Scōrum Ulrici & Astræ*, with 60 fac-similes of alphabets of the earliest printers; 165 books undated, and 117 from 1468 to 1479. Thole from

* “This instance of sagacity in Domingo, and his dog Tayo, greatly resembles that which is related of the savage Téwenissa, and his dog Oniah, by M. de Crèveœur, in a work written with the most benevolent views, intitled, *Lettres d’un Cultivateur zéméricain*.”

from 1480 to 1500, and the MSS. are reserved for another volume, by Mr. Plaudus Braun, the librarian.

Professor Facius, at *Cobourg*, in two *Programmata* has shewn *griphus* and *enigma* to be synonymous; and has offered several valuable emendations in the text of Pausanias, of which we hope for a speedy continuation.

A well-known Life of Frederic Duke of Schomberg, with authentic Letters of Charles II. James II. William III. Marshal Turenne, Cardinal Mazarine, Madame Maintenon, the Prince of Condé, Chantant the French minister; by J. Aug. Kazner, at *Manheim*.

M. de la Billardiere, at *Paris*, has published his *Observations on the Tree which produces the Gum Tragacanth*, which he made on Mount Libanus, in August last, and which he proposes to introduce into the mountains of the

Western parts of France.

Abbé Fauchet, in his treatise *De la Religion Nationale*, considers the Catholic and Mahometan religions as the only two adapted to a great monarchy; and, though he tolerates all others, is for a total exclusion of sectaries from offices of government. This can only be considered as the vagary of an individual; for the omniscient and enlightened National Assembly seem to have decided the question.

Essai Historique sur la Legislation de la Perse, by Abbé Gaudin; with a complete translation of Saadi's *Bed of Roses*.

M. Schow has completed vol. XIX. in 8vo, for the years 1784—87, of State Papers, Royal Proclamations, and Letters Patent of the Kings of Denmark, from 1670; with abstracts of those at present in force respecting the people of Denmark and Norway.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

N. W. R. will accept our best thanks for his very kind answer to a late enquiry.

The interesting NOTES ON THE TATLER, from our much-respected Correspondent at Edinburgh, shall be speedily used.

A Subscriber to Armstrong's "Survey of the County of Norfolk," for which proposals were published in 1766, desires to know when and where he may receive the same.

A. P. asks why Ludlow, vol. LIX. p. 1184, was the only one of the Regicides commemorated at a late meeting? Was Hugh Peters one of the patriots who suffered in the cause of Freedom? If he was, ought he not, as an *Independent Teacher*, to have been commemorated by name, rather than any other Independent Teacher who has not hitherto suffered?

C. M. of Romford asks for a receipt to destroy ants in a garden. These insects are not in hillocks, as in the fields, but all over the garden, even to the tops of the fruit-trees, the fruits of which they greatly injure: and they also destroy his bees, on whom they feed by eating out all their inside to a mere shell.

The MS. enquired after by ARCHÆUS CORITANUS, p. 295, (P. L. tells us) still exists in the library of Bene't College, and is now numbered CCI. (its former class-mark was S. 18.), and in Catal. MSS. Angl. et Hibern. 1550. 383. Whence Junius took the number (284) which he and our correspondent affix to it, is not known. From the transcripts of Junius both tracts were published, in the original Saxon, by the learned Dr. Hickes, in his "Dissertatio Epistolaris," printed at the end of the first volume of his "Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium," the former at p. 115, the latter at p. 117.—We print this for general information. Mr. Wells, the friend who originally asked the question, is now no more (see our Obituary). P. 343, col. 1, l. 29, for "the antient con-

stitution of our holy religion," r. "our antient constitution and our holy religion."

Richard Williams, alias Cromwell (ancestor to Oliver Cromwell), died Oct. 2, 1558, 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, leaving his son Henry heir to lands in Hildich, near Boston, co. Lincoln, worth per annum (clear of reprisals) 15s. *Records of Lincolnshire, MS. in Musco.* 4135.

W. P. of Bristol (who should have PAID the postage) asks where he can find any account of a religious house, now a fine ruin, situate near the park-wall of Over, the seat of Mr. Daubeney, in the parish of Almonsbury, co. Glouc. about five miles from Austpassage, and six from Bristol. By the country people it is called Madam Green's house.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT asks, "What course of law is peculiarly necessary to be read by a person purposing to practise in India? Is it necessary to be called to the bar in this country previous to following the profession of the law at Calcutta?"

SENEX wishes to know to what family the following arms belong: "Gules, a greyhound current in fesse Argent, between three pheons Or. Crest, a greyhound passant Sable, collared Or. resting his dexter foot on a pheon."

The letter of J. S. (on POPE and DRYDEN) it would scarcely be fair to print, *pendente lite*. PERIPHAS is superseded by Mr. WESTON.

We thank W. L. for the "Original Letter of Villiers Duke of Buckingham;" but it has been already frequently printed.

Mr. BARRETT's curious drawings shall be copied, and returned, with care.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN to Lord PETRE; CLERICUS "ON SIR G. S.; CLERICUS LONDINENSIS; MUCHAON; ZORPHILUS; G. ON SHAKESPEARE; T. T. on the Monument for JOHNSON; View of HASLER, &c. &c. are intended to be used.

TO POSTUMUS.

HORACE, B. II. ODE XIV. PARAPHRASED.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

ALAS! my Postumus, the years
 Unpausing glide away;
 Nor suppliant hands, nor fervent prayers,
 Their fleeting pace delay;
 Nor smooth the brow when furrowing lines
 descend, [defend.
 Nor from the stoop of age the failing limbs
 Time goads us on, relentless Sire!
 On to the shadowy shape, that stands
 Terrific on the funeral pyre,
 Waving th' already kindled brands;
 Abate thou canst not this reluctant speed,
 Tho' still on Pluto's shrine thy hecatomb
 should bleed.

Beyond the dim lake's mournful flood,
 That skirts the latest verge of light,
 He chains the forms, on earth that stood
 Proud and gigantic in their might.
 That gloomy lake, o'er whose oblivious
 tide [silence glide.
 Kings, Consuls, Pontiffs, Slaves, in dreary
 In vain the bleeding field we shun,
 In vain the loud and whelming wave;
 And, as Autumnal winds come on,
 And wither'd leaves bestrew the cave,
 Against their noxious blast, their fullen roar,
 In vain we pile the hearth, in vain we close
 the door.

The universal lot ordains
 We seek the black Cocytus stream,
 That languid strays thro' dreary plains,
 Where cheerless fires perpetual gleam;
 Where the fell brides their fruitless toil be-
 moan, [stone.
 And Sisyphus uprears the still returning
 Thy tender wife, thy large domain,
 Soon shalt thou quit, at Fate's command;
 And of those various trees that gain
 Their culture from thy forming hand,
 The Cypress only shall partake thy doom,
 Follow its short-liv'd lord, and shade his
 lonely tomb.

HORACE, Book IV. ODE III. TRANSLATED.

Quem tu, Melpomene, &c.

THE Bard, sweet Muse! whose lonely
 birth
 Thy soft'ring smile did not disdain;
 No Herald's voice will sound his worth,
 Victorious on th' Olympic plain.
 No Græcian chariot's flying speed
 Will whirl him foremost through the race;
 No laurel-crown, the warrior's meed
 For battles won, his temples grace.
 While, rais'd o'er his triumphal car,
 Bright Conquest waves her crimson wings;
 And Pæans swell the pomp of war
 For realms subdued, and captive kings,

But Tyber's clear, melodious stream,
 And whisp'ring woods, that round her grow,
 Shall soothe my sense in Fancy's dream,
 Shall tune my tongue, and deck my brow.

My name, imperial Rome! enroll
 Thy sons in their poetic train;
 Warm beams of praise dilate my soul,
 And Envy's tooth assails in vain.
 Oh! Muse benign! the golden shell
 Thy finger rules, thy tongue inspires:
 In the chill'd breast thy magic spell
 Can kindle Rapture's holy fires.

'Tis thine, that thus the lyric wreath
 Consenting hands around me twine:
 That this poetic life I breathe,
 And please, if I do please, is thine.

Nottingham, April 4.

G. W.

SONNET, FROM METASTASIO,
 ADDRESSED TO HIS OWN POETRY.

UNJUST is Heav'n to you and me, my
 Song,
 For bitter is my lot, and sweet is thine;
 All the rewards to thee alone belong,
 Yet all the labour and the toil was mine.

Laura, whose eye but for a moment stays
 With me, for hours on thee delights to gaze;
 Thro' thee that breast a thousand raptures
 knows,

Where ne'er thro' me one soft emotion rose.
 Thine she conceives, my meaning calls ob-
 scure;

With her thou'rt ever, and but seldom I;
 Scarce can her soul my tiresome love endure;
 So sweet is thine, with pity could she die.

She would that I should write; and yet my
 (As if already I too little pain [strain
 From them had suffer'd) to my rivals she
 Applies, and bids them learn to woo from
 me. P. H.

LA SCUSA, FROM METASTASIO.

PARDON me, Cloris, for I wist not why
 With me thou'rt angry: grant that I did
 say

That which thine heart accuses me withal,
 Yet how have I offended? True, I said
 I lov'd thee, call'd thee mistress of my soul,
 My dear delight: was that a crime so dire,
 So out of mercy's reach? if thee to love,
 Cloris, be sinful, he alone is clear
 Who never saw thee: find me one alone,
 Who talks with thee, and feels not in his
 breast [face,

Love's rising sigh; who sees thy beauteous
 And doth not idolize: if such there be,
 Let all thine anger fall upon this head!
 But oh! there is not; why then should thine
 Amidst so many guilty, upon me [ire,
 Strike singly! What! if Nature made thee fair,
 And in thyself thou'rt good; am I to blame,
 Or is th' offence all thine? Oh! lay aside
 Thy causeless anger—once again be calm;

Be

Be beautiful. How little dost thou think
What Anger takes from Beauty! if my words
Thou canst not credit, view then in that fount
Thine alter'd features: tell me, is it true?
Or did I speak thee falsely? Dost thou know
'Tis Cloris that thou seest? That luring eye,
That fiery fierceness, and that wrinkled brow,
Steal from thee half thy graces: if revenge
Be thine heart's wish, there yet are other
means

T'effect thy purpose: if to call thee dear,
And say that I do love, provoke thy wrath;
E'en so provoke thou me: I would forgive
And bear it patiently: why smilest thou?
Ah me, that smile! it robs me of myself!
Now, Cloris, now return thou to the stream:
See, what a beauty rises on thy cheek
From that sweet smile: then think how
heav'nly fair

Pity would make thee shew: I do confess,
Great are the triumphs of Love's dimpled
smile;

But oh! that eye, where melting pity shines,
Carries enchantment, fastens all the soul
In chains, and binds it like a magic spell.
Return once more now to that crystal fount,
And there once more thy freshening charms
behold;

So shall thy looks new thousand graces boast,
Nor e'er shall anger mar thy beauties more.
P. H.

TO SONNETTEERS,

AN ODE TO MELPOMENE.

QUEEN of the streaming eye, and
throbbing breast,

Who rob'd Euripides in fable vest;
When the sad * Father veil'd his sacred head,
Whilst his lov'd Daughter for her country
bled;

Tho' aw'd by angry gods, and slavish fear,
Each steel-clad hero dropp'd the silent tear:
No more thy numbers, loveliest Muse, prevail
In scenes of real woe, or well-wrought tale;
Your feeble Votaries, in these latter days,
To pamper'd *sensibility* attune their lays.—

Whilst *Sensibility*, fantastic Maid!
Of smiles, of joy, of happiness afraid,
Betroth'd to misery, of sorrows vain,
Tatters her body to encourage pain,
In the grave Sonnet's smooth, congenial flow
Pours the soft languor of melodious woe;
On human weakness eager to repine,
Bids life's gay prospects darken at each line.
The pallid maid, too fearful of a storm,
Hides from the balmy gale her sickly form;
In vain the Stagirate †, with active soul,
"Gave to the tragic Muse the Sage's stole."
"Taught, on the Drama's well-conducted
plan,

"To exalt the hero, and improve the man;

* See the Iphigenia in Aul. of that Poet.
FRANKLIN'S transl.

† See the beautiful Discourse on the use of
Tragedy, in Pye's translation of Aristotle.

"With dauntless mind, life's various ills to
bear;

"No more the slaves of Pity and of Fear."

BY THE REV. FR. BLACKBURNE *, M. A.
LATE ARCHDEACON OF CLEVELAND.

LYCIDAS TO PRUDENTIA.

DESCEND, fair Stoic, from thy flights;
From Nature learn to know
Our passions are the needful weights,
That make our virtues go.

PRUDENTIA TO LYCIDAS.

True, Lycidas; but think not so,
Another truth to shun;
Our passions make our virtues go,
But make our vices run.

ELEGIAC VERSES,

TO THE MEMORY OF THE BENEVOLENT
JOHN HOWARD, Esq.

WHEN Heaven's dread mandate calls
hence to the skies [poor,
The common guardian of the friendless
Shall not regret within each bosom rise?

Shall not humanity the loss deplore?
The sighs which to departed worth are giv'n,
The Cherub Charity wafts up to Heav'n.

Who now shall share his labours? who shall
His peaceful golden interval of life? [fill
With persevering labours who shall still
Remove the wretch's cumb'rous chains
and strife?

For nought of danger could his zeal restrain,
His daily pleasure to relieve their pain.

And, not alone confin'd to Britain's isle,
His kind paternal care to all was shewn;
Spreading more fragrance far than precious oil,
O'er nations rising near another zone;
To alleviate the sorrows of Distress
When hope and life expire without redress.

When hapless Fortune chill'd the throbbing
heart,

And Penury's cold iron hand oppress'd,
His generous heart would ev'ry aid impart,
And his Benevolence oft their woes re-
dressed.

Warm'd by his smiles the purple current
flow'd, [flow'd.

Whilst Gratitude each Heav'nly name be-

* Communicated by our Correspondent
JUNIOR, who says, "Of Archdeacon Black-
burne, I again beg leave to require a few
biographical anecdotes from any of your
Correspondents, who may have it in their
power. I have heard it reported, that an
Edition of all his works is in agitation, in
which will appear several valuable and curi-
ous tracts, yet unpublished, along with many
curious anecdotes of his contemporary Hie-
rarchs."

But far above what'er the Muse can say,
His private homefelt virtues were enroll'd,
That gild with rapture Life's domestic day,
And future scenes of happiness unfold;
Ador'd and lost, whilst yet delusive Fame
Swell'd every blast with Howard's sacred
name.

Then 'cease to grieve, to realms of endless
day

His pure ætherial part hath wing'd its flight,
Pleas'd to resign its tenement of clay,
To dwell for ever 'midst unclouded light;
Where the celestial throng, with eager care,
Immortal honors for his brow prepare;

And wait him glowing with sublimer rays,
And Sharon's never-fading rose, a crown
Which far transcends all worldly name and
praise, [known:

Or ought on earth, we here can call re-
Glories that with diviner radiance glow
Than those he greatly scorn'd while here
below.

May 20.

HENRY LEMOINE.

CHANSON DE MARIE STEUART,
REINÉ D'ÉCOSSE EN PARTANT DE CALAIS,

TRANSLATED*.

Farewell, sweet seat of innocence and
mirth, [true,

Where first my breast to youthful joys beat
O France, thou dearest region of the earth,
And you, my early blissful days, adieu!

The bark that seems to bear me thus away,
Yet bears of me, poor exile, but a part;
In thy lov'd haunts, where I was wont to
stray, [heart:

Tho' left the prime affections of my
These, these are thine, nor deem me quite
bereft,

If but with these thy soft'ring smiles agree,
For still, recurring to its pledges left,
My sympathizing soul shall tend to thee.

E.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF C. L—N,
LATE OF CHELSEA.

*Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis!*

HOR.

TRUE friend to Science—friendly to
mankind,

Of manners gentle—sentiments refin'd;
Courteous to all—but yet untaught to bend
To lordly Pride—or titled Vice defend.

In Med'cine skill'd, he op'd his healing
store,

And pour'd the balm to heal the rankling sore;
'Twas his the trembling, drooping heart to
cheer, [ling tear.

And from the pallid cheek to wipe the trick-

Of genius prompt, and ready to devise
The various means of aid that Art supplies,

Such L——n * was—now snatch'd from }
human view. [true,
Oh! friend to Science—and to Friendship }
Deign to accept this long—this last adieu! }

BATHONIENSIS.

THE BARD, A SONNET FROM THE
ANTIEN BRITISH. BY W. H. REID.

SPARKLED the meath, and high above
the rest, [hung,
Him, by whose side the Cambrian harp was
Fire in his eye, and musick on his tongue,
The mighty spirit of the song possess:

His throbbing pulse with native ardour
beating, [affay;

Trembling, and broke at first the strings
Till tone with tone, cadence with cadence
meeting

The shades of Heroes form'd in dread array
In harsher sounds now roll'd the tide of Glory,
Wrath, Ruin, Rage, in Freedom's holy cause,
'Gainst eagled legions, bands of Gothic story,
Lightnings of Joy, and thunders of Applause;
The magic standard waving in their fight,
They rush'd a deluge on the fields of fight.

SONNET, BY MRS. CATHERINE STEPHENS,

TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

On his adjudging Poetry properly the Female
province, and his incitement to that Art †.

ESSAY, essay the scientific lay!
The Muse of Hayley cries, and soar-
ing sings—

In vain I strive to grasp the living bay,
In vain with Hayley's verse my cottage
rings;

Still but ineptual semblance Fancy brings,
A shade illumin'd by the immortal ray.

Thus the lark's shadow waves its mimic
wings [directs his way.

O'er sun-gilt Earth, while he tow'rd Heav'n
Yet, shall I rest supine, nor tell my thought?

No! let the million silently admire;
My song's defection is my fancy's fault;

For, Hayley, while for thee I sweep the
lyre

(Impulsive as the keen electrician fire),
My bosom vibrates quick to every trembling
wire.

* Expert in Mechanics, as well as Me-
dical Science, he invented, about the year
1744, a very useful Inhaler, of an easy,
simple construction, and highly beneficial in
diseases of the throat and lungs; also a su-
migating Engine for promoting perspiration,
and alleviating pain in Gouty and Rheumatic
cases. Not to mention other curious devices,
for the benefit of Invalids of various deno-
minations. Content in doing all the good in
his power, he willingly left others to reap
the advantage, and even sometimes to assume
the merit of his inventions.

† See his Essay on Epic Poetry.

AN

* See the original, vol. LVII. p. 815.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF MISS MARY BEAUMASTER, OF TITCHFIELD.

IN vain we strive to shun the debt we owe,
The grisly King of Terrors claims us all;
None can resist his fatal dart, we know,
But each, when summon'd, must attend
his call.

A lovely daughter, blessed with each grace,
Not long ago in perfect health appear'd;
Her gen'rous heart was pictur'd in her face,
Her bosom ev'ry noble virtue shar'd.

Vain was her youth, her expectations vain,
Death linger'd not, but seiz'd his destin'd
prize;

Swift he convey'd her to his native reign,
Regardless of a Mother and a Father's sighs.

When first the truly mournful news arriv'd,
That Mary, late so healthy, was no more,
Awhile each parent seem'd of speech depriv'd,
Nor could with aught but sighs her fate
deplore.

Learn hence, ye gay, ye thoughtless of
each sex,
That soon or late the dearest friends must
part;

Reflect one moment, that 'tis Virtue decks,
And guides to happiness the human heart.

TRANSLATION OF TALLIESSIN'S POEM,

Concluded from p. 354.

[This was omitted in our last, by an accident
at the Press. EDIT.]

THOSE, who carous'd amongst their jo-
vial kin,

And join'd the chorus of harmonious din;
Those, whose assaults as rapid did surprize
Their foes as storms drive dust into the
skies—

Esaw, astonish'd, men of matchless might,
Whose path was desolation thro' the fight;
Their vests entangled stuck in clotted gore,
Pliant and ornamental now no more.

With swift and violent blows their foes are
slain;

While they the hard fought contest long main-
tain.
The battle's rear can find no room to fly;
For Reged's Prince pursues, and they must
die.

As thro' the field Urien's actions blaze,
Th' intrepid Hero fills me with amaze.
I see his brow with rage destructive crown'd,
While he with death his Enemies hems
around:

At white Galyften's celebrated rocks,
Where his fell sabre all resistance mocks,
His Foes offensive armour cease to wield,
And each seeks self-defence, behind his shield.

May'st thou too, O Euronwy! pant for
fight—

But till old Time commands me, "leave
May smiles of Joy ne'er bless my future days,
If I decline to sing Urien's praise.

Remorke, April 12. W. WILLIAMS.

THE residence of Dr. PRIESTLEY near
Birmingham, which formerly bore the name
of *Foul-lake*, having been transformed to
that of *Fairbill*; the circumstance gave rise
to the following Epigram, said to be written
on a pane of glass in a window in the house.

READER, here dwells a Mortal strange,
Who, e'en all things prone to change;
Here (specimen of mighty skill)
Chang'd a LAKE into a HILL,
Here (lasting proof of genius rare),
Transform'd so wondrous FOUL to FAIR.

S.

SONNET.

TO THE GENIUS OF THE ARUN.

HAIL, magic Pow'r, that on the flow'ry
fide
Of Arun's winding stream delight'st to stray,
And mark the musing Poet's devious way;
Whether from thy wild groves or whispering
reeds,

Thy soul-enchancing influence proceeds
To light his mind with Fancy's purest ray,
To those sweet haunts whereat thou dost
abide;

Would Fate indulge me, by this silver tide
To court thy pow'r, my willing feet would
stray;

For ah! how oft with rapture have I hung
Upon the lays thy once-lov'd children sung!—
And those that now thy favour'd scenes among
Enjoy thy smiles—O still their minds inspire,
With Virtue's love, and all the Muses fire!

Adderbury, Oxon.

T. WOOLSTON.

ON THE DEATH OF MR. HOWARD.

HOW mean the triumphs shewn by
haughty Rome, [dome;
When march'd her Heroes to the trophy'd
Compar'd with those celestial Spirits yield
To men who vanquish'd in a nobler field!—
Howard, for thee Heaven opes her portals
bright,

[Light:
Where welcome thy approach the Sons of
Sublime, around they stand in burning rows;
Some braid with amaranth thy hallow'd brows:
Now as they roll th' harmonic tide along,
As swells on virtues' ear the lofty song;
Breathe from ten thousand harps in tones of
zeal,

Potent to charm the pangs that Demons feel:
Entranc'd thou treadst the star-embazon'd
road

To where the pure in heart behold their God.
Warrington, May 24. L. M.

SONNET, TO MR. HOWARD.

FRIEND of Mankind!—Well hast thou
earn'd the name,
Thy noble talk unweary'd thou hast plied,
Whilst thro' the world thy deeds were
echoed wide
By the loud claron of high-sounding fame.

Phi-

Philanthropy's invigorating flame,
With more than human fortitude supplied
Thy dauntless soul, and Providence thy
guide,

Shielded from dire disease thy mortal frame.
When thou shalt rise to meet thy final doom,
Thus from his throne shall speak th' Al-
mighty Son :

" Me in the noisome prison's lonely gloom,
" Oft didst thou seek and cherish. Thou
" hast run [" boldly come,
" The race, whose prize is life. Then
" Receive the glorious meed thy zeal
" hath won."

Com. Ebor.

JUNIUS.

TO A FRIEND, SONNET OF INVITATION.

ONCE more the Muse, low-flighted, trims
her wing,

Which flagging droop'd awhile, and bids
thee come [home.

With hearty welcome to our humble
Haste thee away, remember it is Spring.

Nor Winter's snow deforms the trackless plain,
Nor does the sultry Dogstar's scorching heat,

Raise ulcerous blisters on the Trav'lers feet;
Nor mixy are the roads with Autumn's rain.

Now the kind Sun, with mildly-temper'd ray,
Warms and refreshes, but not heats the
ground;

And wakens sweetest flowerets all around,
Whose sight and smell may cheer thee on
thy way.

But shouldst thou stay, and spurn the charms
of song—

Perhaps the Muse and I may trudge along.

JUNIUS.

SONNET WRITTEN 1778.

TO A LADY AT A CONCERT.

LET not the notes that breathe of idle air,
Unreal bliss! too long thy ear detain!
Tho' still the sounds their wonted sweetness
bear,

The sounds of Art sooth not a lover's pain.

O Maid of Beauty! if the genuine strain,
That speaks of love, may whisper to thy heart

One kinder thought, one tender feeling move,
Awhile forego th' unmeaning sounds of Art,

And smile upon the strain that speaks of love!
Yet, if no smile should now the lay approve,

Perish the verse—tho' still to thee addrest,
Midst tears and wishes love must linger long;

O bid him find sweet shelter in thy breast!

O bless the poet, though you scorn his song!

M. C. S.

SPRING, A SONNET WRITTEN 1778.

SWEET are the hours that mark the ver-
nal scene, [that bring,
To groves their leaves, their shades to streams
That wake the garden-flowers, the cowslip'd
green,

And call the flocks to play, the birds to sing;
O sweeter far than all the gifts of Spring,

Laura, for thee my youthful bowers are drest;
Come hand in hand, together let us tread,
At eve or morn together nightly rest;
Love shall attend our walk, and guard our
bed. [fled,

From us though Wealth and idle Fame have
That scorn the threshold of a shepherd's cell;
Peace stoops to enter at our low-roof'd door,
With faith unchang'd sees matchless beauty
dwell,

And will not call us mean, my Love! nor poor.

M. C. S.

THE VOW, A SONNET WRITTEN 1778.

"DOUBT not," she said, "the vows in-
spir'd by truth,

" Let thy love lean upon this faithful breast;
" This breast shall nurse the gloomy hopes
" of youth,

" And hush the beatings of thy soul to rest.
" O, ere this heart resign its dearest guest,

" Or ere these lips their tenderest words deny,
" Or ere these eyes shall teem a look of scorn,

" Perish my virgin shame! and beauty die!"
O Maid! thy eyes to other objects borne,

Thy lips so soon that shun the talk of love,
Shew thy chang'd heart, and leave my soul
forlorn.

Yet still thy charms admiring youths ensnare,
And still thy worth their lying songs approve,
And their verse paints thee still as good as
fair.

M. C. S.

LINES WRITTEN IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

THIS land I greet, Devonian, as the land
Of lovely aspect, and of zephyrs bland:
I like thy hills, for though aloft they soar,
The hand of Cultivation clothes them o'er,
While down each slope their fertile sides un-
fold

Gay robes of verdure, trick'd with waving
gold.

Thy clime I greet, Devonian, as the clime
For Fancy's sons to "wile away the time:"
I love thy woodland shades, thy pastures green,
Where interspers'd the fleecy groups are seen;
Thy winding vales, where tender warblers
throng, [along.

And where the silver streams so sweetly glide

On Isca's banks as oft I yet may rove,
Enliv'ning sylvan scenes with lays of love,
If e'er my strain, O bounteous Dame, shall be
Or true to Nature, or but just to thee;
Let some soft Nymph with generous care en-
twine

A myrtle wreath, and let the meed be mine!

So may thy gentle Daughters, fram'd so
All other virgins of the West excel! [well,
So may thy Sons, by independence crown'd,
For courtesy and science be renown'd;
And thou thyself, while round thy orchards
smile, [glorious isle.

Still hold thy peerless rank in Freedom's
E.

A B S T R A C T

THE affairs in the Austrian Netherlands have taken a new turn; and the leaders of the Revolution, instead of being idolized by the people, are forced to secrete themselves, or fly their country. General Vander Merfch seems marked for destruction. The Congress of the Belgic States have caused him to be imprisoned. They charge him with forgetting that he derived his authority from them, and permitting himself to be chosen Generalissimo by the officers of his army; with causing the Deputies sent from Congress to be arrested; and with other violent proceedings, by which he had almost involved the country in a civil war. For these crimes he is to take his trial; and, till that comes on, he is committed to the citadel of Antwerp, where all prisoners accused of treason will for the future be confined.

In the mean time, the Sovereign Congress have found it necessary to publish the following Declaration:

“The Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States, having been informed that a public rumour is in circulation, of the Congress having entered into certain treaties and negotiations with Foreign Powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republick and Confederated Provinces, do hereby make this public declaration, that they have entered into no treaty or engagement, of any sort, with any Foreign Power; and that they neither have taken, nor intend to take, any steps with any Foreign Power, tending in the most distant degree to affect the independence, the commerce, the finances, or the rights of the Republick at large, or of any one province in particular. They therefore earnestly intreat all citizens to be on their guard against any insinuations of that kind, which can only be made by evil-minded persons, whose aim it is to diminish the patriotism of the citizens, to foment divisions, and to alter the affections of the nation towards its Representatives.

“Done in Congress, April 6, 1790.”

The state of the war received but little alteration during the months of March and April.

The King of Sweden has indeed gained some little advantage by the capture of Kiermankosky and Suomenieni, two posts in Russian Savolax, in which he found two pieces of brass cannon, the enemy's whole stock of provisions, ammunition, and baggage, together with a considerable booty in cloathing, arms, equipage, and money; and made one officer and eighty privates prisoners, with the loss of only ten Swedes killed.

If, however, the news from Copenhagen prove true, that the Swedish grand fleet, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line and eighteen frigates, have put to sea; it cannot be long before more important news may be expected from that quarter.

GENT. MAG. May, 1790.

In the mean time, to balance this advantage of the Swedes in Savolax, the Russians are said to be in possession of *Warna*, on the Black Sea, not more than fifty leagues from Constantinople; and that the important fortress of Orsova, so long blocked up, and so gallantly defended, has at length surrendered to the Austrians, the garrison being intimidated by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt in the neighbourhood, and which was thought to be the effect of mines sprung by the enemy.

With respect to the political system, the new treaty that has been for some time in negociation between the King and the Republic of Poland on the one part, and the Prussian Monarch on the other, was signed on the 29th of March, and ratified on the 5th of April.

To counteract what is called the Prussian league, and to repel force by force, it is currently reported, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been solemnly ratified between the Kings of Spain and Sardinia, the Empress of Russia, (Denmark as a Russian auxiliary), and the state of Venice, in which France is tacitly included; and this is the rather credited, as it is certain that the navy of France is getting in readiness as fast as their finances will admit of expedition.

In England and in Spain, Ministers never seemed more intent upon war than upon the present occasion. There are, however, some who (with us) think all this fire and fury will evaporate in smoke.

In Holland, all is bustle and hurry. The workmen are employed in the dock-yards; and the same preparations pervade their military departments.

The Bishop of Liege is deposed, and a new revolution effected in that quarter, where hostilities are hourly expected to deluge that principality in blood.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

April 17. M. de Tolongeon rose, to introduce the discussion of a decree for establishing a New Bank, and a New Paper Credit, (see p. 360), and the circulation of notes to be issued in consequence thereof. The Mayor of Paris read a letter from a number of capital bankers and manufacturers, expressive of their sense of the urgency of the measure. They took the liberty to remark, that a low interest, about 3 per cent. ought to be attached to these notes, as otherwise their circulation as cash would not be generally received. The Mayor added, that he had in his possession a great number of subscriptions of capital houses in Paris to the new loan opened by the city for the discharge of the purchase of church lands.

M. de Cazelis reprobated the creation of a paper credit, as the worst of all possible expedients.

pedients. He concluded a speech filled with the most gloomy prefaces of the evil consequences of this plan, by entering his protest against the decree.

M. Pragnon proposed a plan of his own, different from that of the committee, by which he intended there should be formed two sets of notes; one to bear no interest, and the other to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This plan not meeting general approbation, it was withdrawn; and the Assembly at last, after a number of amendments, decreed the following articles:

1. That, from this present year, the debts of the clergy shall be considered as national debts, and the public treasury answerable for the principal and interest thereof. It is also declared, that all persons possessed of contracts or assignments by the clergy shall be considered as state-creditors.

2. That the ecclesiastical lands, as intended by virtue of the decrees of the 19th of December and the 17th of March, are hereby released of all debts due thereon to the clergy; and any opposition to the sale, on these grounds, shall not be sustained.

3. That the bills, established by the decrees of the 19th and 21st of December, shall pass as cash among all persons throughout the kingdom, and at all public and private banks.

4. That there shall be an interest of 3 per cent. reckoning from the 15th of April of this present year; and the reimbursement of the principal shall be made as soon as a million of livres is realized upon the obligations entered into by the municipalities, and the receipt of patriotic contributions in 1791 and 1792 are ascertained.

5. That the notes shall be from 1000 to 100 livres each; interest to be reckoned by the day. A note of 1000 livres shall bear an interest per day of 1 sol 8 deniers; 300 livres, 6 deniers; 200 livres, 4 deniers; and 100 livres, 3 deniers. Each month to consist of 30 days.

6. That the bearer of every note may receive the interest due upon it every year, on a fixed day, at the Bank Extraordinary, and at the other Banks established in the several departments of the kingdom for that purpose.

7. That, pending the sale of the national estates, the revenues thereof shall be paid into the Bank Extraordinary, to answer the interest and principal of the above notes. The securities of the municipal bodies for their purchases shall be deposited in this Bank.—Such is the grand scheme adopted by the National Assembly of France to preserve the nation from bankruptcy.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta, Nov. 6. On Thursday morning last the widow of a native, named Raddoo Ghose, who died at Singar, near Calcutta, ascended the funeral pile of her husband,

with the usual ceremonies. Her resolution was so determined, that, previously to the customary preparations for this fatal event, she distributed her fortune, consisting of several thousand rupees, among her family; and the Bramin Priests were not forgot in the appropriation. She was also possessed of several houses, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture; so that the apprehension of poverty could have no influence in this sacrifice of her life.

By a letter from on board the General Goddard Indiaman (since lost; see our *Domestic Occurrences*), dated *Diamond Harbour*, it is given as a fact, that one of the men employed on shore, with several others, in cutting wood for the ship's use, was seized by a tiger, that fastened on the back part of his head and neck, and was carrying him off, when the unhappy man stretched out his hand, and laid hold of a tree, while his companions discharged their pieces at the tiger, which obliged the beast to quit the man, but not without taking with him what he held in his paws. Mr. Richie, the surgeon, came speedily to the man's assistance; but it was thought impossible to save his life. Two other tigers made their appearance before the wood-cutters were embarked.

The East India Company have presented the Armenian merchant at Calcutta, who celebrated his Majesty's recovery by releasing a great number of prisoners confined in the gaol there (and which we recorded in our last volume), with the King's picture, set round with diamonds, as a token of their acknowledgements to him for this signal instance of his munificence.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Were any testimony wanting to evince the voracity of the shark, it would be furnished by a circumstance that occurred some time ago at Port Royal, Jamaica. A piece of pork, fastened to a large hook, was placed in the sea, by the people of the General Elliott transport, to soak; when in the morning, instead of the pork, they drew out of the water the head and gills of an enormous shark, which was certainly the remains of one that, having been caught by the hook, had been eaten alive by its companions.—Another was caught by the people of the same ship, a few hours after, which measured upwards of thirteen feet, and had forty-two young ones in its belly.

AMERICA.

The dispute between the British Government and the United States of America, relative to the boundaries of each country, and the possession of the Frontier Forts, is likely to be amicably adjusted.—Mr. Ellicott, the Geographer General of the States, has been received with the most polite attention at Niagara, by order of Lord Dorchester; and

it was expected that a proper person would be appointed by his Lordship to fix the precise line of the boundaries.

In the Representative-House of the United States, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read in full Assembly; when it appeared that the whole debt of the State amounted, with the interest due thereon, to 25,750,000l. sterling, the annual interest whereof will be 1,320,075l. sterling, which will be provided for by the proposed new duties on spirits, wines, tea, coffee, &c. The report recommended an inland excise, which, it was judged, would completely make the sum required, and fully establish the national credit.

IRELAND.

Mr. Power, son to Richard Power, esq; one of the candidates for the county of Waterford, in consequence of an election dispute with Capt. Grumbleton, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, went out with that gentleman on the 4th instant, and was shot dead on the field. The poll for the county was immediately postponed, at the request of Mr. Beresford, Mr. Power's opponent.

SCOTLAND.

Friday night, the 7th instant, about six o'clock, one of the King's messengers arrived at Leith, having been only thirty-eight hours on his way from London. He immediately went on board the Champion frigate in the Roads, and delivered his dispatches to Capt. Edwards. At nine o'clock the ship's crew got orders to prepare for an impress. At eleven o'clock eight boats landed at Leith, with 100 men, who, dividing into four parties, went to different parts of the harbour, and in a short time swept every ship of her hands. They afterwards went to Newhaven, where they also got a few sailors. It is supposed that about 200 men were impressed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A very singular phenomenon happened at *Arnsfide*, in Westmoreland. Very early in the morning of the 6th of March, a noise louder than thunder was heard issuing from the earth, which so much alarmed the inhabitants, that they fled in consternation from their houses to a considerable distance. When the approach of day-light made objects discernible, a subterraneous chasm of great depth appeared to be the effect of this convulsion of nature.—Several cattle and horses are missing, and are supposed to have been swallowed up.—From all the circumstances that can be collected, it appears to have been one of those local earthquakes that sometimes happen in particular parts of the country, without being felt at much distance from the scene.

A very capital discovery is made in *South Wales*, which, when joined to the public spirit of the gentlemen around, promises the best consequences to the improvement of that country.—The mountains on the borders

of Glamorgan and Breconshire are said to contain inexhaustible mines both of iron and coal.—A meeting of the gentlemen of these counties, held on the 6th of March, have come to the resolution of forming a canal from Cardiff to Merthir; and a subscription was immediately opened for the execution of the work.

About the beginning of the present month, a riotous mob, chiefly of labourers and farmers' servants, assembled at *Wilcot*, in the neighbourhood of Pewsey, in Wilts, threatening devastation to their masters, unless their wages were raised to nine shillings a week; but happily, by the interposition of Mr. Webb, a magistrate residing on the spot, and the timely arrival of a party of dragoons from Salisbury, they were dispersed before any violence had been committed; and all of them, except two of the ringleaders, sent peaceably to their own homes. These two fellows were notorious poachers, who, by sounding horns and raising a clamour, had got together a number of well-meaning people, who were much pressed for bread for their families. These the farmers have agreed to relieve, by lowering the price of wheat to their labourers and servants.

PORT NEWS.

A dreadful affray happened on board the Royal George, at *Portsmouth*, between the sailors and the men who went to assist with her round from Chatham Yard, in which two men were killed, and several desperately wounded.

On the 5th inst. a severe press took place at every sea-port throughout the kingdom; which being totally unsuspected, it is computed that 3000 men were impressed in the course of the week.

Several memorable Events have lately happened at Sea, which for their Singularity and Importance are worthy to be recorded.

The first that attracted the public notice was a mutiny on board the *Bounty*.—This ship sailed from England, in the autumn of 1787, on a voyage to the Society Islands for bread fruit-trees, intended for our West India settlements; in which climate, it was the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, they might be successfully cultivated, and prove a succedaneum for other provisions in times of scarcity.

The *Bounty* had made good the object of her voyage, so far as to have received on board a great number of these trees in various stages of growth; and there was every prospect of their being capable of preservation.

The ship, thus laden, quitted Otaheite on the 4th of April, 1789, and continued her course in a westerly direction, touching at one more island, and then meditating her progress through the Pacific Ocean, towards the Moluccas.

The ship lost sight of the Friendly Islands on

on the 27th of that month, and every thing like good order was supposed to prevail on board; even the mid watch was relieved without the least apparent disorder: but, at day-break on the 28th, the cabin of Captain Bligh, who commanded the *Bounty*, was forcibly entered by the officer of the watch, assisted by three others upon the watch, who dragged him instantly on the deck, menacing his life if he attempted to speak. His endeavours to exhort and bring back the conspirators to their duty proved of no avail. Each of the desperadoes was armed with a drawn cutlass, or fixed bayonet; and all their muskets were avowed to be charged.

Captain Bligh discovered, when he came upon deck, several of the crew, and most of the officers, pinioned; and while he was thus contemplating their perilous state, the ship's boat was let over her side; and all who were not on the part of the conspirators, to the number of eighteen, besides the Captain, were committed to the boat, and no other nourishment afforded to them than about 140 pounds of bread, 30 pounds of meat, one gallon and a half of rum, a like portion of wine, and a few gallons of water. A compass and quadrant were secured by one of these devoted victims, as he was stepping into the boat: and thus abandoned, the mutineers, after giving them a cheer, stood away, as they said, for Otaheite.

The Captain, in this dreadful situation, found his Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, Surgeon's Mate, two Midshipmen, and one Master's Mate, with Mr. Nelson the Botanist, and a few inferior officers, among those who were likely to share his fate. After a short consultation, it was deemed expedient to put back to the Friendly Islands; and accordingly they landed on one of these, in hopes they might improve their small stock of provisions, on the 30th of April; but were driven off by the natives two days after, and pursued with such hostility, that one man was killed, and several wounded.

It was then deliberated, whether they should return to Otaheite, and throw themselves on the clemency of the natives; but the apprehension of falling-in with the *Bounty* determined them, with one assent, to make the best of their way to Timor; and, to effect this enterprize, astonishing to relate! they calculated the distance, near 4000 miles; and, in order that their wretched supply of provisions might endure till they reached the place of destination, they agreed to apportion their food to one ounce of bread and one gill of water a day for each man. No other nourishment did they receive till the 5th or 6th of June, when they made the coast of New Holland, and collected a few shell-fish; and with this scanty relief they held on their course to Timor, which they reached on the 12th, after having been forty-six days in a crazy open boat,

too confined in dimensions to suffer any of them to lie down for repose, and without the least awning to protect them from the rain, which almost incessantly fell for forty days. A heavy sea and squally weather, for great part of their course, augmented their misery.

The Governor of this settlement, which belongs to the Dutch, afforded them every succour they required. They remained here, to recruit their strength and spirits, till the 20th of August, when they procured a vessel to carry them to Batavia. They reached Batavia on the 2d of October last, and from thence Captain Bligh and two of the crew embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest of the crew were preparing to follow as soon as a passage could be obtained.

Captain Bligh reached the Cape about the middle of December; and soon after took his passage for England, which he reached on the evening of the 13th of March, and arrived in London on the 14th.

The leader of the mutineers is named Fletcher Christian; a man of respectable family and connections, and considered a good seaman: he was of the rank of Master's Mate of the *Bounty*, and served regularly the watch from the time the ship sailed from England. The command of the *Bounty* thus devolving upon him, there was no possibility of defeating his purpose; as not the least previous circumstance could be traced, from the testimonies of the faithful part of the crew after they were in the boat, of a mutiny being on foot. The mutineers were to the number of 25; and those who remained firm to their duty 19: consequently, had the slightest suspicion been entertained of the design, it might have been easily frustrated, as all the principal officers remained faithful to their Commander.

A conjecture not improbable is, that the plot was projected while Captain Bligh was engaged on shore at Otaheite and other islands, collecting plants, and making charts. This officer only holds the rank of Lieutenant in our navy. His merit pointed him out to the Admiralty as highly qualified for this expedition; and the distresses he has undergone entitle him to every reward. In navigating his little skiff through so dangerous a sea, his seamanship appears as matchless, as the undertaking seems beyond the verge of probability.

We felicitate those who were companions in this hazardous voyage, that in the present Admiralty Board exists a disposition to foster and protect suffering merit; and our Dock-yards, it is hoped, will prove an asylum to most of them to the end of their lives.

We are sorry to add, that Mr. Nelson, the botanist, died soon after the boat reached Timor. This gentleman went out with his Majesty's particular approval: and a secondary object of the voyage, was to collect curious plants for the Botanic Garden at Kew.

The

The next memorable Occurrence of a similar Nature was the Disaster that befel his Majesty's Ship GUARDIAN, Lieutenant Rieu, Commander.

This ship was fitted out in a most expensive manner, and furnished with all manner of stores and provisions for the new settlement at Botany-bay, and had a very prosperous voyage till she arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where she recruited her provisions, and increased the number of her livestock, beyond any former precedent.

The first account we received of her progress from the Cape, was by a journal of her voyage, beginning.

Dec. 22.] VERY foggy weather. At two in the afternoon the fog clearing away, saw two islands of ice to the S.W.; the largest was high at both ends, and hollow in the middle, and was supposed to be about 150 fathoms in length, and 50 fathoms above the surface of the water; the second was made round like a sugar-loaf, and appeared to be between 30 and 40 fathoms high.

Dec. 23.] Very hazy weather, calm, and variable, resembling much the climate on the Banks of Newfoundland in the early part of the year. At noon the fog fell from the rigging in large drops.

Dec. 24.] Weather as before; about four P.M. the fog began to clear away; at five saw an island of ice, about three miles to the S.W. and bore away for it; from noon to this time the ship had been steering S.E. at the rate of six miles an hour; at six she was brought to a quarter of a mile to windward of the ice; the cutter and jolly boats were then hoisted out, and sent with a petty officer and boat's crew in each, to gather up the broken pieces of ice which were floating at a distance from the main body.

This mountain appeared nearly as high again as our main-top-gallant-mast-head, of a considerable extent, and seemed very dangerous to approach near, on account of its great cavity. Soon after we brought to, a large piece of ice broke from the top of the highest column, and fell with great force into the sea, causing an extraordinary commotion in the water, and thick smoke all around it.

At seven the boats returning loaded, were cleared and hoisted in. Sail was then made to the northward. We found the great emission of fog from this mountain of ice darken the hemisphere to leeward of it. On the surface of the water, the horizon became cloudy all round, and in less than a quarter of an hour we were shut up in a thick, close, general mist, and scarce able to see the ship's length before us. At a quarter before eight tacked to the southward.

This very great phenomenon of ice, floating in the ocean at so great a distance from any known land, had naturally engaged our attention; and it had but the moment before been remarked how much more dreadful it would be to be shipwrecked against an

island of ice than among rocks, when the noise reached the cabin, and gave the fatal signal of danger. Lieutenant Rieu ran directly upon deck, where all was a scene of horror and danger.

The fore-part of the ship seemed already shut-in under the mountain of ice, and it made over the mast-heads, nearly as high again as our main-top-gallant-mast. In such a situation, we could not reasonably expect another moment of calm thought to ask mercy on our souls, and far less any occasion to inform our friends of the melancholy event. Fortunately, however, Lieut. Rieu, even in this most dreadful situation, discovered great strength and presence of mind. When he got on deck, the ship was going almost stern on, at the rate of about six knots an hour; he immediately ordered the helm to be put down, and thus saved us from instant dissolution. But the mischief was not to be entirely avoided; for she had nearly come to the wind when she struck on a piece of ice which projected from the main body, and by the force of the blow was thrown on her heel; and before the yards could be possibly traced round, so as to fill on the other tack, gained considerable stern-way, in a direction for the great body of ice, upon which she went back on the top of a high swelling sea; and, left by the reflux of the water, was again dashed with great force on the latent projection of the ice, and by the violence of the stroke had her rudder unshipped, the tiller broken in two pieces, the after-beam of the upper gun-deck split in the middle, three of the planks raised about a foot higher than the deck, and the ship shook from stern to stern in so violent a manner, that we expected her to part in every joint. The Captain and officers retaining their spirit, their example and vigorous exertion led the people to their duty; but it was with difficulty they were prevailed on to overcome the first panic, and lend their assistance to trim and fill the sails. This being at last effected, and the fore-top-gallant-sail and stay-sails between the fore and main-mast being set on the ship, she began to forge-off, and the same instant struck with greater force, if possible, than before, nearly a-breast of the main chains, kept crashing for some time along the ice under her, and at last got entirely clear of it. The weather continued very foggy, and the wind blowing strong we soon lost sight of the ice; our spirits then gained new vigour, and served to supply fresh strength, and to support us under the afflictions which were yet in embryo.

From the commencement of these misfortunes to this short interval of better hope, includes about the space of half an hour; and the cheering prospect again vanished as a flash of lightning.

At about a quarter past eight the carpenter came up from sounding the well, and reported two feet water in the hold, and

that

that it was increasing very fast. The pumps were ordered to be rigged, and got to work, and all the officers and people joined in a diligent and spirited compliance therewith. The chain-pumps were at first found to be much out of order, which caused some delay. Meantime all the hands that could be spared were set to work to clear the deck of the cattle, &c. holding themselves in readiness however, to man the pumps, which about nine o'clock were all at work, and three or four of the people were left between decks, to hoist up, and heave overboard, whatever they could manage. The water had at this time increased to three feet and a half, and was still gaining on all the pumps. The few hands left between decks did almost more than their strength could be expected to effect: in the course of half an hour, they got up and hove overboard most of the bags of flour, pease, wheat, barley, &c. received at the Cape of Good Hope, besides two hogheads of tobacco. These were broken up, and thrown overboard by piece-meal. At about half past nine, one of the chain-pumps breaking, Mr. Somerville the gunner, and a few more hands, went down between decks, and reinforced the men below, who got up a number of casks, boxes, and packages, all of which were committed to the sea. At about ten o'clock we were obliged to shut and cover the hatchways with tarpaulin, to prevent the roll of water going down between decks, which the scupper did not vent near so fast as the pumps threw up. By this time the water had increased to five feet.

Since the first of our misfortunes, there had not been an officer or man unemployed. It was, however, impossible that the few hands we had could hold out much longer, if employed together; a reservation was therefore made, by dividing the whole of the officers, seamen, convicts, &c. into two watches, to relieve alternately. About half past ten, the first division went to the pumps. At this time the Captain ordered refreshments to be allotted to each man, taking particular care that the grog should not be made too strong. Every man received a dram for the first supply, with biscuit and cheese, which seemed to give them fresh spirits. The rum above was soon nearly expended; but the Captain thought it would be extremely dangerous to open the hold to get at more, for fear of the men's getting at it. Wine and water was accordingly given in lieu.

At midnight, the water had increased to six feet, and it was then blowing a very strong gale. At day-break a few hands were set about filling one of the lower studding-sails with oakum, and the off-watch were ordered to get it under the ship's bottom, which was found to be extremely difficult. The leak, however, gained upon us near a foot of water during this application.

By unwearied exertions at the pumps it became reduced, and continued diminishing till near eleven o'clock, when the water was reduced to only nineteen inches.

At half past eleven we were, however, unhappily informed that the leak had again gained upon us some inches, and continued so to do, more or less, for a short time.— Another sail was then prepared for a second fothering, which again encouraged our hopes. At noon the water was 27 inches, the ship's head about W. the wind blowing very hard.

Dec. 25.] It still continued to blow a strong gale, the sea running extremely high, often breaking over the ship with great violence. Between one and three in the afternoon the second fothering was got under the ship's bottom. About this time several of the crew became almost unable to perform any duty. The weather was likewise uncommonly piercing. At four the water again gained on us, when Mr. Clements went down by the way of the rudder into the gun-room, and from thence into the bread and spirit-rooms, to endeavour to discover the leak, but without effect. It was then thought fit to endeavour to scuttle the deck close aft, which, being out of the roll of the water, would enable us to get up and heave overboard some more of the cargo.

Accordingly the Captain, the Chaplain, the Purser, and two men, were employed in this business, but unfortunately endeavouring to heave up a cask, it fell back on the Captain, and bruised his hand in so shocking a manner, as to disable him from giving any further assistance. This endeavour was then given up, and all hands were again set to the pumps.

At five the water increased to four feet, and at midnight to four feet and a half. At this time the starboard pump became disabled, from the wrench breaking; and the leak from that time gained upon us very fast.

At four in the morning the water was reported to have increased to six feet, and at six to seven feet. About this time the people began to break off occasionally from the pumps, and to secrete themselves, and could only be kept to their duty by threatening to have them thrown overboard. During the night, the fore and main-top-sails were shivered by the violence of the wind, and the ship left entirely at the mercy of a most tremendous sea, the dreadful prospect being rendered still more dismal by the thick, black, stormy clouds, which appeared as if collected to hide our misfortunes from the compassionate eye of Providence.

The people till now had been kept unacquainted with the true state of the ship, which had hitherto been reported favourable; when one of the carpenters stationed to sound the well came up, and reported that the water was as high as the hallop-deck, and gaining above a foot every half hour.

hour. The officers could not possibly suppress this report; and many of the people, who were really unable to bear the fatigue any longer, immediately desponded, and gave themselves up to perish with the ship. A part of those who had got any strength left, seeing that their utmost efforts to save the ship were likely to be in vain, applied to the officers for the boats, which were promised to be got in readiness for them, and the boatswain was directly ordered to put the masts, sails, and compass, in each. The cooper was also set to work to fill a few quarter-casks of water out of some of the butts on deck, and provisions and other necessaries were got up from the hold.

Many hours previous to this, Lieutenant Riou had privately declared to his officers, that he saw the final loss of the ship was inevitable, and could not help regretting the loss of so many brave fellows. "As for me," said he, "I have determined to remain in the ship, and shall endeavour to make my presence useful as long as there is any occasion for it."

He was intreated, and even supplicated, to give up this fatal resolution, and try for safety in the boats. It was even hinted to him how highly criminal it was to persevere in such a determination; but he was not to be moved by any intreaties.

He was, notwithstanding, as active in providing for the safety of the boats, as if he intended to take the opportunity of securing his own escape. He was throughout as calm and collected as in the happier moments of his life.

At seven o'clock she had settled considerably abaft, and the water was coming in at the rudder-case in great quantities. At half past seven, the water in the hold obliged the people below to come upon deck; the ship appeared to be in a sinking state, and settling bodily down; it was therefore almost immediately agreed to have recourse to the boats. While engaged in consultation on this melancholy business, Mr. Riou wrote a letter to the Admiralty, which he delivered to Mr. Clements. It was as follows:

"H. M. S. *Guardian*, Dec. 25, 1789.

"If any part of the officers or crew of the *Guardian* should ever survive to get home, I have only to say, their conduct after the fatal stroke against an island of ice was admirable and wonderful in every thing that relates to their duty, considered either as private men, or in his Majesty's service.

"As there seems to be no possibility of my remaining many hours in this world, I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the Admiralty a sister, who, if my conduct or service should be found deserving any memory, their favour might be shewn to, together with a widowed mother.

"I am, Sir, remaining with great respect,

"Your ever-obedient servant,

(Signed) "E. Riou."

"Pbil. Stephens, Esq."

He then ordered the boats to be hoisted out, in order to afford a chance of safety to as many as he could with propriety. The people who were able were accordingly collected together, and the cutter hoisted out on the lee-side, and afterwards the other boats on the booms. They were fortunately all got into the water with very little damage; but, the sea running immensely high, it was with difficulty they were kept from being stove along-side. The launch being forced to drop on the quarter, to make room for the two cutters, was nearly drawn under the quarter and sunk, and at last obliged to cast adrift from the ship, with only seven or eight men on board, and without any provision or water. A coil of rope was then handed from the quarter-gallery, and passed over to Mr. Somerville, the gunner, in the jolly-boat, which hung over the stern. This boat, on being lowered down, was drawn under, and sunk. As soon as the launch had again rowed a little nearer to the ship, one of the people in her caught hold of a rope, until the cutters brought them provisions, &c. and veered to a good distance astern. A small quantity of biscuit, and an eighteen-gallon cask of water, was then let down between the main and mizen chains into the small cutter, which was the last thing taken in. The Purser then got into the main-chains, and from thence leaped into her; Mr. Wadman and Mr. Tremlett likewise fortunately got into the boat from the mizen-chains. It was with great difficulty rowed clear of the ship, and steered for the launch.

The agitation of mind on this melancholy occasion may be better imagined than described. Mr. Riou was at this moment walking the quarter-deck, and seemed happy the boat had got safe from along-side. The ship was drifting astern, and gradually sinking in the water. Mr. Clements began to be afraid she would drive upon the launch: he therefore called to the crew, to cut the tow-rope, and row out of the ship's wake.

Mr. Somerville, the gunner, who was looking over the ship's stern, hearing the order, prayed them to hold fast a moment, and he would jump overboard, and swim to them: he did so, and was followed by John Spearman, seaman, who were both received safe, and the boat then cut, and rowed out of the ship's track. About three quarters past eight we got along-side the cutter, and Mr. Clements, Mr. Wadman, Mr. Tremlett, and the Purser, with one or two more of the men, went on board, and took two bags of biscuit and a cask of water. The crew were ordered back to the ship, for further supplies, and to receive as many of the people as could with safety be taken on board.

They were not, however, to be prevailed on to return, but rowed off to some distance, and lay-by to observe our motions. The Rev. Mr. Crowther left the ship in the cutter,

ter, and got an opportunity of joining the launch, while making the exchange. There were then left on board the cutter, Mr. Brady, midshipman, Mr. Fletcher, captain's clerk, and five seamen.

By this time the jolly-boat had nearly come within hail, and we lay-by till informed of her situation: she brought with her neither provision, water, compass, or quadrant. Hence we were reduced to the sad medium of consulting our safety alone, and perhaps never did the human mind struggle under greater difficulties than we experienced in being obliged to leave so many behind, in all probability to perish: But it was evident that more people could not, with propriety, be received on board the launch, from our quantity of provisions, viz. two bags of biscuit of about 100lb. each, two mutton hams of five pounds each, a goose, two fowls, about twelve pounds of butter, a cheese, a small keg of rum containing about four gallons, and a small rum cask of water, marked on the head twenty gallons. This was a very inadequate sustenance for fifteen souls, already in the boat, who had to traverse the vast distance of 411 leagues in a boisterous ocean, without any means of relief.

There being yet a spare compass and quadrant in the launch, they were, by Mr. Clements's direction, handed into the jolly-boat. At this time one of the convicts attempted to get on board us, but was opposed by all, and pushed into the sea. The fellow in the struggle caught hold of Mr. Clements, who was with difficulty saved from being pulled out of the boat along with him. The people in the jolly-boat picked the man up again, and then took to their oars, and rowed close upon our quarter, as if determined to board us by force. To prevent therefore any scuffle, it was immediately agreed to make sail; and we took our final departure from this scene of misery and distress at about nine o'clock. The ship at this time appeared sunk down to her upper-deck parts. The large cutter, which was watching our motions, immediately made sail after us, but in a short time fell much to leeward: Mr. Clements thought they intended making for Prince Edward's, or Marion's and Crozet's Island. The small cutter remained hanging on at a distance from the ship. They also stepped their mast in the jolly-boat, and made sail after us; but, disappearing almost at the same moment, we think the boat filled, and went down.

At ten o'clock we had a hard squall of wind, with a heavy fall of rain; at half past eleven lost sight of the ship, and small cutter. At noon observed the latitude to be 44 deg. 7 min. S.; the boat was kept as much to the northward as the sea would allow. The wind at this time was about N. W.

Dec. 26.] Strong gales, squally and cloudy weather, with remarkably high seas. We were this night very much numbed and

chilled with cold, and could get no sleep. In the morning the weather became more moderate. At four o'clock shifted the fore-mast to its proper place, stepped the main-mast, and set the fore and main-sails; at eight the people were employed to make a main-top-sail out of some sheets, and a yard out of one of the boat's thwarts: the hand of a broken oar was converted into a top-mast. A small tobacco canister was cut up to make a measure for the distribution of the water, rather less than a gill, two of which it was agreed to allow each man a day.

Dec. 27.] First part moderate breezes and cloudy weather.—At one P.M. having boiled all our poultry, cut up the goose, which was but small, into fifteen equal parts; one of the men forward was then blind-folded, and directed to call each person by name, and another was appointed to serve out the morsel by lots. Notwithstanding we had now fasted above thirty hours, all were perfectly satisfied with the small morsel; and some had so little appetite, that they reserved a part of it for a future occasion. But the very scanty measure of water received afterwards by no means allayed the universal craving for drink, evidently occasioned by the excessive heat and feverish state of our bodies. We did not dare, however, to take one drop more than the prescribed allowance. We therefore through necessity became philosophers, and submitted with becoming resolution to the exigences of the moment. At seven we received our second measure of water, which being succeeded by the coldness of the night administered greatly to our relief. At midnight it blew a fresh gale, with dark, cloudy, and remarkably cold weather. The launch was at this time brought under her main-sail only, and the weather continuing much the same, no alteration was made throughout the day.

Dec. 28.] The first part fresh gales and cloudy weather, middle more moderate. About noon we had one of the fowls cut up, and divided amongst us, as on the preceding day, and then received our gill of water.—The heat and fever of our bodies increased, and our lips began to break out in watery and ulcerous blisters. This day one of the crew, being afraid of famishing, requested his whole quantity of water for the day at one serving, which Mr. Clements opposed. He therefore had recourse to salt-water, of which he drank freely. At five in the morning got the top-mast up, and set the top-sail; at ten fresh gales, lowered and took in the top sail. In these seas are constantly vast numbers of sea-fowl flying about; and had we been fortunate enough to have had a fowling-piece, we could not have been much at a loss for provisions. Powder and shot we had in store, and two brace of pistols, but were unable to do any execution with them.

Dec. 29.] This day cut up and divided our last

last fowl, and shared our water as before. At day-break strong gales, with flying showers of rain, from which we endeavoured to benefit as much as possible, by facing the weather with our mouths open and handkerchiefs spread out; but the drifting moisture was so thin and light, that we were barely able to catch sufficient to wet our lips. This morning we received a small thimble-full of rum each, which was occasionally allowed.

Dec. 30.] We were this day reduced to a very low ebb indeed, and could not eat the smallest crumb, till supplied with an additional measure of water to moisten our lips, which were almost held together by a tough viscid phlegm, that could not be expectorated but with the greatest difficulty. On this occasion we dipped our bit of biscuit in the water, and afterwards supped a little of it with each mouthful, to force it down.—The butter, cheese, and hams, were left free for the use of every one; for they were found to occasion greater thirst, and therefore remained almost untouched. Several of the crew had again recourse to the salt-water, which appeared not to have any bad effects.

Dec. 31.] We again suffered greatly this day from the burning heat of the sun, and the parched state of our bodies, and were allowed an additional measure of water, with a larger portion of rum than usual; in which we soaked our bit of biscuit, and made our meal of it.—About four in the afternoon the clouds began to shew for rain, and we made preparations accordingly; but were so unfortunate as to see it fall in heavy showers all around us, and had barely as much over the boat as would wet our handkerchiefs.

The people this day appeared to be in a more hopeless state than ever, and discovered signs of disrespect to their officers, which was, however, happily checked in time by the spirited conduct of the gunner, who chastised the leader in the face of the whole crew, and restored discipline. Many of the people this day drank their own urine, and others tried the salt-water. The weather was this day more warm and sultry than at any time since our misfortunes.

Jan. 1.] We dined this day as on the preceding, and in general appeared in better spirits, which we considered on account of its being the first day of the new year,—a happy preface of our safety!

Jan. 2.] Clear weather, till about four in the afternoon, when it became overcast, and blew a fresh gale. We had before this dined on our usual fare of biscuit and water, with half a measure of rum, and were all in tolerable spirits; but the gale increasing during the night, and the sea running immensely high, brought us again into great danger, which, with the disappointment of not seeing land in the morning, as expected, reduced us to our former miserable state of despondency.

GENT. MAG. May, 1790.

At eight in the evening the fore-sail was shifted to the main-mast, and the boat sailed under it reefed till about six in the morning, when the mizen was set on the fore-mast, to give her greater steerage-way. At noon the latitude was by observation 33 deg. 19 min. and supposed longitude E. of Greenwich 34 deg. 15 min.

Jan. 3.] About seven in the evening the clouds put on the appearance of a very heavy rain, but unfortunately broke over in a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, attended with gusts of wind, and very little rain, succeeded by a violent gale of several hours from the S.W. in which we were near perishing. On this occasion the master and the gunner succeeded each other at the helm, and, by their experience and judgement in the management of the boat, we were this night enabled to traverse in safety an ocean of such fierce and tremendous seas, in different directions, as we could scarcely allow ourselves the hope of escaping.

At day-break the gunner, who was then at the helm, discovered a ship at a little distance from us, laying under her bare poles. Our joy at this sight was great beyond expression, and, anxious to secure so favourable an occasion, we immediately made more sail, and between five and six o'clock passed close under her, and informed her people of our distresses. We then veered about, and put along-side her on the other tack.

The people on board her crowded immediately to our assistance, and received us in the most friendly manner. As soon as we were along-side, several of them jumped in, and assisted in keeping the boat from being stove.

This ship was named the Viscountess of Britannie, a French merchantman, Martin Doree master, with part of Walsh's or 95th regiment, from the Isle of France, to touch at the Cape of Good Hope for a supply of water and provisions, on her way to Europe. The officers of this corps were unbounded in their friendship and attention towards us, affording us every possible comfort, and even giving up their beds for our use.

Jan. 6.] At noon made the land.

Jan. 9.] Blew a violent gale, in which we were very near foundering.

Jan. 18.] At noon anchored in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

But to return to the ship.—She continued some days in the same state as at the departure of the boats, at the mercy of the winds and waves, without a rudder, and every instant in danger of being swallowed up in the abyss. Attempts, however, were made by the crew, occasionally, to reduce the water, when their strength permitted, and by wonderful exertions they were enabled to make their way back to the Cape of Good Hope; and they arrived in Table Bay on the 21st of February last.

On

On the ship's arrival at the Cape, Lieut. Riou wrote the following letter to the Admiralty, which was received April 28 :

"SIR, *Table Bay, Feb. 22, 1790.*

"I hope this letter will reach you before any account can be given of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Guardian*. If it should, I am to beg you will make known to their Lordships, that on the 23d of December the ship struck on an island of ice; and that on the 25th, all hope of her safety being banished, I consented for as many of the officers and people to take to the boats as thought proper. But it pleased Almighty God to assist my endeavours with the remaining part of the crew, to arrive with his Majesty's ship in this bay yesterday. A Dutch packet is now under sail for Europe, which prevents me from giving any further particulars, especially as at this instant I find it more necessary than ever to exert myself, to preserve the ship from sinking at her anchors.

"I am, Sir, most respectfully,

"Ever your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"E. RIOU.

"*Phil. Stephens, Esq.*"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 12.

The Rev. Mr. Harbin was brought before Mr. Addington, at the Public-Office, in Bow-street, charged with sending a challenge to a Mr. Barry, and was committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, to answer the complaint.

The same day Thomas Cannon, the maniac, who escaped twice from the pass-masters, was brought before Sir Sampson Wright, and Nicholas Bond, Esq. when the pass-master, from whom he had absconded, attended; and after being reprimanded by the Magistrates, the prisoner was delivered to him, and he was ordered to see him conveyed safe to the Isle of Man.

April 15.

The three foreign murderers were tried at the Old Bailey, and all three found guilty. The principal evidence against them was Solari, the Genoese, who set out with them from Gosport, but parted with them, as already related. (See p. 266)

April 19.

Stephano Apologi, Antonio Marini, and Jacintho Farani, together with Tho. Hewitt Masters, for the murder of a child of about five years of age, were executed before Newgate.

April 23.

Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met, for the election of Council and Officers for the year ensuing; when Ten Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Old Council were continued: with the addition of the following Members as New Council: Alexander Aubert, esq. F.R.S. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, F.R.S. Hon Daines Barrington, F.R.S. Thomas Bowdler, esq. F.R.S.

John Caley, esq. Reginald Pole Carew, esq. James Earl of Fife, F.R.S. Samuel Lysons, esq. Charles Duke of Norfolk, F.R.S. Rev. Thomas-William Wrighte, M.A.—Officers: Earl of Leicester, President; John Topham, esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, esq. Director; Rev. John Brand, Rev. T. W. Wrighte, Secretaries.

Monday 4.

The kingdom was unexpectedly alarmed, by all the seamen, unemployed persons, &c. in the out ports, being *impressed*, or otherwise obliged to enter on board the King's ships.

Tuesday 5.

This night a very hot press also took place on the River Thames.

Wednesday 6.

The above-mentioned proceedings were explained, by the following message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, which was delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty has received information, that two vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, and two others, of which the description is not hitherto sufficiently ascertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the North Western coast of America, by an officer commanding two Spanish ships of war; that the cargoes of the British vessels have been seized, and that their officers and crews have been sent as prisoners to a Spanish port.

"The capture of one of these vessels had before been notified by the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, by order of his Court, who at the same time desired that measures might be taken for preventing his Majesty's subjects from frequenting those coasts, which were alledged to have been previously occupied and frequented by the subjects of Spain. Complaints were also made of the fisheries carried on by his Majesty's subjects in the seas adjoining to the Spanish Continent, as being contrary to the rights of the Crown of Spain. In consequence of this communication, a demand was immediately made, by his Majesty's order, for adequate satisfaction, and for the restitution of the vessel, previous to any other discussion.

"By the answer from the Court of Spain it appears, that this vessel and her crew had been set at liberty by the Viceroy of Mexico; but this is represented to have been done by him on the supposition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to those coasts for the purpose of making establishments, or carrying on trade, and in conformity to his previous instructions, requiring him to shew all possible regard to the British nation.

"No satisfaction is made, or offered, and a direct claim is asserted by the Court of Spain to the exclusive rights of sovereignty, navigation,

Navigation, and commerce, in the territories, coasts, and seas, in that part of the world.

"His Majesty has now directed his Minister at Madrid to make a fresh representation on this subject, and to claim such full and adequate satisfaction as the nature of the case evidently requires. And, under these circumstances, his Majesty, having also received information that considerable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indispensably necessary to give orders for making such preparations as may put it in his Majesty's power to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his crown and the interests of his people. And his Majesty recommends it to his faithful Commons (on whose zeal and public spirit he has the most perfect reliance) to enable him to take such measures, and to make such augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually necessary for this purpose.

"It is his Majesty's earnest wish, that the justice of his Majesty's demands may ensure, from the wisdom and equity of his Catholic Majesty, the satisfaction which is so unquestionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in such a manner as to prevent any grounds of misunderstanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendship which has so happily subsisted between the two Courts, and which his Majesty will always endeavour to maintain and improve, by all such means as are consistent with the urgency of his Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of his subjects. G. R."

Thursday 6.

In the House of Commons, the order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's message of yesterday, being read;

"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, acquainting this House of those circumstances relative to the capture of British vessels on the north-western coast of America, and to the conduct of the Court of Spain on this occasion, which have induced his Majesty to give orders for making such preparations as may put it in his Majesty's power to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his Majesty's crown, and of the interests of his people; and to assure his Majesty, that we shall readily proceed to enable his Majesty to take such measures, and to make such augmentation of his Majesty's forces, as may eventually be necessary on this occasion."

"That we trust that the justice of his Majesty's demands will ensure, from the wisdom and equity of his Catholic Majesty, the satisfaction which is so unquestionably due to his Majesty; and that we shall sincerely rejoice in such a termination of the discussions now depending; as may prevent

any grounds of misunderstanding in future, and may continue and confirm that harmony and friendship which has happily subsisted between Great Britain and Spain; but that we, at the same time, feel it our indispensable duty to assure his Majesty of the determination of his faithful Commons, to afford his Majesty the most zealous and effectual support in such measures as may become requisite for maintaining the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of his Majesty's dominions.

"Resolved,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House, the intelligence received by his Majesty's ministers concerning the capture of the ships mentioned in his Majesty's most gracious message."

Monday 24.

The Purser of the General Goddard East Indiaman, Capt. Foxall, from Bengal, brought to the India-house the unwelcome news of that ship having run a-ground near the Brisson, at the back of the Isle of Wight.—She has since been got off, but greatly damaged, having nearly ten feet water in the hold.

Friday 28.

Major Scott was reprimanded by the Speaker, by order of the House, for publishing a letter which contained a high breach of the privileges of the House.

Monday 31.

Lord Auckland, the British Ambassador at the Hague, has signified to their High Migh-
tinesses the probability of the British Court's requiring the succours stipulated in the Defensive Treaty between the two countries; and received for answer, that they shall be granted as soon as demanded.

It has been at length decreed, after five days debate, in the National Assembly of France: "That, the right of making peace and war being vested in the nation, war shall not be resolved upon, but by a decree of the Legislative Body, which decree shall be made on the explicit notification of the King, afterwards to be sanctioned by his Majesty."—*There are no previous questions of this decree, which shall be noticed in our next.*

Advices have been received from India, that Tippoo Saib, with seven thousand men, had made an incursion into the Rajah of Travancore's country, and had attacked his lines, but had been repulsed, with the loss of two thousand of his men. The following is a minute of the orders issued on this occasion at Madras. The troops to the Southward to encamp on the plains of Trichinopoly; the 27th battalion to march with all possible expedition to Wallogabad; and the following regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice: the 36th, 52d, 71st, 74th, and 76th King's regiments; 1st battalion of artillery; his Majesty's 19th regiment

giment of dragoons and native cavalry ; the 2d, 4th, 9th, 14th, and 25th battallions of native Sepoys.

His Swedish Majesty crossed the Kymene, and entered the Russian territories, on the 28th of April. The next day he attacked the Russian post at Valkrala, and carried it, after a well-fought action of several hours. A valuable magazine of different kinds of provisions fell into the hands of the King.—The number of Swedes killed was inconsiderable, but many were wounded by the grape-shot from the batteries ; and the King himself received a contusion in the shoulder.

Certain advice has been received of the death of the Emperor of Morocco, on the 11th of April. He is said by some to have been assassinated by his son Ismaïa, who has seized his treasure, and ascended the throne.

Prince Cobourg is said to have obtained a signal victory over the Turks ; and the important fortrefs of Widdin is reported to have surrendered to the Austrians.

There is a report likewise of an action in the Netherlands, between the Brabant regiment of Tongerben, the English legion, and another patriotic regiment, and the Austrians ; the latter of whom obtained a complete victory. The regiment of Tongerben and the English legion were almost cut to pieces.

The following " Address to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND, from the COMMITTEE of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, appointed to conduct the Application to Parliament for the Repeal of the TEST LAWS," is inserted at the Request of the Committee.

London, May 14, 1790.

THE late application to Parliament for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts appeared so clearly founded on the unalterable principles of reason and justice, that we cannot but regard the manner in which it was defeated, and the violent spirit that has been raised against us, not only as an injury to ourselves, but as a discredit to the character of a free and enlightened nation. All that we claimed from our country, was to be delivered from certain ignominious disqualifications imposed by laws, which deprived us of our rights as men and as citizens. By these laws, unless we take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England, in violation of our consciences, we are not only excluded from corporation-offices, though we should be unanimously elected to them by those who, from a personal knowledge of our characters, must be the best judges of our merits, but are made incapable of being appointed to any office or place of trust, whether civil, military, or naval, or of receiving from the king any reward for services done to the publick, without becoming liable to disabilities and penalties, which would strip us of many of our dearest rights, and place us nearly in the situation of proscribed outlaws. Was it to be

expected that we should continue for ever silent under grievances thus disgraceful and galling to every liberal mind ? If we had not fought for the redress of them, we should have been wanting to the feelings and dignity of freemen. Nor, in seeking for redress, have we pursued any irregular or unjustifiable measures ; but have referred ourselves peaceably and respectfully to the body in which the right of making and of altering laws is constitutionally vested.

It has, indeed, been injuriously represented, that we have claimed a right to be appointed to offices at our own discretion : but nothing can be more contrary to truth. Our only wish is, not to be debarred by religious tests (in consequence of our religious tenets, for which we are accountable to God alone,) from eligibility to offices, in which we are equally interested with our fellow-citizens, when we are found to possess the civil qualifications appointed for holding them. That our religious profession is not in itself criminal, is acknowledged even by our opponents, since it is universally declared by them, that they wish to tolerate us in our Religion ; and it is not to be suspected that they are willing to tolerate what they believe to be a crime. But, if we are not chargeable with guilt for worshipping God according to our consciences, on what reasonable pretence are we deprived of our civil rights ? Our opinions in Religion do not render us less able, less willing, or less worthy, to act in a public capacity, and to perform the most faithful and zealous services to our king and our country.

From the manner, however, in which our application to Parliament has been opposed, and from the writings, which, with so much virulence, have appeared against us, it seems as if we were regarded as disloyal subjects. But we spurn with indignation at this charge. It is unjust, in the highest degree, to cast such a reproach upon persons, who have been uniformly and ardently devoted to the frame of our government, as settled at the Revolution, and to the princes of the House of Brunswick. For the truth of this assertion, we appeal to the whole of our conduct for more than a century past. The two rebellions, for example, of 1715 and 1745, could not boast the support of a single Protestant Dissenter. Nor did we content ourselves with a negative loyalty, but engaged in active services for the preservation of the Sovereign, and the civil and religious liberties of the nation. In these services we exposed ourselves to the penalties of the very laws we complain of. Justice and gratitude would have required that these laws should then have been abolished ; but the only return we received was an indemnification for our meritorious conduct in daring to oppose the enemies of the Constitution and of the Hanover Succession.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Abstract

Abstract of the Will of Mrs. Cam, whose Death is recorded in our Obituary, p. 184.

“Ann Cam, formerly of the parish of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, afterwards of Dymoke, in the county of Gloucester, and lastly of Bishopsgate-street, in the city of London, spinster, by will dated 16th June, 1779, and several codicils with legacies, directs, to be buried in the church of Dymoke, by her mother, and in the same manner. Intailed estates, of which she might suffer a recovery, and obtain the fee, she chuses to let go, as in the said intail, to her aunt Walker, and her issue. Sundry estates to Mr. Thackwell and Mr. Hill, of Newent, in the county of Gloucester. Considerable legacies to Thackwell's children. To cousin Joseph Walker, a proctor of Doctors Commons, 4000*l*. To cousin Rev. Wm. Walker, of Putney, in Surrey, 4000*l*. To Peter Triquet, of Craven-street in the Strand, and William Pollock, of Downing-street, Westminster, Esqrs. 4000*l* in trust, for the use of her cousin, Elizabetha Camilla Tudor, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tudor, for life; remainder to her issue: in default, 1000*l*. to cousin Joseph Walker, and 3000*l*. to cousin Rev. William Walker. To the poor of the parish of Battersea, 50*l*. To the poor of the parish of Dymoke, 60*l*. To the poor of the parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 30*l*. To the Asylum, 500*l*. To the Hospital for Lunatics at Hereford, 200*l*. To the Gloucester Infirmary, 200*l*. To the London Infirmary, 500*l*. To the London Lying-in Hospital, 200*l*. To the Humane Society for Recovery of Drowned Persons, 200*l*. To the General Dispensary in Aldergate-street, 100*l*. To the London Dispensary, Bishopsgate-street, 100*l*. The residue of her personal property (after leaving other considerable legacies and annuities) to James Vaston, of Clapton in Middlesex, gentleman, and John Moggeridge, of Bradford, Wilts, clothier, to dispose of in charity, according to their judgement, particularly to clergymen and their families. The executors, James Vaston and John Moggeridge; to be assisted by Robert Woodford, of Taplow, Bucks, Esq. and Mr. Richard Wycherley, of Daggetts-court, Moorfields.—Proved by John Moggeridge, the surviving executor, 30th March, 1790.”

P. 372. The late M. Munsterbourg had made some considerable researches in astronomy, and ingeniously treated of the Stella Mira, or Wonderful Star, which had periodically appeared and disappeared seven times in six years.

P. 373. Admiral Darby was appointed a captain on the 11th of September, 1747; and promoted to a flag in 1778. He was made rear-admiral of England in 1781. He served in the year 1779, as second in command under Sir Charles Hardy, and continued in the same rank under Admiral Geary, whom he succeeded in the chief command, and was at the same time appointed to a seat at the Ad-

miralty-board, and chosen M. P. for the borough of Plymouth. He married, in 1768, the daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Sir Wm. St. Quintin, bart. by whom he has left two sons; and, secondly, in 1776, Mrs. Bridges, relict of Tho. B. esq. and sister of the late Rich. Jackson, esq. whom he survived only a fortnight.

Ibid. Mr. Ibbetson was the author of “A Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Ages,” 4to. 1781; and “A Dissertation on the National Assemblies, under the Saxon and Norman Governments,” 4to. 1781.

P. 374. Mr. Thomas Bowen was the engraver of the maps and charts of the West Indies, &c. published under the auspices of Government, from the surveys of Capt. Jasp. Speer; of most of the large maps that have been given in this Magazine; and many other elaborate productions.

P. 376. Dr. N. Forster, of Colchester, was author of an Answer to Sir John Dalrymple's pamphlet on the exportation of wool, 1782, 8vo.; and “Grace without Euthusiasm, a Sermon, preached in All Saints Church, Colchester, on Trinity Sunday, 1781,” 4to.

P. 377. A Cambridge correspondent says of Mr. La Butte, “Few have been more exemplary in their general conduct than this truly amiable man. In private life, his natural benevolence, gentle manners, and unaffected sincerity of heart, strongly endeared him to his family and friends. His abilities as a Grammarian were of the first class; and he will long be remembered as an ornament to the sciences by an elaborate treatise on it.”

P. 378, l. 3, in Mr. Prescott's article, r. “two sons, George-William and Thomas;” and l. 36, r. “17,500*l*”

BIRTHS.

INATELY, in Powis-place, the Lady of Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq. a daugh.

In Hill-street, the Lady of Wm. Baker, esq. a daughter.

In Portman-square, Lady Louvaine, a son.

At Tickencote-house, the Lady of John Wingfield, esq. a son.

April 14. At Florence, the Lady of Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq. a daughter.

Mrs. Crane, of Upper Holloway, a daugh.

23. At Langley-park, the seat of Sir Peter Burrell, bart. Right Hon. Lady Willoughby of Eresby, a daughter.

25. At Betchworth, the seat of Mrs. Bouverie, near Dorking, in Surrey, the Lady of Gerard Noel Edwards, esq. a son.

28. In Bulstrode-street, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Fane, a son.

May 2. The Lady of Capt. Gamage, of Walthamstow, a daughter.

8. In Harley-str. Lady John Ruffel, a son.

10. At Darham-hall, Suffolk, the Lady of Sir John Rous, bart. a daughter.

13. In John-street, King's-road, the Lady of Joah Bates, esq. a son.

21. At Paris, her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, a son and heir.

24. In Wimpole-street, the Lady of John Peachey, esq. a daughter.

26. The Lady of Chevalier Ruspini, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1789. **A**T Calcutta, Turner Madan, Nov. 23. esq. master of the customs, to Miss Pratt, only daughter of Mr. P. of London, author of "Emma Corbett," and many other pieces in prose and verse.

Lately, At Hackney, Mr. Armstrong, to Miss S. Gilbert, both of Friday-street.

At Chester, Andrew Corbet, esq. of High Hatton, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Lymme, in Cheshire.

Rob. Mackreth, esq. of Villiers-str. Strand, to Miss Fullagan, of Rochester, Kent.

At Hull, Mr. Wray, to Miss Johnson, dau. of Wm. J. esq. of Cottingham.

Mr. W. Stevenson, one of the aldermen of Stamford, to Miss Walker, sister of Rob. W. esq. of Stockerston, co. Leicester.

At Childwall, near Liverpool, Jn. Ashton, esq. of the Grange in Cheshire, to Miss Mary Jarrett, daughter of John J. esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Sanders, of Aldgate, to Miss Chandler, of Sabridgworth, Herts.

April 13 At Liverpool, Mr. John Saufe, merchant, to Miss Alice Willock.

23. At Deptford, Rev. James Hinton, dissenting minister, of Oxford, to Miss A. Taylor.

25. At Chesham, Henry Harding Parker, esq. of the county of Corke, and lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Skottowe, daugh. of the late Jn. S. esq. governor of St. Helena.

26. At Madeley, co. Salop, Tho. Wheatley, of the Old Jewry, London, to Miss Eliz. Ferriday, 2d daughter of Wm. F. esq. of Madeley.

27. Tho. Sutton, esq. of Moseley, co. Surrey, to Miss Afsheton, daughter of the late Afsheton Smith, esq. of Afshely, co. Chester.

Mr. Rumball, of Croydon, surgeon, to Miss Guinle, dau. of Jn. G. esq. of Abingdon, Berks.

28. Rev. Mr. Hitch, rector of Westfield, co. Suffolk, to Miss Baker, of Brookes-hall, near Ipswich, in the same county.

John Linton, esq. of Freeton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Isabella Trollope, of Caſwick.

Rev. Mr. Peters, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Knowley, of Thirsk, co. York.

29. At Ipswich, Capt. Fortescue, of the Scotch Greys, to Miss Mounsey, sister to the Lady of Major Heron, of the same reg.

At Batheaston, co. Somerset, Rev. Richard Codrington, to Miss J. Webber.

At Lichfield, Mr. J. Burgess, of Humberstone, co. Leic. to Miss Hewitt, of Lichfield.

At Shinfield, Berks, Mr. Deane, merchant, of Southampton, to Miss Deane, daughter of John D. esq. of Reading.

30. George Theluffon, esq. to Miss Mary Amie Fonnereau, 3d dau. of Philip F. esq.

May 1. Mr. Jn. Wilkins, of Basinghall-str. to Miss Mary Hodson, of Chigwell-road, Essex.

2. Mr. Richard Pritchard, of Shrewsbury,

hatter, to Miss Anne Worthington, milliner.

At Bath, Hen. Bosanquet, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Caroline Antey, third daughter of Christopher A. esq. of Trumpington, co. Cambridge.

Mr. R. Patten, attorney at law, to Miss N. Beal, both of Barnard's Inn.

4. Rev. Ruffel Scott, of Portsmouth, to Miss Hawes, of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

Mr. W. Dagley, of Knightbridge, butcher, to Miss Spriggs, of Brompton.

6. Mr. Ballyman, of St. David's, to Miss Honour Thorn, of St. Sidwell's.

7. At Cranford, co. Northampton, Charles Hoare, esq. of Fleet-street, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Sir Geo. R. bart.

10. L. Concanen, esq. to Miss Richmond.

11 (not on *March 25*, as printed in p. 274). At the Marquis Townshend's, in Hertford-street, Col. Loftus, of the 3d reg. of guards, to Lady Eliz. Townshend.

18. Rev. Mr. Holland, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Frances Sandford, second daughter of Humphry S. esq. of the Isle.

20. Wm. Pope, esq. of the Exchequer-office, Temple, to Miss Willis, only daughter of the Rev. Sherlock W. late rector of Wormley, Herts. (*To be continued.*)

DEATHS.

IN the East Indies, Gen. Horne, commander in chief of the Company's forces at Fort St. George.

1789. *July 28.* At Natal, in the East Indies, James Bradley, esq. one of the council at Fort Marlborough.

Aug. 20. At Bencoolen, Mr. John Mannington, eldest son of Philip M. esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Sept. . . . At Calcutta, John Atkinson, esq. barrister at law, 2d son of Mr. A. of Pall Mall.

6. On board the General Elliot East India-man, on his passage from Bombay to China, in his 18th year, Mr. Thomas Cawley Abington, you. son of Major A. of Cobham, Surr.

9. At Calcutta, Lieut. Joshua Meade, of the 20th Battalion of Sepoys.

Oct. 5. At the same place, Mrs. Tryphona Cockerell, wife of Cha. C. esq. and daughter of Sir Cha. Blunt, bart.

Dec. . . . At Lagos, Capt. Greenhall, late of the Dragon, from London.

1790. *March* Mr. Monk, baker, of Newington.

12. Aged 87, John Widgeon. He was a blacksmith, born at Rotherhithe; was never a night out of it, or five miles from it; and worked at his trade till within a week of his death.—There are now living in the said parish, in a street called Lucas's-street, consisting of about eleven houses, six women, whose ages added together amount to 527 years.

24. At the house of Sir John Duntze, bart. in Exeter, aged 75, Mrs. Lewis, mother of Lady Duntze, and relict of the late Sam. L. esq. an eminent merchant of Tiverton. Through the course of a long and happy life

life it may truly be said of her, that she never made an enemy, nor lost a friend. Her death is severely felt by her family, who revered her, her friends, who respected her; and the poor of Tiverton have lost a generous benefactress.

25. At Berlin, aged 3 years, the hereditary Prince of Courland.

April . . . At the Rev. Mr. Henley's boarding-school, Enfield-highway, Master Jackson.

2. In Queen-square, aged 80, Mrs. Stevenson, widow, mother of the mistresses of the great boarding-school for ladies there.

12. At Swinehead, of a consumption, in her 26th year, Miss E. Preston; a young lady whose amiable disposition and good manners rendered her the admiration of her sex; beloved by her friends, and her death sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

13. At Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, Mr. Richard Savage, of London.

17. At Effenden, Herts, Mrs. Haskins.

20. At Smeaton, as she was calling for assistance to support her aged father, who she apprehended was in his last moments, Sarah Coats, aged 28. She was perfectly well an hour before.

23. At Amerham, Bucks, in an advanced age, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with an exemplary Christian patience and resignation to the divine will, Mrs. Rebecca Osborne, a maiden lady.

At Cottesmore, Mr. Arthur Abby, many years huntsman to the late Tho. Noel, esq.

At Southwell, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Downing, cooper. On the day he died he was observed to be in higher spirits than usual, and was joking with some friends not a quarter of an hour before he expired.

24. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Berry, wife of Kingsmill B. esq. of Bath.

After a long illness, Mrs. Cave, wife of Mr. C. one of the capital burghesses of Stamford.

25. In his 83d year, Mr. John Edington, sen. of Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merch.

At Alderstone, Wilts, James Montagu, esq. elder brother of Admiral M. and a master in chancery.

In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Henry Dickenson, etq.

At Munich, in her 68th year, after two days illness, her Serene Highness the Duchess-dowager of Bavaria, widow of Duke Clement.

26. At Halifax, co. York, in her 66th year, Mrs. Frobisher, widow of Mr. Martin F. of that place, and mother of Mr. N. F. of York.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Isaac Burkitt, father of the Heckington Friendly Society.

At her house in Oxford, much respected by those who knew her, Mrs. Eliz. Bentham, relict of Rev. Dr. Edw. B. canon of Christ Church, and regius professor of divinity in that University. She was a most affectionate and attentive parent; kind to all her relations; and in the whole tenor of her conduct pious, charitable, friendly, and humble.

Mr. John Briggs, partner in the house of Briggs, Sutton, and Keen.

Suddenly, while sitting in her chair, Mrs. Hinde, a widow lady, of Hampstead.

At Beaconsfield, Bucks, Wm. Mitchell, esq. many years secretary to the East India Company, from which he retired, on account of his infirmities, about seven years ago.

In Lower Brook-street, W. B. Bendish, esq. of Bower-hall, in the parish of Bumpsted Steeple, Essex; a gentleman of large property and most respectable character, descended from a family settled at Radwinter, in that county, so early as the reign of King John, and here from the 15th century. Sir Thomas B. bart. was a firm royalist, and ambassador from Charles I. and II. to the Porte, who died 1674. The last male heir of this antient family died 1717, and the estate and mansion were sold to Sir Stephen Anderson, bart. present possessor. (Morant, II. 353.)

Far advanced in years, Mr. Willerton, an eminent apothecary of Grantham, co. Line.

27. After a tedious illness, Mr. Wm. Fryor, of Lullington, a gentleman of distinguished probity and universal philanthropy.

On board the Theseus man of war, of 74 guns, Mr. Joseph Ross, one of the superintending masters of the port of Chatham.

28. At his house on the Dock, Hull, Mr. Field, merchant.

Suddenly, Mrs. Nightingale, wife of Thacker N. esq. of Boyton-hall, Essex.

At Peterborough, Mr. Isaac Strong, attorney at law, many years clerk of the peace for that city.

29. Jas. Hunt, esq. of Union-hall, Middlesex. In Gray's-lun-lane, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Westcott, flater to his Majesty.

Mrs. Christie, of Pall-Mall, wife of the celebrated auctioneer.

Mrs. Dunne, relict of Mr. John D. shopkeeper at Hatfield, Herts. She went to her chamber as usual, in order to go to bed, the preceding night, but was discovered the next morning lifeless, kneeling by her bedside, and not undressed.

After a short illness, Mr. Thomas Rogerson, of Great Torrington, co. Lincoln, a reputable farmer and grazier.

30. At her mother's house in Portman-square, Miss Asgill, daughter of Lady A.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Mrs. Hadden, a widow lady, relict of Capt. H. of the Chatham division of marines.

Advanced in years, Madame Du Plessis, mistress of the late Henry Hare Earl of Colerane, and mother of Rosa Peregrina Hare, who was born abroad, but being naturalized, and the estate in Middlesex and Wilts recovered from the Crown by the interest of the late Chauncey Townsend, esq. his son, the late Alderman, married her. An annuity to her for life, of 400l. was charged on all the estate at large.

Lastly, in William street, Dublin, aged 67, Right Hon. Hugh second Lord Anson, son of Hugh

Hugh created Lord Mafsey 1776. He married Catherine, eldest daughter of Edw. Taylor, esq. of Ballynort, 1760, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, and succeeded his father in 1788.

At Leixlip, in Ireland, Sir Patrick King, knt. in the commission of the peace for the county of Dublin, and commissary-general of musters.

At Strasburgh, the Chevalier Conrad Alexander Gerrard, counsellor of state, and formerly minister plenipotentiary from the King of France to the United States of America.

At Cirencester, advanced in age, Jn. Day, esq. a captain in the N. Gloucestersh. militia.

At Rotherhithe, in his 78th year, Mr. Wm. Morris, sen. one of the oldest masters in the royal navy.

Mr. Mich. Thomas, brother to Geo. T. esq. of Kesgrave, Suffolk.

At Bristol, after a short illness, Rev. James Newton, M. A. an eminent dissenting minister, and one of the tutors of the dissenting academy in that city. He was respected as a sound scholar, an able divine, and an exemplary Christian; and will be long lamented by those of every denomination who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

At Parton-hall, Suffolk, Tho. Thoresby, esq. of King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

At Coychurch, near Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, aged upwards of 80, Rev. Tho. Richards, author of the Welsh-English Dictionary, and rector of Eglwys Ilan.

At West Bromwich, Miss Jane Elwell, eldest daughter of Mr. E. of that place; a truly elegant, amiable, and pious young lady; cut off in her prime from this life, but not unprepared, or hopeless of a better.

Mrs. Brooker, wife of Mr. Benj. B. coal-meter, of the port of Newhaven. This couple had been married 40 years, and during that period of conjugal felicity they never parted bed for one hour's sickness till the night before Mrs. B's death.

After a short illness, in his 74th year, Mr. William Clark, late writing-master to the Grammar-school in Uppingham, co. Rutland. He was a man of integrity, a sincere friend, and a good Christian.

Suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Burch, brazier, of Market Harborough, Leic.

At Brightelmstone, Mr. Robert Davis, a very old inhabitant of that place. His funeral was attended by a numerous train of the inhabitants, who expressed their regret for his loss. A very singular circumstance attended his death. Mr. Smith, collar-maker, at Brightelmstone, with whom Mr. D. had dealt ever since he was in business, and to whom he had shewn many acts of kindness, and especially upon a recent occasion, wherein Mr. S. felt himself so affected by Mr. D's friendship, that he declared he did not wish to live half an hour beyond him, on hearing of Mr. D's death, though long expected, was taken ill, and expired within an hour, and both were buried at the same time.

Nicholas Nixon, esq. of Mincing-lane. He has left to Bethlehem-hospital 10,000l.; and to Mr. Gozna, the apothecary, 100l.

On his travels, ——— Schultz, esq.

At Jamaica, John Farrel, esq.—Thomas Craskell, sen. esq. formerly engineer of the island.—Mr. David Boswell, merchant.—Henry Brown, esq. an eminent barrister.—Fortunatus D'Warris, M.D. custos of the parish of St. George.—Edw. Maxwell, esq.—Wm. Mowatt, esq.—Copley Hall, esq.—Samuel Crookshanks Baillie, esq.—and John Buchanan, esq.

At Dolland's-town, co. Meath, Ireland, Richard Jones, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county, and formerly M.P. for the borough of Newtown Limavady.

In Broad-street Buildings, Mr. Jonathan Thompson, attorney at law, and late solicitor to the corporation of the Trinity-house.

At Rockvale, co. Clare, Ireland, James Darcey, esq. counsellor at law.

At Fordsfield, co. Kerry, Ireland, Arthur Blennerhasset, esq.

Miss Page, one of the coheiresses of Fran. Herne, esq. of Harrow on the Hill, and sister-in-law to Rich. Page, esq. of Wembly, near the same place.

At her lodgings in Hertford, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Hallows, many years housekeeper to the late celebrated Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," &c. &c.

In Southwark, Mr. S ———, who, in the early part of his life, was remarkably slender, but for several years preceding his death had become uncommonly corpulent. It had been his constant custom, since he increased in bulk, to weigh himself on the first day of every month; and, as he found his weight increase, he would diminish his quantity of food: and, on the contrary, if any decrease in his weight, would proportion his eating accordingly. By this means he had kept himself, for more than seven years, nearly of the same weight, and in perfect health, until a few days before his death. *Woodfall's Diary.*

William-Henry Bengé, esq. of Lewes, Suff.

At Hitchin, Herts, Wm. Bogdani, esq. late fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Islington, John Lloyd, esq. a barrister at law, and one of the bankrupt commissioners.

At his son's house at Alderton, Wilts, aged 78, James Montagu, esq. of Lackham, father of the magistracy of that county.

On board his Majesty's ship Bombay Castle, Mr. Reed, boatwain of the said ship.—His death was occasioned by one of the guns hoisting on board slipping out of the flings, and falling on him.

Aged 115, Anthony Noble, gardener to Henry Bevan, esq. of Milltown, in Ireland. He worked in his garden till within five or six days of his death.

At Grangemuir, co. Fife, Mrs. Margaret Anstruther, sister to Lord Newark.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Rev. Mr. Broadley, dissenting minister there.

In Chancery-lane, Mr. Rich. Slater, eldest son of Mr. Rd. S. of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Henry Boyle Carter, esq. sole patentee officer of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

At Rostellan, co. Cork, the Countess of Orkney and Inchiquin. She was the granddaughter of George the first Earl, who was the fifth son of William and Anne Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and field-marshal of his Majesty's forces. Both this lady and her mother married Earls of Inchiquin. Neither of them having male issue, the titles of Orkney have ever gone to females. The present Countess is married to Mr. Fitzmaurice (brother to the Marquis of Lansdown), who has a son, now Viscount Kirkwall, and the first heir male of the family.

At Cork, John Murphy, M.D. one of the people called Quakers.

At Newtown Pery, Ireland, John Crone, esq. of Doneraile.

Mrs Martha Grieve, daughter of D. R. G. esq. of Swarland, co. Northumberland.

Rev. Geo. Neachell, many years vicar of Alveley, co. Salop.

Universally regretted, Mr. Price, of Sunning-hill, Wells, whose horse a short time since, upon his return from Arborfield, unluckily stepping upon a stone, fell with him, and riding without boots, he most unfortunately hung by his buckle in the stirrup, and was dragged a considerable distance (the horse kicking at him repeatedly), till, the girth breaking, he was at length released from a situation of so much misery, but not without a complication of injuries, which put a period to the existence of one who may truly be believed to have lived "more sinned against than sinning."

After a severe indisposition, Mrs. Hyde, wife of the Rev. Humphry H. vicar of Bourn, co. Lincoln; a woman whose amiable disposition caused her to be truly and deservedly beloved, and whose loss will be long regretted by those who had the pleasure of knowing her.

Aged 52, Mrs. Eliz. Heyrick, eldest daughter of the late S. H. gent. of Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Chambers, rector of Barwell and Stretton-le-Fields, co. Leicester.

At Sherborne, co. Dorset, in his 86th year, Mr. Thomas Vowell.

At Bristol, the Hon. Miss Elizab. Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At Snabb, near Borrowstonness, in his 81st year, Mr. John Burrell, chamberlain to the Duke of Hamilton.

May . . . At Hackney, aged 50, just as she was on the eve of matrimony, Mrs. Ellicot, daughter of the late Mr. E.

1. At the Moat-house, Burbach, co. Leicester, of a putrid fever, David Wells, esq. F.S.A.; a gentleman of polished manners and extensive erudition. He was born near St. Michael's church at Coventry, August 1, 1733; and the beautiful steeple of that church, one of the earliest objects of his

youthful admiration, impressed on him a zealous ardour for the study of antiquities, which, with a turn for natural history, and an innate attachment to music, he continued to cultivate through life. His father, having acquired a decent competence in the wine-trade, retired to a delightful spot which he purchased at Burbach, and allowed to his son the privilege of improving his natural abilities by an education on the Continent; an indulgence which, on the part of the son, was not misused. He availed himself of every opportunity of studying men and manners, as well as books; and returned to enjoy the estate bequeathed him by his father with reputation to himself, and to the universal satisfaction of the neighbourhood where he constantly resided; and particularly of the poor, among whom he diffused the blessings of a moderate independence with a kind and judicious hand. On the 4th of February last, he had attained the summit of his ambition, by being inrolled a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and gave early proofs that he would have been a credit to that respectable Body, by a curious paper "on Stone Seats in Churches," which found admission into their "Vetusta Monumenta;" and by an "Essay on Rood Lofts," which will most probably appear in the next volume of their "Archæologia." To this Magazine, from April 1784, till his death, he was an able and a constant contributor. Even the present month bears testimony to his kind attention (see pp. 396, 398, 400); and we have still some of his Essays in reserve. One of his latest amusements was the printing, for the use of his friends, a list of "Letters, Essays, and Observations, as published in the Gentleman's Magazine, by D. W.;" which shall be given in a future number.—He has left a truly amiable widow, to regret his loss; and, having no child, the whole of his property (amongst which is a variety of curious articles in various branches of study, and no small collection of natural curiosities) descends to Ambrose Salisbury, esq. his sister's son, a young gentleman educated in the mercantile line.—A view of his house at Burbach is given in the "Collections for Leicestershire," under the article of "Aston Flamville and Burbach;" in the prefatory epistle to which, some handsome acknowledgements are made to him for literary assistance. He was buried at Burbach, on the 3d of May, by the Rev. W. Cooper, vicar of Chertsey, in Surrey; and was attended to the grave by his old and respectable friend Mr. Robinton of Hinckley.

Mrs. Deffell, of Gower-str. Bedford squa.

At his house in Brechin, Scotl. Jn. Spence, esq. of Bearhill, commissary of Brechin.

2. At Edmonton, Mr. John Hammond, many years surgeon and apothecary there; a man of the strictest integrity, a friend to the poor, and now a loss to all who knew him.

In the prime of life, of the gout, at his chambers in Garden-court, Temple, W. Cecil, esq.

At Epsom, after a short illness, aged 64, the Rev. Martin Madan, M. A. author of "Thelyphthora," of a late literal translation of Juvenal and Persius, and of several other publications. The writer of this article has had frequent opportunities of admiring his genius, of being improved by his learning, and of being exhilarated by his uncommonly agreeable conversation.

At Brompton, Selina, the eldest daughter of Robert Thistlethwayte, esq. M.P. for the county of Southampton; and, on the following day, Catherine, his second daughter.

At his apartments in the British Museum, the Rev. Charles Godfrey Woide, D.D. F.R. and A.SS. reader and chaplain at the Dutch chapel in the Savoy, and one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum; who published, in 1779, a Grammar and Lexicon of the Egyptian Language, both in quarto, and in 1786 the famous Alexandrian New Testament, in folio (see our vol. LVI. p. 497).—He was seized, on the preceding evening, while at Sir Joseph Banks's *conversations*, with an apoplectic fit. Every assistance was administered to him, and he was attended by Dr. Carmichael Smith. By his lady (who died Aug. 12, 1782, see vol. LIV. p. 638) he has left two amiable daughters, who have lost a very tender father, and society a truly worthy member. His extensive knowledge of the learned languages is too well known to need mention.

At his brother's house at Grovehill, near Uxbridge. John Anthony Abicham, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Mr. Pascoe G. jun. of Surrey-street.

Mrs. Catherina Langley, of Goulding, Oxf. Near Manchester, Wm. Greaves, esq. of Liverpool, a captain in the 79th reg. of foot.

At Stockport, in Cheshire, in his 76th year, the Rev. Mr. T. Bentham minister of the endowed chapel of St. Peter, in that town, for more than twenty years; a clergyman, whose exemplary piety and zealous labours as a parish priest, and whose great benevolence and charity infused him the general respect and esteem of that neighbourhood.

3. Mr. Moses Hart, nephew of the late Moses H. esq. of St. Mary Axe.

At Wood-green, Tottenham, aged 85, Daniel Maddox, esq.

At Islington, in her 12th year, Miss Emily Birch, eldest daughter of Mr. Deputy B.

4. At Islington, J. D. Cottin, esq. formerly a merchant of London.

Mr. Gardner, of Covent garden Theatre.

In Charlotte-street, Rathbone place, Lieutenant-colonel Charles Ironside, many years an officer in the E. India Company's service.

At her house in Canterbury, Miss Lawrence, eldest daughter of the late Dr. L.

5. After a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. John Hill Winbolt, of New Basinghall-street, attorney at law, eldest son of the late Mr. Rob. W. attorney, who died June 25, 1786.

In Smith-street, Westminster, in his 78th year, Capt. Patrick Mouat, of the royal navy.

At her apartments at Edgeware, Mrs. Anne Pitt, a maiden lady.

Rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of East Hendred, Berks.

At Wokingham, Berks, Jas. Swarbreck, esq.

Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. N. H. surgeon, of Southwell, co. Nottingham, and sister-in-law to Dr. Ayrton, master of the children and gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels-royal.—To enumerate her virtues would be only renewing the grief of those friends and relations she has left to deplore her death.

7. John Grey, esq. of Three-tuns-court, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, brother to Sir Harry G.

Within an hour of the close of his 55th year, the Rev. Walter Craske, rector of Bradfield Combust, and of Stowlangoft, co. Suffolk. He had been 33 years reader of St. Mary's church, in Bury, which office he resigned in the month of April last.—Stowlangoft is in the gift of Sir Walter Rawlinson, knt. and the deceased was himself patron of Bradfield.

8. Rob. Coffin, esq. of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey.

In Dublin, Major Taylor, second son of the Earl of Beville.

Rev. Henry Usher, D.D. one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, the first professor of astronomy ever appointed in that kingdom, and one of the members of the Royal Irish Academy.

9. In an advanced age, Mrs. Slaughter, relict of Col. S. of Bath-hampton.

At Carrickmacross, Ireland, Fra. Noble, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Freeman, eldest son of Mr. F. of Faulton, co. Leicester. He was in conversation with his sister, and remarkably cheerful, when he fell from his chair, and instantly expired.

10. At Warwick. Mrs. Mary Greatheed.

11. Mrs. Douglas, lady of Dr. D. of Savile-row, and sister of the celebrated Miss Carter.

At Bath, Cha. Spooner, esq. of Salisbury.

12. Near Wincanton, co. Somerset, the Lady of William-Joseph Lockwood, esq.

13. Mrs. Ursula Allen, of Paddington-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

At his country-seat near Rathmines, Ireland, the Rev. Henry Dabzac, D.D. one of the senior fellows and principal librarian of Trinity College, and professor of modern history in the University of Dublin.

14. Mrs. Nairn, wife of the Rev. Mr. N. rector of Kingston, near Canterbury.

Suddenly, in a coach, near Blackfriars-bridge, Wm. Ray, esq. of Worlingworth, co. Suffolk. This gentleman's father, after having voted at the great contested election for the county of Norfolk, Ashley and Coke against Wodehouse and De Grey, died suddenly in the market-place of Norwich.

At Manthorpe, near Witham-o'-th' hill, aged

aged 81, Rich. Warthaby, carpenter. About fifteen years since his wife died, when he employed a carpenter to make her coffin, who he thought imposed on him in the price; so he made one immediately for himself; this he put on the beams in a barn, but it lately fell down, and was broke; by his order it was repaired; yet he, knowing its imperfect state, desired a friend to take him, when put into the coffin, in his waggon to the grave; which request his friend complied with.

15. At Bath, aged 73, Mrs. Bramston, relict of Edmund B. esq. of Boreham, Essex, and Hall-place, Hants. She was a daughter and coheir of — Withers, esq. of Hall-place; and was first married to — Worley, esq.

At Banktop, near Barnsley, Mrs. Fenton, relict of John F. esq. clerk of the peace for the West riding of the county of York, who died Dec. 23, 1788, and mother of the dowager Lady Wake.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Child, of Chancery-lane, robe-maker.

10 Mr. Townsend, of the London-bridge Coffee-house.

11 Suddenly, Rev. Aaron Foster, of Wells Cathedral; at which place he attended his duty, as a priest vicar, the preceding evening. He was also vicar of East Pennard and Mudford, co. Somerset.

On Walcot-parade, Bath, Mrs. Vavafour, relict of John V. esq. of Weston, co. York.

16. At Hurst-grove, Thomas Septimus Dalby, esq.

At his house in St. James's-square, the Rt. Hon. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Royston, and Lord Hardwicke, one of the tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cambridge, and high steward of that university, a trustee of the British Museum, LL.D. F.R.S. Lord. and F.S.A. of Scotland. His Lordship was born Dec. 20, N.S. 1720, and succeeded his father, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in March 1764. The titles, and such parts of the estate as descended from the Chancellor, are devolved on Philip Yorke, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Y. and one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Cambridge.—Lord H. was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, under the care of Dr. Salter, afterwards master of the Charterhouse; and, with a degree of assiduity and perseverance not common in persons of his rank, applied himself to the different branches of science and literature which may be cultivated with so much advantage in that place. During the latter part of his residence in college, a work was undertaken by his Lordship, assisted by some of his contemporaries, which is a proof of the learning and taste of the literary society to which he belonged. It is intitled, "The Athenian Letters;" and though it has not hitherto been printed with a view to publication, yet it has been circulated amongst so many of his Lordship's friends and acquaintance, that it is well

known as a work of considerable merit; particularly when it is recollected that the persons who bore the greatest share in it, the late Earl of Hardwicke and his brother, Mr. Charles Yorke, were at that time extremely young men.—Though Lord H. was a good classical scholar, and had read the best works of antient and modern literature, yet the object to which, from the early period of his youth, he most particularly directed his attention, was modern history. He published the Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to the States General during the reign of James I. and prefixed to it an historical preface, containing an account of the many important negotiations that were carried on during that interesting period. In 1779 he published two volumes of State Papers, selected from the collections at the Paper-office and the British Museum, as well as from his own valuable collection; and if he had retained, in the latter years of his life, that vigour and activity of mind for which he was formerly distinguished, it is probable he would have made further additions to the store of history. The infirm state of his Lordship's health, combined with his attachment to literary pursuits, prevented him from plunging very deep into the stream of practical politicks. He had the honour, however, of a seat in the cabinet, during the existence of that short-lived administration, in 1765, of which Lord Rockingham was at the head, but without any salary or official situation, which, though repeatedly offered to him, he never would accept.—His Lordship was married, in May 1741, to Jemima, daughter of the late Earl of Breadalbane, who inherited from her grandfather, the late Duke of Kent, estates in the counties of Bedford, Essex, and Wiltshire, and the antient baronies of Lucas and Crudwell. The title of Marquis of Grey, which was conferred upon the Duke of Kent, with remainder to his eldest grand-daughter, and her heirs-male, will now become extinct; but the barony of Lucas (being limited to heirs-general) will descend, upon the death of the Marchioness Grey, to her eldest daughter, Lady Amabel Polwarth, widow of Lord P. His Lordship's personal property, and the estates of the Duke of Kent, will devolve upon his immediate descendants.

17. At Stoke Newington, aged about 84, Mr. Stephen Tyers, formerly a common-councilman of Billingsgate ward, but had lost his sight, and retired from business some years.

Mrs. Anning, of Sloane-str. Knightsbridge.

18. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Thomas Nugent, esq. common serjeant of the city of London (to which he was appointed in 1758), and one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

Mrs. Corrie, wife of Mr. John C. of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

Suddenly, on Epsom Downs, Cha. Vaughan Blount, esq. of Long Ditton, Surrey, late of the 54th regiment.

19. On Richmond-green, Mr. Wm. Castevens, comedian.

Mr. Cancellor, stock-broker.

20. Mrs. Lynam, wife of Mr. Henry L. goldsmith, in the Strand.

In Fitzroy-street, James Watson, esq.

21. At Trinity College, Oxford, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, which had been preceded by a lingering indisposition, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. senior fellow of that College, Camden's reader of antient history, poet laureat (in which he succeeded the late Mr. Whitehead in 1785), and formerly professor of poetry in that University. He had been some time ill with the gout, but was thought in a fair way of recovery. On Thursday he appeared remarkably cheerful, and supped and passed the evening in the Common-room. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he sunk in his chair. His friends thought him only dosing, but, on approaching, found him struck with the palsy, and quite dead on one side. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and continued insensible till his death on Friday, about two o'clock. His social qualities had long endeared him to the members of his own society, among whom he constantly resided. The brilliancy of his wit, the solidity of his judgement, and the affability of his temper, gave to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance the most poignant regret for his irreparable loss. His literary productions have rendered him peculiarly eminent as an annotator, a biographer, an antiquary, and a poet; and he may be deservedly considered as the ornament, not only of the university, but of the literary world at large. Such, indeed, was the vigour of his mind, the classical purity of his taste, the extent and the variety of his learning, that his memory will be for ever revered as a profound scholar, and a man of true genius. Learning must deplore him as one of her best and most valuable ornaments. The fame which his "History of English Poetry" has obtained will remain an immortal ornament of his industry, the correctness of his judgement, and the penetration of his understanding; and whoever reads the Odes which Loyalty dictated at two periods of the year, will shed a tear when he finds that the benevolence and philanthropy of the Monarch are no longer to receive their merited panegyrics from the pen of a lover of the Muses, who scorned to flatter, and who detested mercenary adulation*.

Anthony Warton, vicar of Godelming, Surrey, from 1612 to 1715, and buried in the chancel there, with a monument, was son of Anthony, vicar of Breamore, Hants, (younger

brother of the family of Michael W. esq. of Beverley, but originally of Warton-hall, co. Lancaster,) and was admitted of Trin. Coll. Oxf. afterwards became gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1673. He was the father of Thomas Warton, B. D. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards professor of poetry in that University, and vicar of Basingstoke, Hants, and of Chobham, Surrey, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Richardson, rector of Dunsfold, had two sons, John, the present able and worthy master of Winchester School, and Thomas, the subject of this article, and one daughter, Jane. Thomas proceeded M. A. 1750; B. D. 1767; was elected poetry professor on the death of Hawkins, 1756, which he resigned before 1771, when he was elected F. A. S. and Camdenian professor, 1785, on the resignation of Dr. Scott. In 1768 he was presented to the vicarage of Shalfeld, Wilts; and, 1782, to the donative of Hill Farrance, Somerset.

The Professor's writings are,

"A Companion to the Guide, and a Guide to the Companion; being a complete Supplement to all the Accounts of Oxford hitherto published, 1760;" a burlesque of Oxford guides and companions.

"The Triumph of Isis, 1753," in answer to Mr. Mason's "Isis, an Elegy, 1748." Both poems were rejected from the collection of their respective authors' pieces.

"The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M.D. Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College, Oxford, 1761," 8vo.

"The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, 1772," 8vo.

"A Description of the City, College, and Cathedral of Winchester," without date or name.

"Newmarket, a Satire, 1751," 4to.; reprinted in "The Poetical Calendar," vol. X. p. 50, in a VIIIth, or supplemental, volume of Doddsley's Collection, p. 240, and in Pearch's Collection, vol. I. p. 204.

In Doddsley's Collection we have by him, vol. IV. p. 253, "The Progress of Discontent;" VI. 258, "A Panegyrick on Ale;" ibid. "The Pleasures of Melancholy."

His other poetical effusions were,

"Elegies on the Deaths of the Prince of Wales and the late King." "Verses on the Marriage of his present Majesty, and the Birth of the Prince of Wales." "The Complaint of Cherwell, an Ode." "Sonnets written at Wynslade, in Hampshire, and on Bathing," which were all collected together in a small octavo volume, 1777, with the addition of the following pieces: "Inscription on a Hermitage at Ansley Hall, in Warwickshire." "Monody written near Stratford on Avon." "Nine Odes: 1. To Sleep. 2. The Hamlet. 3. Written at Vale Royal Abbey. 4. The First of April. 5. To Mr. Upton, on his new Edition of Spenser's Faerie Queene. 6. To Suicide. 7. To a Friend, on leaving

* A correspondent, long before the death of Mr. W. had sent us these lines on his Odes: "A real Pindar strikes the deep-ton'd shell: Hark how the long-resounding numbers swell! While to the beat of Kings he tunes his lays, And sounds his glory in fair Virtue's praise."

leaving a favourite Village in Hampshire. 8. The Crusade. 9. The Grave of King Arthur." "Sonnets written in a Blank Leaf of Dugdale's Monasticon;—at Stonehenge;—after seeing Wilton House;—to Mr. Gray;—on King Arthur's Round Table at Winchester;—to the River Loddon;" and another without title. (See our vol. XLVII.) To these should now be added the Odes written in the years 1785, 6, 7, and 8, since his appointment to the place of poet laureat, 1785*. These were only the lighter productions of Mr. W's genius. In 1754, he published "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser," which, after he was elected professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, he corrected and enlarged, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1761. He communicated many excellent notes to the *variorum* edition of Shakespeare, 1786. But his chief *d'œuvre* was, "The History of English Poetry, from the Close of the Eleventh to the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century. To which are prefixed, Two Dissertations, on the Origin of Romantic Fiction in Europe, and on the Introduction of Learning, into England." The first volume appeared in 1774, the second in 1778, the third in 1781, and, if we are not mis-informed, a considerable part of the fourth is actually printed. It is scarcely necessary to mention that a writer of acknowledged, but misapplied, talents vented a few spiteful "Observations on these Volumes, in 2 familiar Letter to the Author, 1782†," but only verified the old proverb, that "too much familiarity breeds contempt." See some vindication of Mr. W. in our vol. LII. pp. 16, 517, 571, 575; some by Mr. Bowle, LIII. 42, 45, 126, 416, 585, 765.—A review of the "History of English Poetry," vol. I. see in our vol. XLIV. pp. 370, 425; II. XLVIII. 225, 269; III. LI. 181, 228; corrections of it, *ibid.* 265; Mr. Gibbon's character of the first volume, *ibid.* 522; anachronisms noted in the first, XLIV. 466; his account of Rowley in vol. II. objected to by Mr. Chalmers, XLVIII. 201; defended, in a Letter from Mr. Gray to him, on the History of English Poetry, LIII. 100.

Mr. W. engaged, as might naturally be expected, in the Rowlesian controversy; and his "Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley; 1782," carries conviction with every unprejudiced mind. See our vol. LII. pp. 129, 195.

His last publication was, "Poems on several Occasions, English, Latin, and Italian, with Translations, by John Milton; viz. Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miscellanies, English Psalms, Elegiarum, Epigrammatum, & Sylvarum Libri; with Notes critical and explanatory, and other Illustrations, 1785," 8vo.; of which see our vol. LV. pp. 290, 374, 457, 513; hypercri-

ticisms on his critic, *ibid.* 513; remarks on it, LVI. 211.

Mr. W's "History of Kiddington Parish" (see vol. LII. p. 244), to the rectory of which he was presented in 1771, by the Earl of Lichfield, printed for private use, 1781, and afterwards made public, is an admirable specimen of parochial history, and of his general idea of such history, which serves but to make us regret that he had not opportunity to execute more of such a plan. But why regret this exertion of his talents, when — his History of Gothic Architecture, which he more than promised in the "History of English Poetry," is now, it is to be feared, lost to the world? — An excellent portrait of him, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was scraped in mezzotinto, by C. Hodges, 1784.

In the afternoon of May 27, his remains were interred in the ante-chapel of Trinity College, near those of Dr. Huddesford, their late President, with the highest academical honours. The Vice Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, the Professors, and the Proctors, had previously requested permission of the President and Fellows, to attend the funeral. They assembled in the Delegates Room; and thence, preceded by the Beadles, walked in procession to Trinity College, where they were met by the Society in the College-hall. At five o'clock, the time of divine service, the general procession, now composed of the Society and University, began to move. They walked three times round the Quadrangle, consisting of, first, the Beadles, then the President of the College, who performed the service, the Body, eight Senior Fellows supporting the pall; next, three Gentlemen of the College, mourners; afterwards came the Vice Chancellor, then the Bishop of Chester, Principal of Brazen Nose College, and other Heads of Houses, the Professors, the Proctors, the Junior Members of the Society, and other Gentlemen of the University, friends of the deceased, two and two. The whole formed a scene of solemnity superior to what has appeared in the University for many years past; and various descriptions of Academics flocked from the different Colleges, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of this celebrated genius and profound scholar.—His father was buried at Basingstoke in 1745; his mother at Winchester, 1762. See their respective epitaphs in "The Topographer," vol. II. p. 107.

In digging Mr. W's grave, at the depth of about six feet, were found some few remains of a body, which appeared to have been interred with his boots and other apparel, though they had been evidently inclosed in a coffin. A girdle-buckle, about the bigness of a crown-piece, was also dug up; and there were found about the middle of the body some fine silver thread, which might probably have belonged to the fringe of the girdle; but no conjectures can be formed either as to the date or personage.

* See corrections of his odes and idea of ode-writing, LVII. 569, 638.

† Abridged in our vol. LIII. p. 281.

21. By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Lewis Hendrie, perfumer, of Shug-lane.

Aged 83, Mr. Rob. Tyers, senior alderman of Northampton, brother to Mr. Stephen T. abovementioned.

At York, Mr. Wm. Bellwood, architect, and one of the common-council-men for Bootham ward, in that city.

At Cobham, Surr. aged 83, Jos. Mofs, esq.

In Great Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, aged 103, Mrs. Barry, who retained her faculties till within a short time of her death; and was attended to the grave by her daughter, aged 75.

At Tottenham-green, of a liver-cake, aged 56, Geo. Reeve, esq. an eminent linen-merch.

At Southgate, in her 75th year, of a paralytic stroke, in which she lay ten days perfectly insensible, Mrs. Pole, of Bedford-square, relict of the late Cha. P. esq. and mother of Charles and Vanotten P. esqrs.

22. At the same place, after a few days illness, Wm. Franks, esq.

23. At Enfield-chace-side, of a deep decline, Mr. John Rainforth, only son of the late Mr. R. tallow-chandler, whose house was first destroyed in the riots of 1780.

Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Mr. Jn. Powell S. of George-street, Richmond, Surrey.

At Hambleton, Hants, Mrs. Grenot, a native of Berne, in Switzerland.

At his house on Stephen's-green, Dublin, after a very short indisposition, the Rt. Hon. Stephen Moore, Earl and Viscount Mountcashell, Baron Kilworth, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. His Lordship married, in the month of June, 1769, Lady Helen Rawdon, second daughter of the Earl of Moira, by whom he had issue Stephen Lord Kilworth (now Earl of Mountcashell), born March 9, 1770, at present on his travels, as also two other sons, John and William, born in 1772 and 1775, and a daughter, Lady Helen, born in 1773.

24. In Parliament-street, Westminster, Mrs. Saxon, wife of Mr. S.

28. At his house in Privy-gardens, George Montagu Duke of Montagu, Marquis Monthermer, Earl of Cardigan, Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivil, and Baron Montagu of Boughton, master of the horse to the King, governor and captain of Windsor Castle, lord lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, president of St. Luke's Hospital, vice-president of St. George's Hospital, and president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, F.R.S. baronet, and knight of the most noble orders of the Garter and Bath. Dying without male issue, the dukedom and marquifate become extinct. The earldom of Cardigan descends to his brother, Lord Brudenell. The barony of Montagu of Boughton comes to Ld. Henry Montagu Scott, second son of the Duke of Buccleugh, who is married to the late Duke's only daughter.—His Grace was born July 26, 1712, and succeeded his father, the late Earl of Cardigan, in 1723. He was created

Duke of Montagu and Marquis Monthermer in 1760. On July 7, 1730, he married a daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, who died in 1775, by whom he had issue John Marquis of Monthermer, who was created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1762, and died April 11, 1770, unmarried; and Elizabeth, the present Duchess of Buccleugh.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Leven, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

James Jaffray, esq. appointed professor of botany and anatomy in the University of Glasgow, *vice* Hamilton, dec.

Rob. Barry, Maurice Copinger, Wm. Preston, Cha. Osborne, and Rich. Moore, esqrs. appointed commissioners of appeals in Ireland.

Mr. Alex. Bell, appointed professor of Oriental languages in the University of Aberdeen.

Rev. Cha. Morgan, appointed dean of St. Patrick, in the diocese of Ardagh.

Right Hon. John James Earl of Abercorn, appointed governor of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

Geo. Renny, esq. of Dublin, surgeon, knighted.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

SIR Wm. Scott, appointed master of the faculties at Doctors Commons, *vice* Bishop of St. Asaph, dec.

James Montagu, esq. appointed equerry of the King's Crown stable, *vice* St. Amour, dec.

Mr. Maberly, of Hatton-garden, appointed solicitor to Christ's Hospital, *vice* Eyre, dec.

Jn. Hunter, esq. appointed surgeon-general to the army; and Mr. Keate, appointed surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, both *vice* Adair, dec.

Lachlan M'Tavish, esq. appointed surveyor of the window duties in Scotland; and John Haliburton, esq. appointed inspector-general of stamps for the same kingdom, *vice* Innes, dec.

Hon. Mr. Hood, son of Ld. H. appointed collector of customs at St. Kitt's, *vice* Hunt, dec.

Mr. Deputy Nathaniel Wright, of Aldersgate-street, elected surveyor to the commissioners of sewers, lamps, and pavements, for the city of London, *vice* Wyatt, dec.

Mr. Taylor, messenger to the House of Commons, appointed under-doorkeeper, *vice* Barwell, dec.; and Mr. Bellamy, messenger.

Major-general Wm. Meadows, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, appointed governor-general of Port William, &c. *vice* Earl Cornwallis, who is to resign next year; and Cha. Oakley, esq. (now Sir Charles, bart.) governor of Fort St. George, *vice* Meadows.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Harrington, North Cove and Willingham St. Mary R.R. co. Suffolk; and Rev. Mr. Anguish, installed prebendary of Norwich Cathedral, both *vice* Leech, dec.

Rev. Samuel Turner, M.A. Arenborough with Brameote V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Rd. Jones, M.A. Charfield R. Glouc.

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 17, to May 22, 1790.

	WheatRye BarleyOatsBeans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.							
London	7	1	3	11	3	2	2	9	3	1	Essex	7	2	0	0	3	1
COUNTIES IN LAND.											Suffolk	6	10	3	8	3	0
Middlesex	7	7	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	2	Norfolk	6	6	3	1	2	8
Surrey	7	5	0	0	3	3	2	10	4	0	Lincoln	6	3	4	0	2	11
Hertford	7	4	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	0	York	6	6	4	5	3	3
Bedford	6	11	4	7	2	11	2	6	3	8	Durham	6	2	0	0	3	0
Cambridge	6	10	3	9	2	10	2	4	3	4	Northumberld.	6	0	4	0	2	11
Huntingdon	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	3	Cumberland	7	0	4	10	3	9
Northampton	7	1	4	0	3	3	2	5	3	7	Westmorland	7	6	4	5	3	5
Rutland	7	0	4	3	3	4	2	7	4	8	Lancashire	7	8	4	2	3	6
Leicester	7	4	4	9	3	9	2	8	4	9	Cheshire	8	3	6	2	4	3
Nottingham	7	1	4	3	3	9	2	8	4	4	Monmouth	7	8	0	0	3	11
Derby	7	6	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	10	Somerset	7	8	0	0	3	4
Stafford	7	9	0	0	4	2	3	5	5	3	Devon	7	3	0	0	3	9
Salop	7	11	5	6	4	2	3	3	5	0	Cornwall	6	10	0	0	3	11
Hereford	7	1	0	0	3	11	3	0	5	8	Dorset	7	8	0	0	3	5
Worcester	7	7	0	0	3	8	3	3	4	8	Hampshire	7	1	0	0	3	0
Warwick	7	5	0	0	3	9	3	2	4	2	Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester	7	6	0	0	3	1	3	4	3	8	Kent	6	10	0	0	2	10
Wilts	7	1	0	0	3	2	2	8	4	5	WALES.						
Berks	7	2	0	0	2	11	2	9	3	7	North Wales,	7	6	5	7	4	6
Oxford	7	9	0	0	3	2	2	10	4	2	South Wales,	7	3	5	4	4	6
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	9	3	8							

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May	DRURY-LANE.	31. The Strangers at Home—Piety in Pat-
1. The Country Girl—The Devil to Pay.		tens—The Adventurers.
3. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.	May	COVENT-GARDEN.
4. The Heirefs—Doctor and Apothecary.	1. Merchant of Venice—Bon Ton.	
5. She Would and She Would Not—The Romp	3. Macbeth—The Flitch of Bacon.	
6. The Haunted Tower—The Deaf Lover.	4. The Clandestine Marriage—Positive Man	
7. Know your own Mind—The Toy-shop—	5. <i>The Widow of Malabar</i> —Man of Quality—	
The Defenter.	6. <i>The Crusade</i> —The Miser. [Two Misers.	
8. Love for Love—The Spoil'd Child.	7. She Stoops to Conquer—Recruiting Ser-	
10. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.	jeant—Rose and Colin.	
11. King Henry V.—The Follies of a Day.	8. The Crusade—Bon Ton.	
12. Much Ado about Nothing— <i>Piety in Pat-</i>	10. Ditto—Barnaby Rattle.	
<i>ten</i> —Ditto.	11. <i>The Wives Revenged</i> —The Drummer.	
13. The Haunted Tower—The Romp.	12. The Crusade—The Lovers Quarrels.	
14. The Suspicious Husband—The Liar.	13. Othello—The Poor Soldier.	
15. Love in many Masks—Harlequin Junior.	14. The Crusade—The Follies of a Day.]	
17. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.	15. Othello—The Poor Soldier.	
18. All in the Wrong—Arthur and Emmeline	17. The Crusade—The Child of Nature.	
19. Know your own Mind—Piety in Pattens	18. Such Things Are—Englishman in Paris.	
—The Quaker. [Comus.	19. The Crusade—The Midnight Hour.	
20. The Inconstant— <i>The Court of Apollo</i> —	20. The Dramatist—The Highland Reel.	
21. A Trip to Scarborough—Devil to Pay.	21. The Crusade—The Drummer.	
24. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.	24. All for Love—Rohina.	
25. The Heirefs—The Quaker.	25. The Crusade—Intriguing Chambermaid.	
26. She Stoops to Conquer—The Island of	26. The Defenter—The Lying Valet—The	
St. Marguerite.	Poor Soldier—Harlequin's Chaplet.	
27. The Belle's Stratagem—Piety in Pattens	27. The Beaux Stratagem—Love in a Camp.	
—Miss in her Teens.	28. The Crusade—Florizel and Perdita.	
28. Oroonoko—The Doctor and Apothecary.	29. The Recruiting Officer—Highland Reel.	
29. The Beaux Stratagem—The Humourist.	31. Chapt. of Accidents—Harlequin's Chaplet.	

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 4, to May 25, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	661	Males	619				
Females	658	Females	640				
Whereof have died under two years old		364					
Peck Loaf		2s. 8d.					

Between	2 and 5	154	50 and 60	94
	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	103
	10 and 20	60	70 and 80	62
	20 and 30	8	80 and 90	22
	30 and 40	136	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	120		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1790.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sec Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Excheg Rills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	186 3/4	79 7/8	80 1/4	—	100 3/4	120 1/2	23 5/8	—	13 1/2	176	—	117	91 1/4	—	83 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	187 1/2	79 7/8	80 1/4	—	100 3/4	120 1/2	23 5/8	—	13 1/2	—	—	117	91 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	186	79 7/8	80 1/4	—	100 3/4	120 1/2	23 5/8	—	13 1/2	—	—	117	91 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	185 1/2	79	80 1/4	—	100	119 3/4	23 1/2	—	13	—	—	—	90 1/4	78 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	78 1/2	79 1/2	—	99 1/2	119 1/2	23 1/8	—	13 1/8	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	78	79 1/2	—	99	118 1/2	23 1/8	—	13 1/8	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	175 3/4	75 3/4	76 1/2	—	96	115 1/2	22	—	12 1/2	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	173	73 1/2	74 1/2	—	94 1/2	113 1/2	21 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	174	74 1/2	74 1/2	—	94 1/2	113 1/2	21 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	172	73 1/2	74 1/2	—	93 1/2	112 1/2	21 1/8	—	12 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	168	71	71 1/2	—	92 1/4	111	21 1/4	—	12 1/8	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	166	71	71 1/2	—	91 1/4	109 1/4	20 3/8	—	11 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	165 3/4	70 1/4	71 1/2	—	91	109 1/4	20 3/8	—	11 7/8	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	70 1/4	72 1/2	—	90 1/2	109 1/2	20 3/8	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	166 1/4	71 1/2	73 1/4	—	91 1/2	110 1/2	20 3/4	—	12 1/2	155 1/2	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	170 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	—	94 1/4	113 1/2	21 1/4	—	12 1/2	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	173 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	—	95 1/4	114	21 1/8	—	12 1/2	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	170	73	73 1/2	—	94 1/2	113	21 1/8	—	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	170	73	73 1/2	—	94 1/2	112 1/2	21 1/8	—	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	170 1/4	73	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	112 1/4	21 1/8	—	13	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	170 1/4	73	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	112 1/4	21 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	170 1/4	73	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	112 1/4	21 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	170 1/4	73	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	112 1/4	21 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	170	72 3/4	73 1/4	—	93 3/4	112 1/8	21 1/8	—	154	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	171 1/4	72 3/4	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	113	21 1/8	—	12 1/4	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	73 1/4	74 1/4	—	94 1/4	113	21 1/8	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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For J U N E, 1790.
C O N T A I N I N G

Meteor. Diaries for June, 1790; and June, 1789	486	Bp. Burnet's Remarks on the Three Witnesses	515
Substance of Lieutenant Mears's Memorial	487	Original Letter of Mr. Pegge on Welsh History	ib.
Dr. Aikin to One of Mr. Urban's Biographers	491	True Character of Bp. Watson of St. David's	516
Mr. Henley's Note on Shakespeare vindicated	492	Baronets of Nova Scotia how distinguished	517
Certain Cure for the Stone or Gravel confirmed	ib.	The true Precedence of Baronets of Scotland	518
Haslar Hospital described—and Stean Chapel	493	Thoughts on dying Conversation of Silas Deane	519
Description of Uranienbourg and Stiernbourg	494	The Origin of a festive Custom at Helstone?	520
Utility of the Swallow, Swift, and Martin	495	Death of Mrs. Hallows, Young's Housekeeper?	ib.
The Origin of the Terms <i>Sbrive</i> and <i>Pancake</i>	ib.	Monumental Inscription on Mr. W. Blencowe	521
Institution for the Study of Veterinary Medicine	496	Anecdotes and Epitaph of Mr. Ralph Thicknesse	ib.
Sir G. S's Apostolical Conceptions illustrated	497	Ghost discovered at Kilncote, in Leicestershire	522
Two Pamphlets on the Liturgy considered	468	Critical Observations on Mr. Pennant's London	ib.
<i>Hagman Heigh</i> explained—Address to Ld. Petre	499	The Beauties of an Italian Sonnet noticed	523
The Dissenters are not Opposers of Government	501	Miss Seward's final Sentiments on Pope, &c.	524
The Celibacy of Fellows of Colleges impolitic	503	Information to T. Row on a Pig of Lead, &c.	525
Observations on Improvements in Cumberland	505	Parliamentary Proceedings of both Houses	525-532
Farther Illustration of a Passage in Shakespeare	506	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	533-551
Proposals for a Gallery in Honour of Milton	507	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered	551
Description of Dunbrody Abbey, in Wexford	509	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern,	552-556
Cool Regimen in the Small Pox when introduced	510	For. Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c.	557-567
Miscellaneous Information—Author of <i>Clio</i>	ib.	Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c.	568-578
The Character of Dr. Johnson investigated	511	Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Register	579
Disquisition on the Colour and Strength of Hair	513	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks	580

Embellished with beautiful Picturesque Views of DUNBRODY ABBEY, in the County of WEXFORD; and of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at HASLAR, near PORTSMOUTH; also with Plans of URANIENBOURG and STIERNEBOURG OBSERVATORIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1790.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1790.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1790.
May	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	58	66	60	29,94	showery	12	53	66	51	29,96	fair
28	60	64	61	,95	thunder	13	52	67	49	30,28	fair
29	61	64	48	,97	showery	14	53	72	59	,33	fair
30	48	64	49	30,02	showery	15	57	68	54	,31	fair
31	52	66	50	29,94	showery	16	53	64	54	,25	cloudy
J. 1	53	68	54	30,1	fair	17	55	67	56	,07	fair
2	57	70	55	,2	fair	18	57	69	58	,01	fair
3	57	69	56	,12	fair	19	60	68	60	29,99	cloudy
4	58	67	50	,11	showery	20	62	76	60	30,2	fair
5	51	66	51	,25	fair	21	63	78	68	,3	fair
6	54	67	53	,21	fair	22	72	86	74	,24	fair
7	57	69	54	,01	fair	23	74	78	60	,05	fair
8	57	66	53	29,92	showery	24	63	68	59	,03	showery
9	56	67	54	,5	fair	25	62	67	54	29,97	showery
10	57	62	52	,6	showery	26	57	67	54	,98	showery
11	54	63	52	,01	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

June. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20th.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in June, 1789.
1	29 8	67	SW		storms, bright
2	29 12	74	NW		warm and bright ¹
3	29 6	68	SW		sunshine, heavy rain ²
4	29 2	67	NW		sunshine, blustering wind, storms
5	29	66	W		sunshine, rough wind, storms
6	29 4	64	SE	.92	cold blowing morn and day
7	29 12	65	SW		bright, cool wind
8	29 16	69	SW		bright
9	29 14	63	NW		cloudy
10	29 14	72	NE		thin clouds, bright sunshine ³
11	29 14	73	E		gleams of sunshine, shower ⁴
12	29 16	68	E		thin clouds, bright sunshine
13	29 16	67	E		bright day ⁵
14	29 14	66	E		fleecy clouds, lowering eve
15	29 12	79	E		bright and hot ⁶
16	29 12	82	E		hot, clear day
17	29 10	77	SE		cloudy, grey eve
18	29 8	66	S		rain
19	29 8	74	SW	105	bright morn, thunder and lightning
20	29 6	69	SW		brisk wind, slight showers
21	29 6	72	S	.61	fine grey morn, showers
22	29	65	SW		stormy night, showers
23	29 2	64	W		heavy rain
24	29 4	64	SW	134	rain ⁷
25	29 4	67	SW		fine day ⁸
26	29 10		W		bright
27	29 10	65	W		fine day, showers
28	29 6	62	W		showers, cool day
29	29 12	61	W	104	showers, sunshine ⁹
30	29 6	65	NW	.7	bright day, but cool

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Wood pidgeon (*columba palumbus*), that was hatched in a fir-tree, flown.—² Foliage of the beech-trees highly beautiful.—³ Bees begin to swarm.—⁴ Wheat in ear. Gooseberries gathered for tarts.—⁵ White-thorn bloom very beautiful.—⁶ Rooks leave the village all day, but return to roost.—⁷ Oak-trees leaf very fast.—⁸ Great show for apples and all sorts of fruits.—⁹ Great quantities of martins hovering over the meadows.

THE




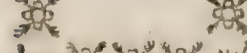
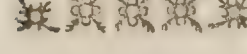
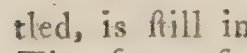
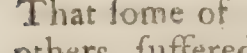
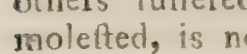
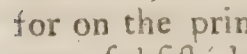
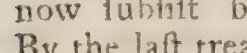
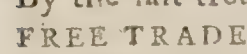
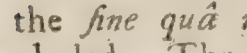
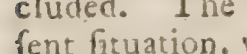
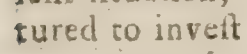
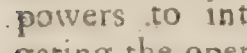
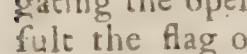
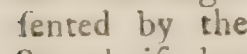
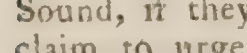
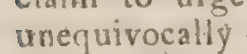
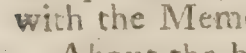
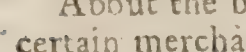
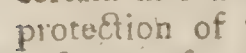
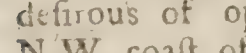
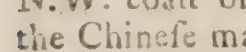
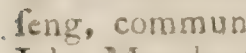
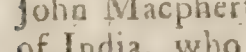
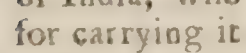
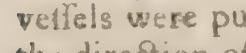
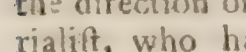
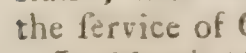
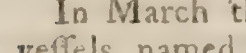
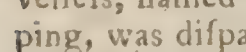
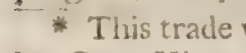
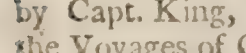
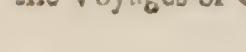
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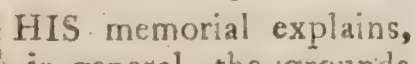
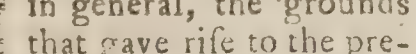
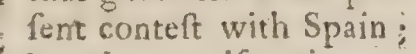
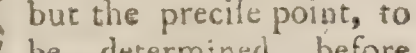
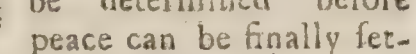

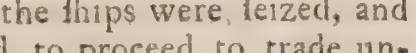
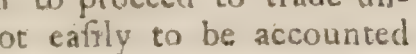
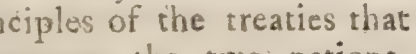
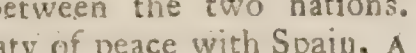

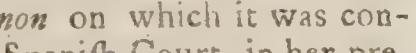
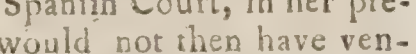
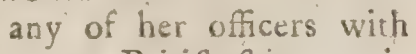
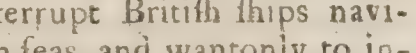
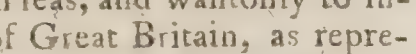
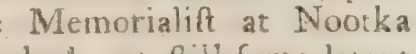
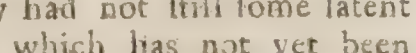
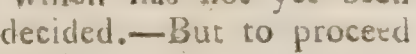
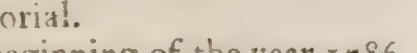
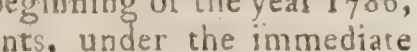
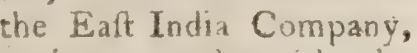
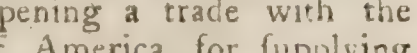
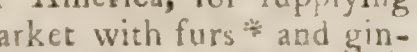
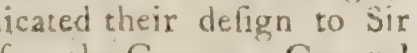
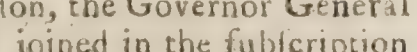
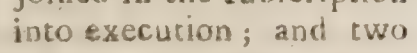
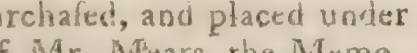
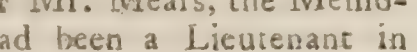
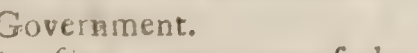
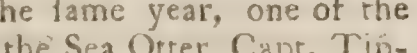
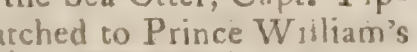
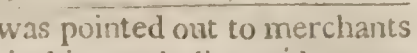
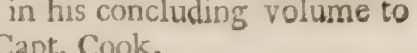
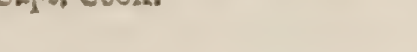
Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1790.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LX. PART I.

Substance of the Memorial presented by Lieut. MEARS to the Rt Hon. W. WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. With Explanations.

the country bordering on the straits of Juan de Fuca. Besides these, he had purchased from Tatouche a tract of land within those straits, of which one of his officers had taken possession in the King's name, calling the same Tatouche, in honour of the chief.

The Iphigenia, in her progress to the Southward, had been no less successful than the Felice in obtaining grants of the native chiefs, no European vessel having ever been there before.

Matters being thus settled with the natives, and having collected a cargo of furs, on Sept. 23, the Memorialist proceeded to China in the Felice; where, having sold both ship and cargo, he entered into partnership with Messrs. John and Cadman Etches and Co. owners of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, from London, trading under licences from the East-India and South-sea Companies, which would not expire till 1790, making a joint stock of all the vessels and property employed in that trade; and under that FIRM they purchased a ship, built at Calcutta, called the Argonaut.

The Prince of Wales, being chartered to load teas for the East India Company, returned to England; and the Princess Royal and Argonaut were ordered by the Memorialist to sail for America, under the command of Mr. J. Colnette, to whom the charge of all the Company's concerns on that coast had been committed.

Mr. Colnette was directed to erect a substantial house on the spot purchased by the Memorialist in the preceding year; and the two ships he carried out with him were loaded with articles estimated sufficient for the trade of three years, besides a vessel in frame of about thirty tons.

With these he set sail from China in the months of April and May, 1789, having, over and above the crews, several artificers of different professions, and about 70 Chinese, who intended to become settlers in the country, under the protection of the associated company.

On the 24th of April, 1789, the Iphigenia, which had wintered at the Sandwich Islands, returned to Nootka Sound, as did the North-west America, which had also wintered there, a few days after, where they found two American vessels, the Columba and Washington, that had wintered in Nootka Harbour.

On the 29th of the same month, the North-west America was sent to trade to the Northward, and also to explore the Archipelago of St. Lazarus.

On the 6th of May, the Iphigenia being then at anchor in Nootka Sound, a Spanish ship of war of 26 guns, named the Princeffa, Don Estuan Joseph Martinez, commander, from San Blas in Mexico, anchored in the same harbour, and was soon joined by a Spanish snow of 16 guns, called the San Carlos*, from the same place, loaded with cannon, and other warlike stores.

For some time mutual civilities passed between Capt. Douglas and the Spanish officers, and even supplies were obtained from the Spanish captain; but, on the 14th of May, the former was ordered on board the Princeffa, and, to his great surprize, informed by Martinez, that he had the King's orders to seize all ships that he might find upon that coast, and that he, the commander of the Iphigenia,

* It should seem that those ships had been sent without any express commission from the Court of Spain to seize indiscriminately the ships of foreign nations that should be found navigating and trading in those seas; but rather to secure previous possession of that continent before the subjects of other nations could obtain of the natives the right of erecting forts and settlements thereon. This, in some measure appears to be confirmed. The snow which accompanied the Princeffa from San Blas had all materials for building; had cannon, and the various implements used in fortifying, on board; and Martinez, so far from declaring himself an enemy, used every means in his power to cultivate a friendship with the English till he had obtained possession of the house built by Mr. Mears, and till he had learned that the owners were mere traders, and wholly unconnected with the British Government. Then he gave himself airs of consequence, and, by virtue of his commission, exercised all those severities complained of in the Memorial. There is no sufficient reason, however, to apprehend a war from the misconduct of the inexperienced commander sent on this expedition, who certainly, in several instances, appears to have exceeded the bounds of his commission. In the treaty of Utrecht between the two nations it is expressly provided, art. XVII. "That if it happen through inadvertency, imprudence, or any other cause, that any subject of either of their aforesaid Royal Majesties do or commit any thing by land, sea, or on fresh-water, in any part of the world, whereby this present treaty be not observed, the peace and good correspondence between the nations shall not therefore be interrupted or broken; but that subject only shall be answerable for his own act, and suffer such punishment as is inflicted by law, and according to the prescriptions of the law of nations."

was his prisoner; and, moreover, instructed his officers to take possession of the *Iphigenia*, which they accordingly did in the name of his Catholic Majesty, and conveyed the officers and men, as prisoners, on board the Spanish ships, where they were put in irons, and otherwise ill-treated. This done, Don Martinez took possession of the lands which the Memorialist had purchased and built a temporary habitation upon, *pulling down the British flag, and hoisting the standard of Spain* thereon, with such other ceremonies as are usual upon such occasions; declaring, at the same time, *that all the lands comprized between Cape Horn and the 60th degree of North latitude did belong to his Catholic Majesty*; and accordingly proceeded to build batteries, storehouses, &c. in the execution of which he forcibly employed some of the crew of the *Iphigenia*, and several who attempted to resist were severely punished.

And here it must not be forgotten, that while he (Capt. Douglas) was detained prisoner, he was frequently urged to sign an instrument, purporting, as he was informed (not understanding Spanish himself), that Don Martinez had found him in Nootka Sound in great distress; that he had supplied him with every thing necessary for his passage to the Sandwich Islands; and that his navigation had, in no respect, been interrupted; but which paper having been discovered to contain an obligation from him and Mr. Vinanea (second captain), on the part of their owners, to pay on demand the valuation of the *Iphigenia*, her cargo, &c. in case the Viceroy of New Spain should adjudge her to be a lawful prize for entering the Port of Nootka without licence from his Catholic Majesty, he had peremptorily resisted, conceiving that the Port of Nootka did not belong to his Catholic Majesty; notwithstanding which, Don Martinez, partly by threats, and partly by promises to restore him, Capt. Douglas, to the command of the *Iphigenia*, had ultimately gained his point; and having so done, he, Capt. Douglas, was restored to his ship, but stripped, during the time she had been in possession of the Spaniards, of all her merchandize, stores, provisions, &c. &c. (even to the extent of the Master's watch and cloathing), twelve bars of iron only excepted, which they could not conveniently take away.

In this distress, Captain Douglas finding himself utterly unable to proceed, applied to Don Martinez to sup-

plicate relief, and obtained a trifling supply, for which he was called upon for bills on his owners at a most exorbitant rate; but even then was restrained from proceeding to sea till the return of the North-west America, which Don Martinez said he could dispose of for 400 dollars, the value set upon her by one of the American captains.

The North-west America, however, not arriving so soon as expected, Capt. Douglas was told he might depart, on leaving orders for the master to deliver up the vessel, on his arrival, for the use of his Catholic Majesty. Accordingly, on the 15th of June, he wrote to the Master; but, availing himself of Don Martinez's ignorance of the English language, cautiously forbore to give any directions to the effect required, and instantly sailed from Nootka Sound, though very unfit to proceed on such a voyage, leaving behind him the two American vessels (*Columba* and *Washington*), which had been suffered to continue there all the winter unmolested. The *Iphigenia* fortunately arrived safe at the Sandwich Islands, where, by means of the iron on board, being supplied with necessaries, she proceeded to China, and anchored there in October, 1789.

[Here Mr. Mears, by way of illustration, introduces a transaction, no otherwise connected with his narrative, but as it proves the merchandize, &c. of which the British ships were plundered, to have been British property.]

Soon after the departure of the *Iphigenia* from Nootka Sound, Don Martinez became acquainted with the purport of the beforementioned letter, and on the arrival of the North-west America, on the 9th of June, she was seized, and towed into Nootka Harbour, where she was formally taken possession of as a lawful prize, her cargo, consisting of 215 skins of the best quality, her stores, and furniture, confiscated, and her crew made prisoners, some of whom were afterwards put in irons.

The Princess Royal [one of the ships fitted up at London], on her arrival soon after the seizure of the North-west America, was not only suffered to depart, but the skins taken from on board the North-west America (12 only of the best quality, detained by Don Martinez, excepted) were shipped on board her for the benefit of the owners; and that ship put to sea (as appears by her Journal) on the 2d of July, to pursue the trade upon the coast.

But

But what adds to the atrocity of this extraordinary transaction is, that, after seizing the *North-west America*, and imprisoning her men, Don Martinez should employ her on a trading voyage, from which she returned in 20 days with 75 skins, obtained by British merchandise taken either from that vessel at the time of her capture, or from the *Iphigenia*. The value of such furs cannot be estimated at less than 7,500 dollars, all which Don Martinez applied to his own use.

About the third of July, 1789, the *Argonaut* appeared in the Offing, when Don Martinez boarded her in his launch, and, with expressions of civility, invited Mr. Colnetie into the Sound; but next day (notwithstanding the most solemn assurances) sent his first lieutenant with a military force to take possession of the *Argonaut*; and that ship was accordingly, in like manner, seized in the name of his Catholic Majesty, the British flag hauled down, and the Spanish flag hoisted in its stead, her officers and men made prisoners, and Mr. Colnetie threatened to be hanged at the yard-arm in case of non-compliance with the orders that should be given him.

On the 13th of July, the *Princess Royal* again appeared (as is stated in her Journal) off the Port of Nootka; but her commander approaching the Sound in his boat, in expectation of finding there the commander of the expedition, was seized and made prisoner, under the threats of immediate execution if he refused to deliver up his ship without contest. A Spanish officer was accordingly sent to take possession of her, who brought her into port, made prisoners of her men, and prize of her cargo, consisting of 473 skins (including those put on board her from the *North-west America*), as appears by the receipt in possession of the proper officer. From this circumstance Mr. Colnetie became so deranged in his mind, that he had frequently attempted to destroy himself; that, notwithstanding this melancholy misfortune, Don Martinez endeavoured to avail himself of the copper (being the principal part of the cargo of which the *Princess Royal* was composed); in which attempt he would have succeeded, had not the other officers prevented it.

The Memorialist farther represents, that the American ship *Columba* intending to sail for China (the principal part of her crew and provisions being previously put on board the *Washington*, to

enable that ship to continue to trade upon the coast), the crew of the *North-west America* was ordered by Don Martinez on board the *Columba*, and her supplies (reduced by furnishing her consort) to be made up from the *Argonaut*; that, previous to the departure of the *Columba*, 96 skins were also put on board her, to defray the wages of the officers and crew of the *North-west America*, under a supposition that their late employers would be unable to liquidate their demands; first deducting, however, 30 *per cent.* from the sales, which Don Martinez had agreed should be paid, for the freight of the said skins, to the American commanders.

The *Columba*, being thus amply provided, left Nootka Sound, and a few days after entered Port Cox, where she joined her consort, from whom she received a considerable number of skins, conceived to be the whole (excepting the 96 beforementioned) which had been collected by the Americans and Spaniards, besides those taken from the British; with which she proceeded to China, where she arrived Nov. 2, and landed the crew of the *North-west America*, who, previous to their leaving Nootka Sound, had seen the *Argonaut* proceed prize to San Blas, with her officers and men prisoners; and that the *Princess Royal* was soon to follow in the same manner.

The *Washington*, on joining the *Columba* in Port Cox, confirmed this intelligence of the *Princess Royal*.

To add to these outrages against the British, Don Martinez had thought fit to detain the Chinese, and had compelled them to work in the mines which had just been opened on the lands which the Memorialist had before purchased.

To this memorial Mr. Mears has added the depositions of the officers and crew of the *North-west America*, extracts from the Journal of the *Iphigenia*, and other authentic documents; which, added to the internal evidence of the memorial itself, leaves no room to doubt its authenticity.

Upon the whole it appears, from the above narrative, that many irregularities have been committed by Martinez in the execution of his instructions, all which, there is no doubt, will readily be disavowed by the Court of Spain; and it is hoped that, by such disavowal, and other proper concessions on the part of Spain, this storm will blow over without any material ill consequences.

To
ONE OF MR. URBAN'S BIOGRAPHERS.

SIR, Yarmouth, June 13.

SINCE you have thought fit to address me personally on occasion of my defence of Mr. HOWARD, I find it incumbent on me to make a few observations upon your letter. And first, Sir, you are mistaken in attributing my zeal in this cause to a previous intention of becoming Mr. H's biographer. It was excited by the emotions immediately consequent upon an unjust attack on a man of distinguished excellence, and that man my friend.

I cannot but think that you would have better consulted your own reputation, by openly retracting the calumny you propagated, than by still endeavouring to give the publick unfavourable ideas of Mr. H's character. You have, indeed, though in silence, entirely deserted *that charge* which, I shall still say, roused my "horror and indignation;" and, more than that, you have confessed such an entire ignorance of young Mr. H's history since his childhood, as proves the charge to have been made with extreme rashness and presumption, to say no more of it. For, to connect his present unhappy condition with supposed impressions in his infancy, without tracing their effects through the intermediate stages, is obviously contradictory to the rules of philosophy and common-sense. That Mr. H's conduct, with respect to his child, was such as was more likely to excite fear than affection, I have admitted, in asserting, that inculcating perfect and unlimited obedience was his primary object. This is by no means the principle of education that I approve or follow; yet it is certain that some of the best and wisest men in all ages and countries have adopted it; and I should not have attempted to refute the imputation of a severity carried only so far as to answer this purpose. But when it is asserted, that this plan was pursued to such a length, and in such a manner, as to deprive his son of his reason, such a brutal and unfeeling *cruelty* of treatment is implied as turns the father into a monster, and is utterly incompatible with that humanity which none, surely, can doubt Mr. H. to have possessed.

Your application of the principle of *predestination*, to account for this, and other parts of Mr. H's conduct, appears to me extremely singular; and I cannot but compare it to the example of Dryden,

in his *Hind and Panther*, where, resolving to have a stroke at that doctrine in conjunction with *presbyterianism*, he says, that the *wolf* (the emblem of that sect) — prick'd up his *predestinating ears*.

For myself, I have no predilection for that doctrine; which, however, may, I believe, in some shape or other, be traced in the creeds of all religions, and which none, I presume, will disavow, if, as you seem afterwards to express, it is synonymous with "confidence in Providence." But, of all men, it seems absurd to charge Mr. H. with lying under the practical influence of rigid *predestinarian* notions, the great purpose of whose exertions was, to discover the best precautions human wisdom and foresight could contrive against the contagion of moral and natural evils. Would the *predestinarian Turk* have acknowledged a *projector of lazarettes* as a fellow-believer?

I am sorry to find you repeating as a heinous charge against Mr. H. the expenditure of part of his fortune upon his benevolent schemes. If a man of opulence, with only one child, and that child secured in a handsome competence, with well-founded expectations of great affluence; if one so circumstanced may not devote to public purposes a part of the superfluity that chance or Providence has thrown into his hands, I know not where to look for the liberal supporters of plans of humanity and utility. Certainly I shall *not* look for them among those who have at all times a text of Scripture in readiness to justify their selfish and contracted dispositions. If Mr. H's character as a *good man* is to be estimated by the property he left behind him, his executors may be asked, whether, besides his improved estate in Bedfordshire, he did not die possessed of a large sum of money in the funds.

My acknowledgements, Sir, are due for the advice you have bestowed upon me as the future biographer of Mr. H. Whether I shall undertake a work of that kind, or to what extent, is not at present determined; but I have already settled my ideas of the plan on which it ought to be executed. I shall not, I assure you, if I proceed in the design, deck out an imaginary hero in the gaudy colours of every virtue and perfection under heaven; being well aware that there are incompatible qualities as well moral as intellectual, and that all which can reasonably be required or expected of Man, is to do good in the particular method

rhod and manner for which he is by circumstances best adapted. It will be my aim, neglecting, perhaps, petty and trivial anecdotes, to shew *what* he has done for mankind, and *how* by temper, habits, acquirements, and principles, he was particularly fitted for the important tasks he undertook. I shall not fear that such a chastised narration and discussion will leave him short of the honour due to him as one of the greatest benefactors of the human species that ever existed, actuated by the worthiest motives.

I hope my mind is not of that cast, as to degrade into the "idol of a party" the man who was above all party, and whose beneficent labours were not limited by country, faith, or any of the distinctions of mankind. It is enough that, while the religious sect in which he was bred, and to which he adhered, indulges a venial pride in adding his name to the list of distinguished characters which it can display, this circumstance does not infuse a secret prejudice against him in the breasts of persons of a different persuasion.

With the other remarks, of which you have made your letter to me the vehicle, I have nothing to do; and remain, Sir, yours, &c. J. AIKIN.

MR. URBAN, June 14.

WITH a proper deference to your biographer, whom I believe to be a man of too much honour to be guilty of intentional misrepresentation with respect to the private character of Mr. Howard, I do not scruple to declare my opinion that he has been *misinformed*. As he superintended the publication of his State of Prisons, &c. in Warrington, the inhabitants of that town were no strangers to his character. He has very frequently been heard to express himself in the most affectionate terms of his deceased wife as well as of his son: and, as Mrs. Howard died in child-bed, he always mentioned his motherless offspring with peculiar endearment. With respect to the son's insanity, it was ascribed, by Mr. Howard's faithful and well-meaning servant, to causes far remote from parental severity. If we reason from theory, it must appear hardly credible that such piety and such benevolence, as glowed in the bosom of this great philanthropist and sincere Christian, were not uniform in their operation. Occasional sallies of anger may consist with those exalted principles; but a confirmed habit of severity, of fullness, or moroseness, can only consist with a very

moderate degree of them. An honest attempt to vindicate so excellent a character from so degrading an imputation needs no apology; and I am happy to find, that the complete vindication of Mr. Howard rests with so able a correspondent as Dr. Aikin, who, from his intimate acquaintance with that gentleman, as well as from his superior capacity, is better qualified than myself to do justice to his private character. L. M.

MR. URBAN, June 22.

IN p. 401, I observed, amongst other notes on Shakespeare, the following:

"*Lear*. Act. I. sc. 1. As my great patron thought on in my prayers.] Mr. Henley introduces a new doctrine of praying to patrons. Kent could not entertain so blasphemous an idea."

Now, Sir, I apprehend you know enough of Mr. Henley to be certain that he is as little disposed to impute blasphemy to another, or to advance so blasphemous a doctrine, as the liberal author of this note. What Mr. Henley's words were, I will not take upon me to repeat, because I do not remember them; but the practice he supposes, of formerly praying for patrons, is well known. If there be the slightest colour for the charge here imputed, it is apprehended to arise from some typographical error, perhaps that of *to* for *for*; which a sharp-sighted critick ought to have discovered, and which a good-natured critick would have kindly corrected. Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN, Mark-lane, June 7.

A SON of mine, now in his seventh year, was born with the stone in his bladder, attended with all the symptoms of that dreadful disorder. In vain were the most eminent of the faculty, and the most estimable solvents, tried. In this hopeless situation, a friend recommended the receipt you have printed, p. 386; which was strictly adhered to for five weeks before relief appeared; the stone then dissolved, and gradually discharged itself, accompanied with a large quantity of mucilaginous matter; when, in about six weeks more, the cure was perfected. For the benefit of mankind in general, I submit this case to their perusal, that the afflicted may receive the advantage of a remedy at once cheap, easy, and efficacious, not doubting your readiness to insert the same. Any enquiries will be cheerfully answered by J. C. S.

HASLAR.



HASLAR HOSPITAL.

Mr. URBAN, Gosport, May 9.

THIS Royal Hospital is a large edifice, for the accommodation of sick or wounded seamen and marines belonging to the royal navy. It is situated at the West entry into Portsmouth Harbour, on a dry gravelly soil, within 200 yards of the water, and surrounded with an airing-ground near a mile in circumference, inclosed within a wall twelve feet high. On a pediment in the front of the house is a handsome sculpture of Portland stone, with his Majesty's arms contained in the center. In the front, on the green, there is a guard-house for the soldiers who guard the hospital; and farther to the right is a large gate, that carriages may enter. Under his Majesty's court of arms is a hall (100 feet long and 50 broad); where the recovering patients dine. There is also a ferryman to attend the persons who wish to pass to and from the hospital. This elegant building was begun in 1746, at the earnest recommendation of Lord Sandwich, and finished in 1762. (*See Pl. I.*) Yours, &c. AJAX.

STEAN CHAPEL.

(Concluded from p. 420.)

OPPPOSITE to this is another monument of variegated marble, with sundry carvings and ornamental devices; whereon,

Here rest preserved under this marble arke the precious and deare relicks of Temperance wife of John Browne Esq. 3d daughter of Sir Thomas Crewe Kt. the King's Sergeant at Lawe a constant lover of the best. Of a disposition amiable and cheerfull: and a witt high and pleasant, her spirit of a dayntye elevation; and her discretion justlye tempered, of a winning covrtesye and of a conquering meeknesse, her sayth that of the Churches; whose fruits were her daylye charities: and the tryall her saynt like patience in her sicknesse. This becoming mortall translated her into immortality Sept. 22. 1634. aged 25 yeares. She left no other posteritye but her fame and deare memorye to which this is sacred.

Johan } Christmas } fratres
Math. } 1635. } fecerunt.

Above, is a representation of an angel sounding a trumpet, and on a label under, Arise, and come to judgment.

The arms on this monument, and the inscriptions under the Deaths heads, are also as before described, with Mr. Bridges's addition, note 17.

On a black slab:

Here lyeth the body of the Rt. Rev. and Rt. GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

Hon'ble Nathanael Lord Crewe Lord Bishop of Durham who died Sept. 18. 1721. æ. 88.

By the side of this, another:

Here lyeth the body of the Rt. Hon'ble Dorothy Lady Crewe and daughter of Sir William Forster of Balmbrough in the county of Northumberland Kt. who died Oct. 16. 1715. æ. 42.

On another:

Elizabeth Countess of Arran fifth daughter of Thomas Lord Crew died 21 May 1756. æ. 77.

Two more black slabs lie near this, without inscriptions. On another, near the entrance:

Here lyeth interred the Rt. Hon'ble Penelope Lady Crewe wife of Nathanael Lord Crewe Baron of Steane and Lord Bishop of Durham daughter of Sir Philip Frowde Kt. in the county of Kent, who died in the 44 year of her age Mar. 9. A. D. 1699.

Arms, somewhat defaced, *Crewe* impaling, within a bordure ermin, three lionells rampant, crowned. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a gamb erect. Supporters, dexter, a lion gorg'd with a ducal coronet; sinister, a gryphon.

On another, lying North and South:

Here lyes Mary wife of Thomas Crewe Esq. eldest daughter of Sir Roger Townshend of East Rainham in the county of Norfolk Bart. and Mary his wife second daughter of Horatio Lord Vere Baron of Tilbury who died July 4. 1658.

Arms, *Crewe* impaling a chevron ermin, between three escallops.

At the West end, a white marble monument, within a wreath of flowers; at the top the arms of *Crewe*; at the bottom, a Death's head:

John Crewe the eldest son of Sir Thomas Crewe died in the 15 yeare of his age Aug. 12. 1669. and is here interred.

Opposite this, another elegant monument, of variegated marble, a mitre between two barons coronets standing on the top; at the bottom of the monument the bunch of grapes, before noticed*:

Near this place lyeth the body of the Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon'ble Nathanael Lord Crewe Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Steane. 5 son of John Lord Crewe. He was born Jan. 31. 1633. was consecrated Bishop of Oxford 1671. translated to Durham 1674. was clerk of the closet and privy counsellour in the reigns of K. Charles the Second and K. James the Second. and died Sept. 18, 1721. æ. 88.

Near this place lieth the body of the Rt. Hon'ble Dorothy Lady Crewe wife of Nathanael Lord Crewe and daughter of Sir William Forster of Balmbrough in Northumberland Kt. who died Oct. 16. 1715. æ. 42.

* Vol. LVI. p. 450.

Arms,

Arms, underneath, *Crewe* impaling a chevron Vert between three bugle horns Sable, string Gules. Above, a baron's coronet. Supporters, a lion and a gryphon, as before. Motto, *Degeneranti Genus opprobrium*.

Next to this, Eastward, another elegant monument of veined marble, embellished with various sculpture, inclosed with iron palisades, gilt and ornamented; in an oval wreath the following words:

Here lieth interred the Rt. Hon'ble Thomas Lord Crewe Baron of Stean, eldest son of John Lord Crewe and Jemimah his wife. Died in the 14 year of his age Nov. 30. 1697.

Arms, above, *Crewe* quartering *Bray*; coronet and crest *Crewe*. Below, a cypher elegantly cut in marble under a baron's coronet.

On another marble monument about the middle of the North wall, opposite the gates,

John Lord Crewe Baron of Steane son of Sir Thomas Crewe Knight and Temperance his wife one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald Bray of Steane in the county of Northampton Esq. Died in the eighty-second year of his age Dec. 12. A. D. 1679.

Jemimah Lady Crewe wife of John Lord Crewe daughter and coheir of Edward Waldegrave of Lawford in the county of Essex. Esq. Died in the 74 year of her age Oct. 14. 1675. and is here interred.

Arms, *Crewe* quartering *Bray*, a crescent for difference, impaling party per pale. Supporters, *Crewe* as before.

The communion-table is of black and white marble; round one side is this:

The gift of Nathanael Lord Crewe Lord Bishop of Durham 1720.

The chapel appears in good repair; the crimson furniture* is much faded. This rectory is now, I am informed, worth upwards of 40l. per annum, and is united to Hinton; divine service is, as usual, performed here once per month. I observed no font in this chapel. On an obelisk of a gateway near the chapel, DVRATE.

Stene lordship belongs now to the Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorpe, in this county.

I know not how my observations will compare with Mr. Bridges, not having yet been able to meet with that book. I think he published only fifteen hundreds out of the twenty in Northamptonshire; therefore Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire" is *not finished*.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, Copenhagen, Feb. 28.
THE annexed plans (*plate II.*) are taken from the "Danske Magazin," printed in 1745, 4to, and from the "Portraits Historiques des Hommes Illustres de Dannemark, remarquables par leur Mérite, leurs Charges, & leur Noblesse, avec leurs Tables Généalogiques, par Tycho Hoffman," 1746, 4to.; in which are contained many curious particulars relating to Tycho Brahe, several inscriptions, &c.; a letter from King James I. and verses composed by him in praise of this eminent astronomer; besides excellent engravings of Tycho and his System, also Uranienbourg, as in your last volume, p. 1001; and the island of Hueen, T. Brahe's Museum, &c. &c. He was born Dec. 13, 1546; driven from Hueen, by the persecutions of his envious adversaries, in 1597; went to Prague, by the Emperor's invitation, where he died Oct. 24, 1601, aged 55. Gassendi wrote his Life.

Yours, &c. BAHR.

PLAN OF URANIENBOURG.

- A. the East entrance.
- B. a well, or fountain.
- C. the West entrance.
- D. E. F. G. Winter apartments, with stoves.
- H. the kitchen.
- I. stairs.
- L. a well in the kitchen.
- M. the library.
- N. the large brass globe.
- O. tables.
- P. beds.

PLAN OF STIERNBORG.

- 1. the entrance.
- 2. a room, with doors to the other apartments.
- 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. five apartments, or cryptæ, in each of which was placed one of his largest astronomical instruments. On the walls were many verses and inscriptions in gold letters.

In the nich at the upper* was Tycho Brahe's bed; at the lower* was a long table; and, in a corner, beds for the students.

ELEVATION OF STIERNBORG.

- 1. the entrance; over it, the arms of Denmark; on each side of the door, the arms of Brahe's ancestors, with this inscription:
NON INIMICA ABOLET

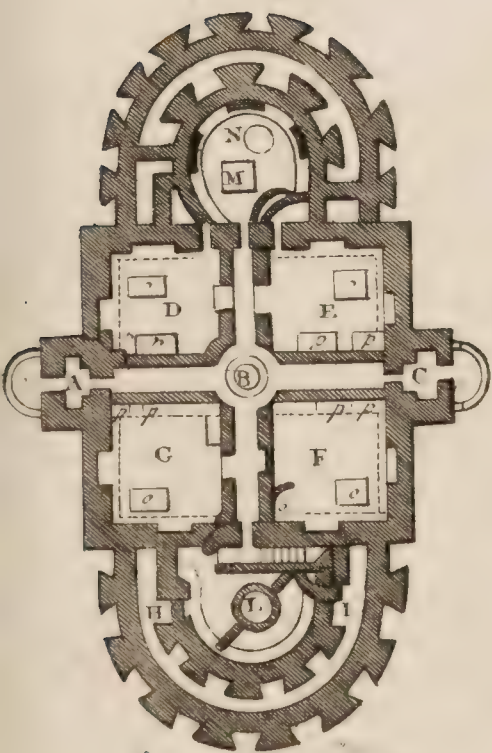
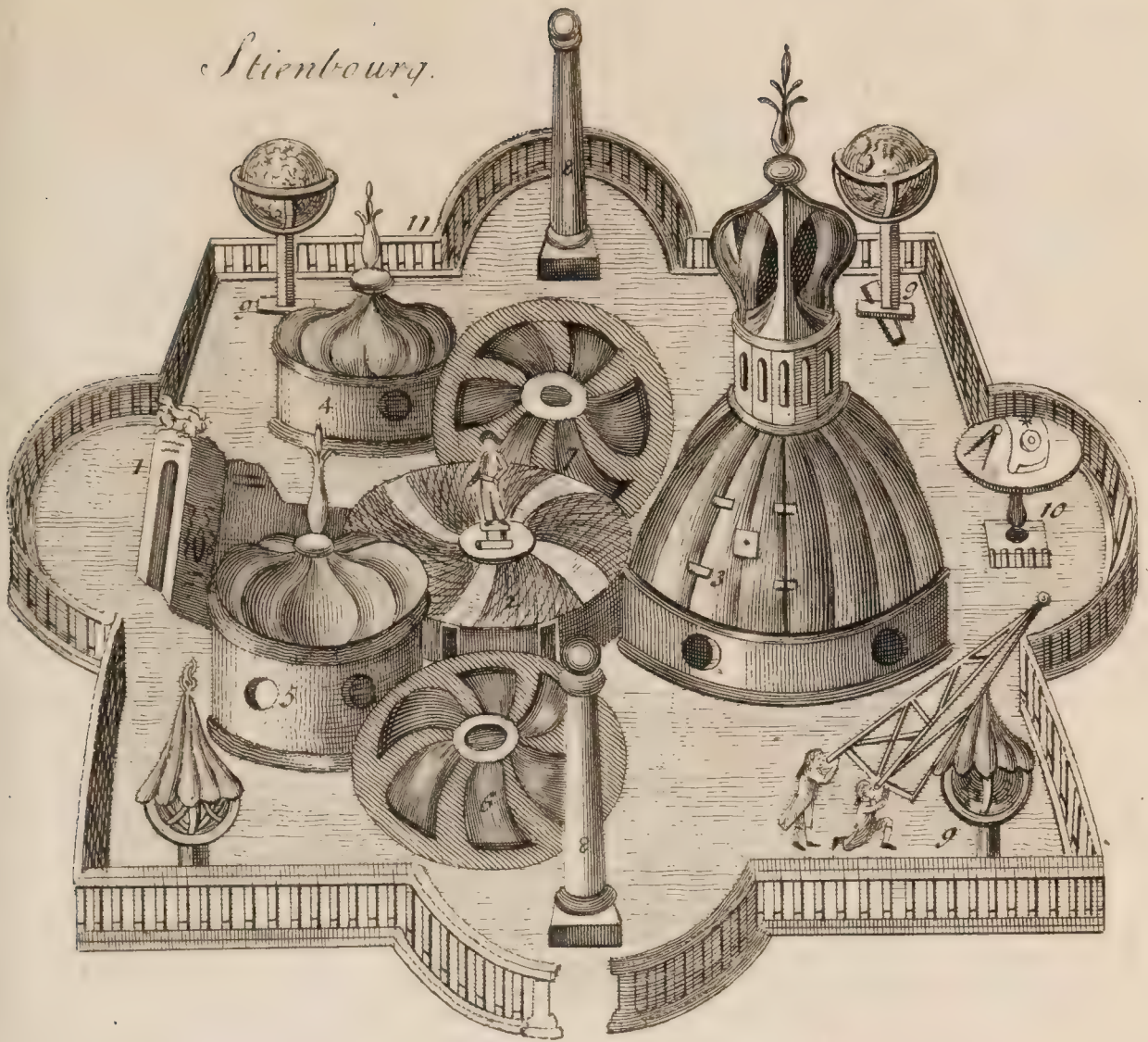
VIS ULLA

NEC UNDA NEC IGNIS.

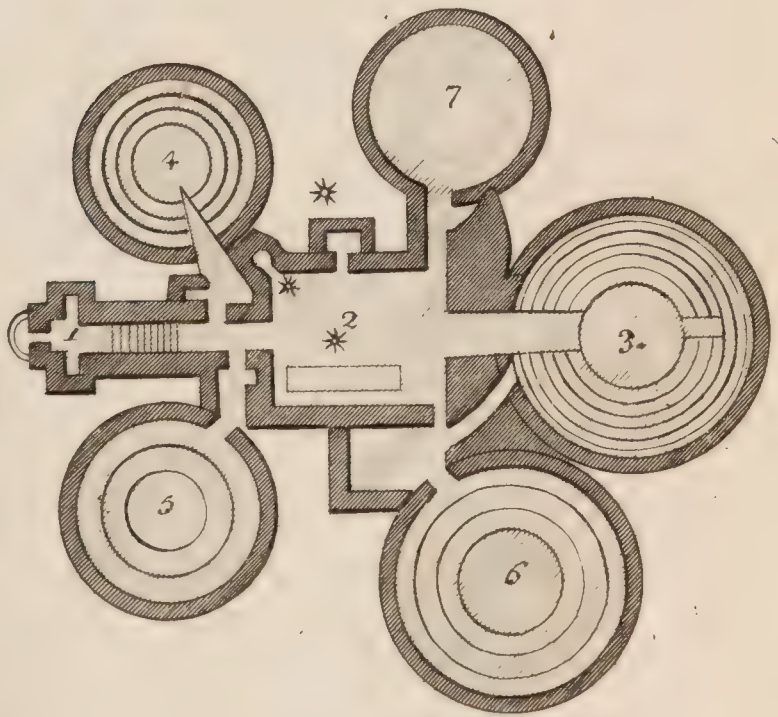
Also a long inscription in gold letters, on a large stone.

* Vol. LVI. p. 581.

Stienbourg.



Uranienbourg.



Stienbourg.

2. a building round at top, but square at bottom; the statue of Mercury, with this inscription:
 NEC FASCES NEC OPES,
 SOLA ARTIS
 SCEPTA PERENNANT.
3. 4. 5. 6. 7. rooms in which the instruments were kept.
8. two pillars.
9. four globes on pedestals.
10. a round stone table.
11. palisades inclosing the buildings, each side 70 feet long, each semicircle 24 feet.

The buildings called Stiernbourg were erected in 1584, on an eminence, about 70 paces distant from the walls of Uranienbourg. Tycho Brahe projected a subterraneous passage from one to the other, but it was never completed.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

HAVING lately seen two very sensible letters in your excellent repository of literary productions, demonstrating the benefits derived from the labours of our annual visitors, the Swallow, the Swift, and the Martin, and the imprudence of wantonly destroying those very useful birds, I am induced to extend more widely, by your means, those dissuatives from so cruel a custom, which I have long endeavoured to impress on the minds of sportsmen within my narrower circle; and, surely, a matter which interests mankind, both in point of health and sustenance, cannot be thought unworthy our attention: did not these busy scavengers of the air destroy the various tribes of animalcula which float therein, respiration would be difficult and dangerous, and the fruits of the earth corrupted or destroyed. If you think the inclosed lines* deserving a place in your collection (for the sake of the subject rather than for any merit they can boast) your benevolence will plead for an early publication, as the objects of them are already on the wing among us. I have been near forty years your reader, and sometimes an humble contributor to your Magazine, and am always yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

SHRIVE is an old Saxon word (of which *Shrove* is a corruption), and signifies confession. Hence *Shrove-Tuesday* signifies Confession-Tuesday; on which day all the people in every

parish throughout England (during the Romish times) were obliged to confess their sins, one by one, to their own parish priests, in their own parish churches; and, that this might be done the more regularly, the great bell in every parish was rung at ten o'clock (or perhaps sooner), that it might be heard by all, and that they might attend, according to the custom then in use. And as the Romish religion has given way to a much better, I mean the Protestant religion, yet the custom of ringing the great bell in our antient parish churches, at least in some of them, yet remains, and obtains in and about London the name of *Pancake-bell*; perhaps because, after the confession, it was customary for the several persons to dine on *pancakes* or *fritters*. Latter churches indeed have rejected that custom of ringing the bell on Shrove-Tuesday, p. 256; but the usage of dining on *pancakes* or *fritters*, and such like provision, still continues. Yours, &c. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, - Warrington, May 22.

THE author of Fitzosborne's Letters has, in the LIId Epistle, addressed to Euphronius, compared some passages in Pope's Homer with the correspondent versions of Denham, of Dryden, Congreve, and Tickell. Though I am in general equally convinced by the justness, and delighted by the elegance, of his remarks, I cannot subscribe to his opinion of Tickell's translation of that magnificent passage where the nod of Jupiter is described, or rather painted, since it gave birth to the chief production of the sublimest statuary among the antients. But, whatever magnificence of imagery, observes Mr. Melmoth, Phidias might discover in the original, the English reader will scarcely, I imagine, conceive any thing very grand and sublime from the following copy:

This said, his kingly brow the fire inclin'd,
 The large black curls fell awful from behind,
 Thick shadowing the stern forehead of the God:
 Olympus trembled at th' almighty nod.

TICKELL.

That our modern statuaries, however, continues this author, may not have an excuse for burlesquing the figure of the great Father of gods and men, for want of the benefits of so animating a model, Mr. Pope has preserved it to them in all its original majesty.

He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows,
 Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod,
 The stamp of Fate, and sanction of the God:
 High

* See our poetical department, p. 552.

High Heaven with trembling the dread signal took,

And all Olympus to the center shook. POPE.

Now it appears to me, that every reader, who is not biased by a great name, will give the preference to the former of these versions. That of Tickell seems to be exempt from those defects which have been justly ascribed to Mr. Pope's. In his literal version, the majesty of Homer is better preserved than in the freer and more polished one of his rival. The epithet *kingly*, in the first line, very suitably expresses that peculiar character of majesty which appertains to the Sovereign Father of gods and men. In the following line the sentiment is not perplexed by that verbosity into which Pope has fallen; and the shaking of the curls is not represented as an act with the nod consequent upon it, but rather as the effects of that nod. And the sublime image at the conclusion is not wiredrawn as in Pope, but is exhibited to us with that noble simplicity which distinguishes the original. Yours, &c. IMPARTIAL.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 28.*

YOUR correspondent Philippus has only anticipated me (but in an abler manner than I could have done) in bringing forward to public notice the important subject of Veterinary Medicine; an art which, while it has been made an object of national attention in other enlightened countries, remains to this day overlooked and neglected in our own. I heartily join with him, however, in hoping that the time will soon come when it will be rescued, amongst us also, from the hands of the rude and unlettered, and be taken up and fostered by men of ingenuity and science.

With a view of co-operating with Philippus in drawing the public attention to this subject, I now offer some preliminary reflections; which, if you should be disposed to encourage such a correspondence, shall be followed by farther observations, together with the outlines of a plan for a *Zoocomium*, or Animal Hospital.

There is certainly no country in which cattle in general are better looked after, *in a state of health*, than they are here. Our horses, our oxen, our sheep, all so much admired and sought after every where, are striking and incontestible proofs of this. It may be partly owing to this great care in bring-

ing them up, and partly also in consequence of the natural favourableness of our soil and climate, that diseases are not so prevalent amongst our cattle (at least *epizo-otic** diseases are not) as amongst those of some of the neighbouring kingdoms. Still, however, notwithstanding these advantages, they are all of them subject in this, as well as in other countries, to a variety of formidable disorders, whereby, to the great injury of individuals, and sometimes of whole communities, they are either carried off or rendered unfit ever afterwards to serve for labour or for food, or for any other purpose whatever of œconomy. The persons applied to for relief on these occasions, having no rational grounds to go upon, either abandon the pitiable sufferers to their fate, or try at random rough and incongruous medicines, which, as might be naturally expected, instead of checking, too commonly accelerate, the progress of the complaint.

It is plain, however, that if we have not yet made, as some other nations have done, a proper and adequate provision against such calamities, it is not because we do not stand in need of it; we feel the evil, and consequently require the remedy: and, if we take the pains to search for the reason of the difference, in this respect, between us and our neighbours, we shall find that "certain political causes, doing away prejudices, have operated to the cultivation of animal medicine abroad;" and, on the other hand, that "the want of such political causes, together with prejudices still subsisting in force, has been the chief, or rather the only, reason why nothing of the kind has been set on foot at home."

To a kingdom like France, necessitated by situation to employ many thousand troops in its land forces, the preservation of horses, especially during actual service, when they are so liable to fall ill, was naturally an object of the first magnitude. Accordingly, when it was perceived that, for want of skilful and intelligent persons to take care of them when they became sick, great numbers of horses were lost, that, under proper management, would probably have been saved, and that thus the most useful part of the army was often weakened and diminished to an alarming de-

* Epizo-otic diseases are, in the brute creation, what epidemic diseases are with men.

gree, the Government thought of remedying this evil in future by founding and maintaining institutions on the plan of that at Lyons, where able professors should teach the anatomical structure of, along with the nature and cure of the diseases incidental to, animals in general, but to the horse in particular; that thereby the whole nation, and the army more especially, might be provided with rational and scientific farriers. Establishments of this kind, directed by men of learning and science, and encouraged by the support and protection of government, gave a degree of consequence and respectability, unknown before, to the veterinary art, and so completely removed all former prejudices against it, that it soon afterwards became very generally cultivated by people of education throughout the kingdom.

From the same political influence similar institutions afterwards sprang up in the Austrian and Prussian dominions, and in the Russian empire.

But in England no such political causes have operated. Her situation has not required such a constant and large employment of horse and other land forces. Her navy, considered as her chief strength and defence, has ever engrossed the principal attention; inso-much that the Government has never thought it a matter of sufficient moment to the state (though, in its full extent, it certainly is) to erect a school for the education of farriers for the army, equally open, at the same time, for the instruction of those that are not intended for the service.

Thus, for want of this or some other equivalent cause, to give it a degree of national consequence and respect, the old and ill-founded prejudices against the veterinary art still subsist amongst us in full force; and the exercise of this difficult profession remains to this day in the hands of Ignorance and Barbarity; much to our disgrace as an enlightened people, whose pride it ought to be to explore and improve every part of natural knowledge; but more to our disgrace as a humane people, whose duty it certainly is, to endeavour to alleviate, as much as possible, the miseries that befall those creatures which GOD hath been-pleased to subject to our power.

But although we thus see that, for want of certain political causes which have operated elsewhere, nothing of the kind has been hitherto set on foot here, yet we cannot but hope, when it is con-

sidered of what extensive utility animal medicine is, that it is as much a branch of natural knowledge as human medicine itself, and consequently a fit and worthy object of pursuit for enlightened and philosophical minds; when this is considered, we cannot but hope, even though Government (in that case not sufficiently aware of its own interest) should not concur in lending its aid, that the long-prevailing prejudices against it will nevertheless, in these more liberal times, yield to reason and sense; and that men of education and science will think it no disgrace to step forwards and unite in bestowing attention and labour upon it. The beneficial effects of such exertions would be very great; for, by their example, a spirit for cultivating this sort of study would be so much diffused through the more intelligent part of the community, that we should soon have the satisfaction to see the too long neglected veterinary art flourish as much in this island as it does on the continent. ZOOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 21.

I HAVE always found your Magazine candidly open to any remarks, especially those of a literary nature; on which account I presume to solicit your insertion of a few remarks on an author whom I have lately been perusing, the Rev. Sir G. S. The book is intituled, "Apostolical Conceptions of GOD;" anonymous. It never will be a popular treatise, for few will have patience to read it, and fewer will understand the author's language, which is far-fetched, pedantic, and often obsolete. It is a much more pleasing task to praise than to censure. I have perused this treatise, and find some jewels in it, some just conceptions of a strong mind. The lover of truth will not reject it because of an antiquated dress. Permit me, Sir, to lay before the publick a few of this author's conceptions.

"Salvation consists in knowing whom we worship."—"We cannot reasonably doubt but these exalted Intelligences [the heavenly Hosts], however prodigious in their numbers, must all of them have learned that their origin is from Him [the Logos], and must studiously have contemplated Him as their one intelligible Sovereign, as the genuine Son and Interpreter of his invisible Father, as the Holy Father's self, filially subsisting, as the Image and Effulgence of the unseen Deity, as Divinity objectively evolved in Him;—the unseen Father, and this his visible Son are one."—"In our Lord Jesus-Christ we experience

experience that friendly social God who was the wish and prayer of the Jews. He is our brother in meekness, accessibility, and courtesy. God displayed in humanity, or in human mode benign."—"Jesus Christ is personally the Almighty God, the Aionean Father, the Prince of Peace." Such views were never more necessary than at this time.

Dr. Priestley, I find, in his last Defence of Unitarianism*, animadverts on a Charge of the Bishop of Peterborough's to his Clergy last Summer. The Doctor seems very desirous to draw the Bishop into the endless toils of his beloved controversy. I was present, and heard his Lordship's Charge. His statement of the doctrine of the Trinity was such as did away all the common objections from the gross conception, or rather misconception, of the word *person*, and such as would shake Socinianism to its very foundation. His words were these:

"We maintain a Trinity of Persons or Characters; under the Character of the Father we acknowledge God as the supreme Author of Nature; under the Character of the Son we acknowledge the same God as the Redeemer and Regenerator of Man; under the Character of the Holy Ghost we acknowledge Him as the Divine Influence; for the Father and the Son are one; the fullness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in Christ."

This statement is clear, concise, and comprehensive; the divine Unity is preserved, and the Trinity stated without running into the error of Sabellius, of *nominal* instead of *real* distinctions: for as the Soul and Body make one Man, so God and Man make one Christ.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

TWO pamphlets, the one intitled, "An Apology for the Liturgy of the Church of England;" the other, "Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England;" have very much engaged the public attention. The contemptuous and haughty airs the writer of the "Apology" has assumed, has rendered it probable that Bishop Horsley is the author of it. Others say, that the style is too ornamental for him, and have ascribed it to the late Bishop Halifax. — From the strength and perspicuity of argument, from the candour and liberality of sentiment, so conspicuous in the "Considerations," the publick has justly inferred, that it is the production of the learned Bishop of Landaff. He has

clearly shewn, in opposition to the author of the "Apology," the propriety of revising the Liturgy; he has effectually confuted his palmary argument, that the American form is in no material point different from ours. In their Liturgy there is no Athanasian creed; the burial-service is considerably altered, one prayer being omitted; the absolution in the service of the visitation of the sick is expunged, agreeably to the wish of the truly-respectable Dean Tucker, who gives it up as indefensible; and says, "that Wheatley has succeeded as all persons do, who attempt to defend impossibilities." I am willing to allow, that our form of prayer is composed in a spirit of fervent energetic piety; but, were I to adopt the extravagant encomiums of some writers, I should be guilty of impiety, by placing it on a level with the Scriptures. If Dissenters are wrong in raising frivolous objections to our form of prayer, the Established Church is equally wrong in contending too vehemently for the propriety of every part of it. Let us hear what a consummate judge, Archdeacon Paley, has said upon this subject: "Notwithstanding that dread of innovation in religion which seems to have become the panick of the age, few, I should suppose, would be displeased with such omissions, abridgements, or alterations in the arrangement, as the combination of separate services must necessarily require, even supposing each to have been faultless in itself. It, together with these alterations, the Epistles and Gospels, and Collects which precede them, were composed and selected with more regard to unity of subject and design, and the psalm and lessons either left to the choice of the minister, or best accommodated to the capacity of the audience, and the edification of modern life; the Church of England would be in possession of a Liturgy, in which those who assent to her doctrines would have little to blame, and the most dissatisfied must acknowledge many beauties." In this opinion I cordially join with the learned author, whose excellent works have furnished me with many hours of entertainment in my study. Our Prelates, I trust, are men of too enlarged dispositions to be diverted from so important an object by the silly argument, so often urged, of the danger attending any alteration of the Liturgy; I am firmly convinced, that a revival would tend to cherish a greater spirit of devotion, and silence, in some measure,

* For the Years 1788 and 1789, p. 186.

measure, the clamours of our enemies. It is my duty frequently to read the prayers, and my delicacy is often shocked at the too natural expressions in the first lessons. When the Athanasian Creed is read, many of the congregation sit; nor can the subtle arguments of Horsley, who asserts that the damnatory clauses form no part of the creed, efface the disagreeable impression made on the minds of persons of tender consciences. Whether, in the language of the author of the Hints, we may ascribe the infidelity of the great to the obnoxious parts of our public worship, I cannot pretend to determine, as the cause appears to me inadequate to the effect; but I will venture to assert, that, as the doctrine of the Trinity is conveyed in the strongest terms, both in the Litany and in the Collects, the human explanation of it in the Athanasian Creed, which gives so much offence to sober, reflecting minds, ought to be exploded as soon as possible. Mr. Urban, before I conclude I think proper to inform you, that I am sincerely attached to the Church of England, that I revere the memory of her most able defenders, but wish those real blemishes to be removed, which have been pointed out by her most judicious advocates.— Though I may be called an anomalous and eccentric character, I will bear it patiently, relying upon the goodness of my cause, and saying, in the language of antiquity,

Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed major
Amica est veritas.

CLERICUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

IN answer to Junius, p. 352, concerning the origin of the expression "Hagman Heigh," as I do not know of any book that gives any account of it, I shall take the liberty of giving you what I believe to be the true meaning of it.

The month of December used formerly to be called *ἁγία μήνη*, or *sacred month*, by the Monks and Friars; who used on the last day of the year to go about begging, reciting a kind of carol, at the close of every verse of which they introduced the expression of *ἁγία μήνη*, alluding to the birth of our Saviour. In some parts of Scotland, and in the North of England, till very lately, it was customary for every body to make and receive presents amongst their friends on the eve of the new year, which present

was called an *Hagmeray*, and is no other than a corruption of the *ἁγία μήνη* *.

Yours, &c. NORTHUMBRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

YOU have undoubtedly read Lord Petre's letter to the Bishop of St. David's. I too have read it, and wish to communicate the result of my thoughts concerning it to his Lordship through the medium of your Magazine. Be so obliging as to indulge me with the insertion of the following lines, addressed to the noble writer of the above-mentioned letter.

My Lord,

The name of Lord Petre has been long known to Roman Catholics, as the head of their committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining a redress of the grievances which still continue to oppress them. But your Lordship has now for the first time appeared as a Controversialist. This new character, we are told, was quite unexpected to your Lordship, as "you little thought of being engaged in a controversial correspondence with any man." I assure your Lordship, I did not expect it; and, if I must speak my opinion on this *coup d'es-
sai* of your Lordship, I think you have shewn more intrepidity in the attack, than dexterity in wielding the weapons of controversy. *Non tali auxilio, &c.*— Your Lordship will excuse the pedantry, as well as the rudeness, of the quotation, when you know that he, who now addresses your Lordship, is one of those clergymen whom your Lordship insinuates to be deficient "in polite learning and knowledge of the world." But, whatever want of respect to your Lordship may be in the above observation, there is in it no want of justice or truth. For surely your Lordship's management of the controversy could not be the most dextrous, when you were unable to repel the attack of a Protestant bishop, without conveying reflexions on the English Catholic clergy; reflexions, not suggested by the question before your Lordship, but flowing from a source with which I am not unacquainted.— The subject might lead your Lordship to remark, that "there are narrow-

* EBORACENSIS, who supposes it to proceed from the joy of hackers or cutters of wood used in heating ovens at Christmas, will be convinced that THIS is a more probable explanation. EDIT.

mindful men in all communions." But it did not lead your Lordship to affirm, that the Clergy of your own communion "are inferior to the Established Clergy in polite learning and knowledge of the world." Doctor Hawkesworth has observed, that a knowledge of the world, as it is generally understood, implies not so much a due reflexion on its vices and follies, as the practice of them. If this be your Lordship's idea of a knowledge of the world, I am happy to find your Lordship finds us inferior to others in so undesirable an accomplishment. Here, no doubt, your Lordship is a competent judge. But in pronouncing our inferiority to gentlemen of the Establishment in point of classical learning, your Lordship's judgement will not be equally respected. And if Mr. Pope's rule be admitted,

"Let those judge others, who themselves excel;"

it is to be feared that your Lordship's opinion, however confidently delivered, will carry very little weight with it. The *Letter to Dr. Horsley* will create in the reader no admiration of spirited or elegant composition, nor will he be led, by the perusal, to suspect the author was intitled to estimate the degrees of comparative merit in classical literature. Your Lordship has indeed been so far a friend to the Catholic Clergy, as to vindicate their morals, and to insist, that, though they be narrow-minded, they are not *bad-minded*. This your Lordship gravely proves by a most grave and weighty reason; "because," you say, "a narrow-minded man and a bad-minded man are not the same." The Clergy must assuredly derive unspeakable comfort from your Lordship's able vindication of their *morals*, after the less pleasing reflexions of your Lordship on their *intellects*.

To proceed: Your Lordship considers "the late opposition of several Clergymen to the form of the intended oath, as a sign of ignorance as well as of mistaken zeal."—That the opposition of these Clergymen to the intended oath is the effect of a mistaken zeal, may be true. But how it is the effect of *ignorance*, I am unable to conceive. Opposition to a particular truth will not support a charge of general ignorance. And that is not the most liberal mind, which confounds with ignorance every departure of others from the sentiments which it happens to have embraced.

But is there a real difference between your Lordship and the *Nonjurors*, if I may call them by that name? They subscribed the Protest, as well as your Lordship. This declaration of principles is essentially the same as that contained in the oath, if we may believe the Gentlemen of that Committee of which your Lordship is a distinguished member. The difference, therefore, of your Lordship and the oppositionists to the oath only regards the *form of words* in which the according sentiments of both are to be expressed. If they have mistaken the terms in which your Lordship wishes the oath to be conceived, do not, my Lord, impute ignorance to them, but misapprehension. If a mistake concerning the use of words be a mark of ignorance, then judge, my Lord, whether your Lordship may not need some indulgence. P. 17. of the *Letter*, your Lordship has mistaken the sense of the word *tiara*. And p. 18. your Lordship has, by a strange misapprehension either of words or things, represented the Northern rebels as marching *into England*, who were never out of it.—To conclude, my Lord, if your Lordship, in attacking the enemy, abstain for the future from wounding your friends, your Lordship will not, I trust, diminish the public opinion either of your ability as a controvertist, or of your liberality as a man. I am, with great respect, &c.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.
"Cædimus; inque vicem præbemus crura sagittis."
PERSIUS.

AFTER the Index Indicarius for February represented me as incapable of understanding your Reviewer, some time elapsed before I had either leisure or opportunity to re-examine the article in question, N^o 313, p. 1022, of your last volume: but I am now satisfied with my accuracy in asserting that the *sole* ground on which he there charges the Dissenters with "opposition to Government," is the Wiltshire Delegates having thanked the French Assembly: whether in so doing they acted judiciously or no, is quite another question. Whatever Dr. Price may have preached or published, any reproaches since thrown in on his account against ministers of remote provincial congregations, are at least equally foreign to the purpose with Philippics on the King's chaplains for Dr. Dodd's forgeries, or

on the Irish prelates for the fate of Bp. Atherton; whom your correspondent, p. 219, would exculpate, and represent as "destroyed by the contrivance and malice of a party." Strange turnings and windings occur in human affairs; nor shall I wonder if his Lordship, now expunged from the *Biographia Britannica*, be dignified with a place in some future catalogue of High-church martyrs.

Not having the honour of knowing either the name or person of your Reviewer, I cannot but apprehend him to be a young ingenious Clergyman, who has not yet seen service enough to initiate him in the stratagems of his profession; nor learnt that, in discussing party questions of so dubious a nature as the Test Act, there is a method of so poisoning the scales, as to give them a very effectual inclination, yet, at the same time, retain some appearance of candour. I beg leave to state a few instances from your three last numbers. The Letter to Earl Stanhope, called, in p. 50, "one of the *cleanest* things we have seen," is really not worth troubling you with extracts from; but, if any gentleman has patience enough to turn a second time to the pamphlet itself, especially to p. 4, and the concluding paragraph, he will not, I am persuaded, much dissent from me in regard to its being a string of mere quibbles, flimsiness, and impertinence.

Your Reviewer's declaration, p. 149, "as friends to our excellent constitution both of Church and State, we *must* contribute our applause to every *man* who stands forth in their defence," was singularly bold and unguarded, especially when applied to the Oxonians, who lately sent forth trash enough to store the whole nation with such literary food as the pears of the Calabrian *porcis comedenda*, in their zeal ransacking the stalls in Moorfields for tracts to reprint, which had been consigned to oblivion for the space of threescore years. After going on in this strain for many pages, he at last, p. 258, by one honest stroke of his pen, undoes all, by confessing that very few of the numerous publications on the Test Act can outlive the present hour; he needlessly adds, "*unless bound up.*" The ostentatious sophistry of Sherlock is judiciously omitted by those editors who have published his more valuable works, and intentionally left to perish; nor does it

require the sagaciousness of a prophet to foresee, that not all the skill of Roger Payne, or splendour of Morocco covers, can long preserve such theology as is merely polemical, and comes recommended neither by its devotion nor its sound morality. The sentence denounced by Horace, *tineas pascet taciturnus inertes*, as certainly awaits the mitred pomp of that assuming dogmatist Bishop Horley, as the poor curate's pamphlet, written for a dinner, and printed on fool's-cap paper. Archdeacon Travers, "drest in a little brief authority," may compel an hundred Cheshire clergymen to sign resolutions, complaining with great emphasis that the Dissenters petitioned "*thrice in one session.*" The man who knows no difference between a parliament and a session is likely, forsooth, to understand much of the British constitution, though he may be a writer just qualified to expound the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed, or display his profound erudition, by quoting now and then a scrap out of the Greek Testament.

The signature of "A moderate Dissenter," under the letter p. 201. of your Magazine for March, contradicts itself. That there are Dissenters, as well as Churchmen, so bigotted, that, in imitation of Gideon, selecting only those who kneel down to lap the water like dogs, they would be content to suffer any diminution of numbers, by striking off all but those who are thoroughly staunch in the cause, I make no doubt: yet surely in an island subject to one King, which has two different religious establishments, both *true*, both *orthodox*, the halting between them ought not to be thus reprobated: nor can we scruple to pronounce that Episcopalian or Presbyterian, who, because the door is not left wide enough to admit himself, would totally shut it, to exclude his less scrupulous brethren, a very bad member of the community. Thank Heaven, and the Legislature of our country, Britain is not yet reduced to that stage of despotism. When the House of Brunswick ascended the throne, the bill to prevent Occasional Conformity perished, together with Queen Anne's Tory Administration; nor are they who can submit to bow down in the house of Rimmon necessitated to go all lengths, and rush, with the Hierarchy, into the thickest of their Holy Wars.

Wars. Surely man was not born to be either the instrument or the object of persecution! Am I to be turned out of a life-hold place under Government, or stripped of my franchise in a corporate town, because, whenever my affairs call me to reside in Scotland, I repair to the Kirk in quest of sound doctrine, instead of following Episcopalian Dissenters? If their chaplains can be brought to believe, that Bishops descended from the skies, like Minerva's image, with all their paraphernalia, it is surely enough; we, who hold that their rank, their power, and even their very existence, is derived from the State, are equally entitled to come forward, and avow our sentiments.

In p. 246, an ignorant pamphleteer calls the Presbyterian form of church-government "ineffectual." Scotland affords an irrefragable answer to that charge; its ministers are equally removed from the spirit of intolerance, or that of republicanism: they were superior to the mean idea of forming associations last spring, to hinder Parliament from taking off disabilities which affected Episcopalians in that country. Their discipline is steady and impartial; they enforce residence; they check immorality among their members, not by fits and starts, to gratify some little dirty personal resentment, but in such a manner, as to enable their Church, which stands like Ovid's world, *ponderibus librata suis*, to retain the character given of it by their celebrated historian Buchanan. "Neque enim apud Scotos pervenerat consuetudo Sacerdotia Sacerdotiis cumulandi, et male per avaritiam quæsitâ pejus per luxuriam profundendi." Some of their nobles, it must be confessed, turn renegadoes, and fly to richer churches, ravening after pluralities and commendams; too many of their populace are beguiled by deep-toned organs and the superficial cant of pretenders to a divine origin. But however detestable (as is ingeniously remarked in Heron's Letters of Literature) the scum and the dregs may prove, the vessel itself is full of excellent and generous liquor; the Kirk of Scotland may, with as fair pretensions as any establishment in Christendom, appeal to that Scriptural criterion, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The encomiums, p. 246-7, on Strafford's wisdom, and Charles I's decision as to *the best Church in the world*, need no discussion, because they relate to

characters on which the tribunal of History has so often sitten, at whose bar the discretion of the Minister, and impartiality of the King, have not been brought forward among the shining parts of their characters, even by the most zealous of their advocates.

P. 253, the pamphlet called "A Scourge," is praised for saying, the Dissenters are forced to go back to the year 1745 for proofs of their loyalty, though their enemies make no scruple to go back a century further to rake up abuse against them. The writer seems offended because, forsooth, they did not raise regiments in support of Lord North's mad American war, the farther prosecution of which was voted *inexpedient* some time before the peace, on a motion of Gen. Conway, who for his exertions on that memorable day, and his other civil and military services, merited the lasting gratitude of his country. Had the Ministers of the established religion in Scotland been disposed to object against tolerating the Episcopal Dissenters, they needed not to have gone back 150 years for proofs of guilt, living witnesses could have authenticated the turbulence and disloyalty of the petitioners: but they were above entertaining mean suspicions. The pride and luxury of more corrupt Churches begets an intolerant, persecuting spirit; as a most striking instance of which, I find one of the loudest to complain of what he is pleased to call "*criminal supineness*" in those Clergymen who are of a more liberal way of thinking than himself (p. 249 of your March Magazine), to be the very Prelate who, while yet in a station scarcely superior to that of Brevet Major in the army, charging the Ministers in St. Alban's Archdeaconry, assumed the most ridiculous airs of superiority over what he then called "*the labouring part of the Parochial Clergy*." But, no doubt, he was at that time anticipating greater dignities, and, (to quote part of Claudian's panegyrick on Suetonius,) "*Mens ardua semper etiamque fugebat fortunæ majoris honos, erectus, eracer.*" Some knowledge of the mathematicks may subsist, without qualifying its possessor to lay down with so much self-complacency what he calls *Axioms* in Politicks. His Lordship's assertion, concerning the unsuitableness of making Dissenters from an Established Church capable of being trusted with civil authority, turns out to be the very reverse of all

all axioms, because it is with one consent reprobated by several of the most enlightened states in Europe; Monarchies, Mixed Governments, and Republicks; among the rest by no inconsiderable part of his British Majesty's dominions, Scotland and Ireland. The bulk of readers are ever caught by confident assertions, especially from men of rank; but the demonstration of so knotty a problem may be deferred *ad Graias calendas*, together with the claims of his Lordship's subscribers to the Life of Sir Isaac Newton. If a Dissenting Minister at Harlow in Essex did preach about "No King but Christ," his sermon was very ill-timed and absurd; but his errors were most probably those of an individual: in which light we cannot consider what the rev. Dr. Radcliffe, a Lambeth Chaplain, preached at Whitehall, Jan. 20, 1788, and published by command of his Grace the Archbishop of York. We there find the following assertion: "There is this difference between civil and ecclesiastical government, that in the former the form is indefinite and variable." If a distinction thus printed does not deny a right in the Legislature to make the smallest alteration even in the form of ecclesiastical government, I know not what sense can possibly be affixed to the words. Such unwholesome doctrine is abundantly confuted by the Parliamentary annals of this island, whether we look to the establishment of the Reformation in the 16th century, or that of the Kirk of Scotland by our great deliverer King William and a Senate of true Patriots.

The landed possessions of the English Church are every year increasing; those of the Laity are consequently diminishing in the same proportion. You could only mean to ridicule the vanquished, by supposing, p. 255, that ecclesiastical influence added not the weight of a feather to the preponderating scale in the House of Commons. In the above-mentioned Whitehall sermon it is roundly asserted, that "the government of the Christian Church did in fact continue essentially the same for more than fourteen centuries." If the writer, who labours extremely hard to prove the necessity of Episcopacy, places his Christian Church on the seven hills of Rome, I have nothing to say: but, if he includes this island, I beg leave to confront him with a passage from Buchanan, the ingenious and liberal historian

of Scotland, who is describing the state of religion in that country about the middle of the fifth century; "ad id usque tempus Ecclesiæ absque Episcopis per Monachos regebantur, minore quidem cum fastu et externâ pompâ, sed majore simplicitate et sanctimonîâ."

That the power of the Hierarchy is great, I am enough aware: but though it should prove sufficient to trample Dissenters of every species under foot, the genuine disciples of Sacheverell will not stop there. The proud language of an "Alliance between Church and State," represented as two equal negotiating potentates, is now sounded in our ears with such confidence, that we may reasonably expect the smaller distinction between Episcopalians and Presbyterians to be swallowed up in a short space, by their bringing forward that question of superior magnitude, whether we are to admit an *imperium in imperio*, a Church with inherent powers, distinct from the Legislature, and not to be controlled by any human authority; or whether Civil Government, the supremacy of the Crown, and the rights of Parliament, are to be supported against such ecclesiastical pretensions as originate in fanaticism, and threaten to terminate in a pitch of despotism exceeding even that of Popery itself.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

BY the regulations of the Imperial Seminary at Moscow it is established, that no man shall be elected to the office of Principal Superintendant, who is not married; the importance of the place making it improper to entrust it to a bachelor. This singular rule having induced me to examine with attention the policy of imposing, as we do, a strict celibacy on all the Fellows of Colleges, has led me to make some reflections on that subject, which I shall venture to submit to the consideration of those who may be better acquainted with the state of our Universities than I am, anxious to begin an enquiry, which to me appears of considerable importance to the welfare of society.

The leisure which a man unencumbered with a family enjoys; his freedom from care and anxiety; and the removal of every cause that could distract him from literary pursuits; are advantages on the side of celibacy which appear to the most superficial observer; and seemingly are so important,

that

that they alone have, I believe, sufficed to decide the general opinion in favour of the law which prohibits all the residents in our Universities from marrying. But a more accurate investigation will give us reason to suspect that these advantages are much less weighty than we have been taught to imagine; and that, were they great as our prejudices represent them, yet they would not prove the law in question to be beneficial.

In every enquiry relative to the conduct of mankind, we must acknowledge theory to be an insufficient guide. To experience, therefore, let us appeal for the advantages of celibacy, and we shall not, I believe, find them to be numerous. Among men who are engaged in the active scenes of life, we must observe, that those who are married, almost exclusively, are diligent; and that a bachelor and an idler are little less than synonymous terms. The hopes of raising a name, and of establishing a family in affluence and independence, make every labour light, and sooth every fatigue, even of the most disagreeable employment; and to this observation my experience does not suggest to me an exception, nor do I believe any instance can be produced, in which marriage was the occasion of idleness. The diminution of leisure we find compensated by additional motives for exertion; and the loss of time which the care of a family occasions appears to be a less evil than the listless indifference arising from the want of those powerful motives to diligence which natural affection supplies.—And what can be the difference between the Fellows of our Colleges and the rest of mankind, that would prevent the motives, which operate so powerfully on others, from equally influencing them? that among them shall make that state favourable to diligence, which in every other class of men is the parent of idleness and dissipation? Is it their being appointed to superintend the education of youth, that makes it necessary to prevent them from ever knowing the feelings of a father? And do we prefer entrusting our children to those *who never had a son*, rather than to men acquainted with the anxious cares of parental solicitude? Or do we in this most important business blindly follow the absurd prejudices of our forefathers in favour of an unmarried clergy and monastic institutions?

But the question before us relates not to the advantages of a voluntary celibacy. To justify the present law in our Universities, it must be proved that a man *desirous of marrying* is rendered more fit for performing his duty as a Fellow, by being *prevented* from entering that state, than he would be if he indulged his inclination. For the law applies not to those who *willingly* continue bachelors; with regard to them it is a dead letter: it operates only on those who are dissatisfied with their present state, and, if permitted, would change it. And the wise method which it takes to render these men useful members of the communities to which they belong, is to perpetuate their dissatisfaction; to impose upon them a restraint which grows intolerable as soon as it is felt, and which never can be removed; to excite in their minds that dislike to their situation, and that desire of change, which must inevitably produce an unsettled state of mind, unfavourable to every plan of systematic application, and but too likely to encourage that indolent and unprofitable life which has always been the characteristic of *Monks*.

Thus are the advantages of celibacy doubtful, and the mischiefs arising from enforcing it by law certain.

Nor let the flourishing condition of our Universities be considered as a confirmation of my theory. That can never be used as an argument, till the law in question is shewn to have been one of its essential causes; till instances are produced of men who, in consequence of an *unwilling* celibacy, attained a degree of eminence which marriage would necessarily have prevented them from reaching; and till it is proved, that there are not any *contrary instances*, that there are not any examples of men to whom celibacy has been injurious.

But there is one consideration which I have not yet mentioned, that proves confessedly the propriety of discouraging celibacy among the clergy, and that applies still more forcibly to the case which we are now examining.

The proneness of our youth to dissolute pleasures is but too well known, and their readiness to seize on any circumstances which may serve to palliate their licentiousness cannot but be observed. What then would be the mischief that any unlucky example of immoral conduct among those appointed to be their instructors would occasion!

How

How would it confirm in unlawful pursuits those who had already begun them! And how gladly would it be quoted, to corrupt those who were yet innocent!—And who will answer that no such examples will occur among hundreds of men condemned to celibacy? Who will engage, that, among so many, not one will be suspected? and, in this case, the suspicion is as injurious as the reality. I do not mean to accuse the Fellows of our Colleges of immorality: unacquainted with their conduct, I argue only from the acknowledged principles of human nature; and, guided by them, I will venture to assert, that, be that conduct as pure as it may, the fondness which young men naturally have to countenance their own vices by those of their seniors will cause them to be suspected, so long as they are restrained from marrying; and to remove this evil there are no means but repealing the law which gives strength to those suspicions, and without which they never could arise.

Unwilling to be prolix, I shall not pursue my enquiry any further; satisfied if what I have already suggested be sufficient to excite attention to this interesting subject; and confident, that an impartial examination would end in condemning the prejudices which so long have observed it.

Yours, &c. O. C. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Digg, Cumberland,*
June 2.

THE South of Cumberland, the place of my nativity and general residence, has of late years experienced as rapid an improvement as, perhaps, any part of England. This, in a great measure, may be attributed to the increase of the coal trade that is carried on from this coast to Dublin, and most other ports of Ireland. This trade alone employs upwards of two hundred and fifty sail of vessels, from seventy to two hundred tons in burthen. So that coal may be termed the great staple of Cumberland, proving the source of a continual influx of money into the country. At the beginning of this century, the inhabitants were in a state bordering on extreme indigence and ignorance. Large families on small estates could but with difficulty earn a subsistence for themselves; they lived barely on the product of their little farms, without either a hope or desire of raising fortunes. Knowing no better

condition, they, however, enjoyed their lot with content, and that was their happiness. Hospitality was prevalent in every heart; though the means of indulging it were bounded within a narrow compass. A disposition social and agreeable smiled serenely in poverty. Thus Horace says,

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensa tenui salinum;
Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido
Sordidus aufert.

Indeed with these good qualities they were generally very superstitious; there was some gloomy place or other, in almost every village, supposed to be the haunt of spirits and apparitions. Besides, there were witches and fairies in abundance. If any person wiser or more learned than his fellows rose among them, it was well if such escaped without the imputation of being conversant with the devil. Some traits of this weak superstition are still discernible.

Schools at this time were rare, and a master's wages not more than six pence a quarter. But about fifty years ago many free-schools were founded in different parishes, and endowed at the bequest of the more liberal-minded, and such as were well-wishers to learning. A salary of about ten pounds *per annum* was settled upon these schools; a sum thought sufficient for the maintenance of the master, without any expence to the scholar, the freedom of the school being granted to the respective parishes. Here are several chapels with stipends under twenty pounds; some fall short of ten; which, notwithstanding, have each a clergyman. Prior to their augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty, the inhabitants hired lay-readers for about forty shillings a year.

To give some idea, Mr. Urban, of their acquaintance with foreign luxuries, a circumstance has occurred to my remembrance, which happened here within these few years, and may be depended on for a fact. A good housewife received a pound of tea as a present from a friend abroad; so she called her neighbours together to partake of this great rarity, prepared indeed in a manner truly novel. First she boiled the herb, and strained off the liquor, and then served it up in a dish, after it was properly seasoned with salt, butter, and other choice ingredients. Her guests, ignorant about it as herself, enjoyed

joyed it in this state of preparation.—Not long since, a knife and its corresponding fork were all a family possessed; and to any entertainment every one carried his pair with him,

But things are now assuming a new appearance. The rust of poverty and ignorance is gradually wearing off. Estates are bought up into fewer hands; and the poorer sort of people remove into towns, to gain a livelihood by handicrafts and commerce. Lands increase fast in value: the houses (or rather huts) of clay, which were small, and ill-built, are mostly thrown down; instead of which, strong and roomy farm-houses are built, and building, with hard durable stone, which is very plentiful here; quarries of red and white stone being frequent, and plenty of excellent slate in the mountains.

We have an ancient custom of living on fried rashers on the Monday before Lent. May not this be a remnant of Popery that has not yet receded from this distant quarter, when the Catholics left off the use of flesh for the forty days of Lent? RETROSPECTOR,

Mr. URBAN, *Margaret-street, Apr. 5.*
NOTHING certainly contributes more to the elucidation of obscure, or the correction of corrupted, passages in antient writers, than a reference, when it can be made, to the manners and customs of the times in which they wrote. Nor can it be denied, but that great aids have occasionally arisen, in such investigations, from even the accidental conjectures of learned and ingenious men.

Such references, however, as well as such conjectures, ought to have due grounds and limits; otherwise, the fanciful opinions of speculative and refining minds may be imposed upon the plain and undiscerning reader for solid and established truths, and relationships and similitudes be forced upon him, having no foundation or archetype in either art or science, history or nature.

Whether your correspondent in volume LIX. p. 587, when he refers to an antient usage in Queen's college, Oxford, in elucidation of what Shakespeare says respecting the antipathy entertained by some towards a "gaping pig;" whether this gentleman has not suffered himself to be too far seduced by a similitude or relationship scarcely subsisting but in his own imagination, is less my purpose to enquire at present,

than it is to observe, that the conjecture of his critick Mr. Tyson, in your Mag. for September last, p. 812, affords me no additional content; resting, as it wholly does, on an unsupported supposition that *gaping* and *squeaking* might be, in Shakespeare's days at least, terms of synonymous and equivalent acceptation; and that the abhorrence of an ungrateful sound, rather than of an alarming or offensive sight, was the cause of the effect alluded to by the poet.

Much, Sir, must be taken for granted before such an explication can reasonably be admitted; because neither in modern language, nor (as I believe) in any author of the age we speak of, do these two epithets at all convey the same idea; and because that which either of them is meant to express having, necessarily, no connexion with the other, may, and very frequently does, occur without it; namely, *gaping*, without the utterance of a single sound; and *squeaking*, without any visible separation of the jaws.

It is much easier, in the mean time, to undermine a fabrick erected by another, than to construct a firmer of one's own. This attempt then I decline; begging permission, however, (in answer to the query with which Mr. Tyson's letter ends,) to suggest, that the epithet "woollen," so incongruous when applied to "bagpipe," might possibly have been originally written "ful-len;" a change which length of time, and frequency of transcription from blotted and foul copies, may easily have brought about; and which, being thus remedied, restores a characteristic meaning to an unintelligible passage, with very little alteration either to the eye or ear.

Yours, &c. G.

PROPOSALS for erecting a MILTONIC GALLERY, to the Memory of that great Poet.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

A FEW days since, a person of taste was reading to me some parts of Milton's "Paradise Lost." A conversation followed, in which some of the peculiar beauties of that admirable and sublime poem were adverted to: in consequence of which, some of the following thoughts, on a public testimony of regard to the memory of that great man, occurred; and which, if they meet with your approbation, are offered to the publick through the medium of your monthly miscellany.

It is now a general observation, even as it is a known truth, that England, by the improvement of the fine arts, never rose so high, in the estimation of all persons of true judgement and genius, as at the present period.

Under the auspices of a Monarch who has so graciously condescended to patronise, and who has given every encouragement to the cultivation of them, while their progress has been rapid, it has excited an emulation, productive of many judicious, grand, and exalted subjects:—perhaps our countrymen, now, equal, and probably will very soon outvie, all other civilized nations, in producing such strong efforts of genius, in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Poetry, &c. as may astonish future generations, and stand as an indelible and lasting monument of the prosperity and glory of the British empire.

Many instances of this, as it respects Painting and Sculpture, are almost continually produced, and exhibited in London, &c. The various compositions at the Royal Academy, and other places, incontestibly prove the truth of these observations.

Perhaps it will not be superfluous, nor seem impertinently officious, to name some of those artists, in the present æra, who are an ornament and honour to their profession. I might here advert to some in each; yet, as I now more immediately advert to Painting, I will just beg leave to mention, without disparagement to others, a few names, viz. Reynolds, West, Romney, Fuseli, Northcote, Ruffel, Hamilton, Peters, &c.; who, as stars of the first magnitude, shine with distinguished lustre; whose nervous, elegant, beautiful performances, in their different walks, not only please and delight, but ravish and astonish us.

Poetry and Painting have always been more immediately considered as sister-arts, as they not only assist but elucidate each other: certainly, therefore, it is not only compatible with, but eligible, useful, necessary, on every proper occasion, more immediately to connect them together, and to pay a proper respect to them when they are so connected. Poetry is indeed confessedly the first, yet Painting cannot think herself degraded by an attention paid to her elder sister.

An attempt of this kind has lately been made in the plan adopted by Mr. Alderman Boydell, in the celebrated Shakespeare Gallery, where the admir-

able skill and amazing talents of some of the first artists in the nation have been displayed to great advantage, in a beautiful assemblage of paintings exhibited to honour, shall I say to eternize, the works of that great master of Nature.

On this subject may I be permitted to say, I think it no way derogatory to so great, so vast a genius as Shakespeare, when I mention Milton; and I cannot but be persuaded, a Gallery, dedicated to the memory of that incomparably sublime poet, would meet with all the encouragement, the liberality, and munificence, which the British nation has been, on many occasions, and is now especially, ready to bestow on such an undertaking.

If the present undertaking for the celebration of Shakespeare should cost, as is imagined, eighty or an hundred thousand pounds, I cannot imagine *that* to be an insuperable difficulty, or, indeed, any real objection; for, large as such a sum may at first sight appear, yet it is oftentimes little more, if so much, as a marriage dowry for a gentleman's, a commoner's, a merchant of London's daughter.

I can have no doubt but the subjects in Milton's poetry, particularly those in "Paradise Lost," are sufficiently sublime, noble, grand, (I was going to add, divine,) to employ the imagination and pencils of the first artists and greatest geniuses of the present day. "The Iliad," "The Æneid," and many other poems and compositions, founded even on profane history and the heathen mythology, have furnished many great masters with noble and grand designs, producing subjects worthy our attention and admiration; and I cannot conceive any proper or real objection can be made to sacred and divine subjects; many painters of the Romish communion having given us so many distinguishing, excellent, (I might add, inimitable and indubitable) proofs to the contrary.

"Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," &c. &c. I imagine, would produce a variety of beautiful, solemn, sublime, and sacred ideas in an enlarged and generous mind, that could enter into the spirit of them, as would at least equal, if not exceed, the beautiful imagery and historical scenes of Shakespeare, and would guide their pencils to display their genius on those sacred subjects with that warm, animated

animated enthusiasm as would not only excite our delight and admiration, but our astonishment.

I may add, in his "Comus," "Lycidas," "Il Penseroso," "Al' Legro," &c. (which to express the subjects of, I believe, very few attempts have ever been made,) from which even the heathen mythology is not excluded, would furnish very beautiful and exquisitely delightful subjects.

I know not that any regular set of drawings of Milton's poetical works have ever appeared. "The Baptism," generally placed at the beginning of "Paradise Regained," is good, but greatly inadequate to the subject. Indeed, in some of the former editions of "Paradise Lost," one, for instance, now in my hand, printed for J. and R. Tonsen, &c. 1746, in which are twelve (one to each book) of wretched, paltry scratchings, that disgrace the book, the subject, and, if it is lawful to say so, the author himself. I just open another edition, printed for the same persons, in 1751, in which are twelve engravings, from Hayman's designs, that are vastly superior to the others; yet still, as the subjects admit of an amazing variety, and as the artists of the present day have so eminently displayed their talents and their abilities in their attention to Shakespeare, I imagine they will not be backward to pay an equal degree of it to MILTON.

When I revolve the subject in my mind, the imagery, the machinery, the beautiful description and colouring, in the "Paradise Lost," I can scarcely determine which part to admire most.—When *this* design was mentioned in a conversation where some persons of great genius, true taste, and correct judgement, were present, it was observed, that the subjects were so sublime, his flights of fancy so exalted, his imagination so rich, so strong, that few painters could do them justice. Fuseli, indeed, though not to depreciate others, was named. His *Midsummer Night's Dream*, where he interests us by the mere force of imagination, without connecting with it the passions or the heart, and his *Ghost in Hamlet*, exhibited in the Shakespeare Gallery, among other of his performances, was given as a proof of *his* being adequate to the task. I think the remark good; but, I am fully persuaded, the compositions of other artists, united, would produce as great a harmony of picturesque beauties

to the eye as a band of the best musical performers, vocal and instrumental, in a concert, could to the ear of a nice and judicious audience.

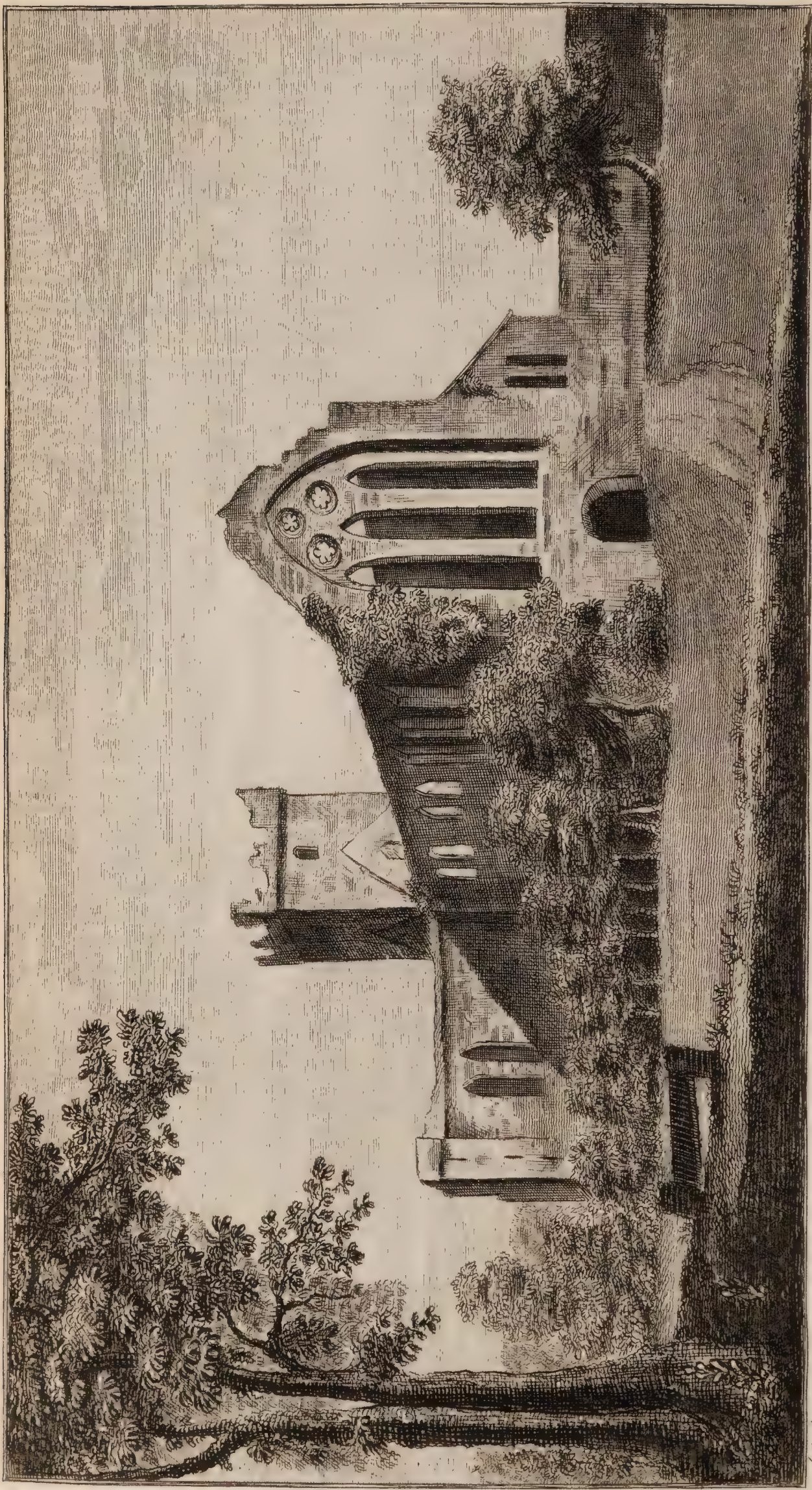
I would not presume to direct, anticipate, or even attempt to guide (so to speak) the pencils of those who engaged in the execution of such a grand design; yet, probably, it might not be amiss to suggest a few ideas that have presented themselves to my mind.

I think the *Shepherd's Dream*, so called, at the end of the first book of "Paradise Lost," I believe, by Fuseli, was, a year or two since, exhibited at the Royal Academy. Suppose the following grand and beautiful passages, among many others, were attended to, and introduced to public view? viz.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| | Book I. line 664, Millions of flaming
swords, &c. |
| II. | 1, Satan enthroned in
Pandemonium. |
| III. | The Limbo of Vanity. |
| Ibid. | The Covenant, &c.
made Heaven. |
| V. | 1, Now Morn her rosy
steps, &c. |
| VI. | The Descent of Ra-
phael. |
| Ibid. | The Battle of the An-
gels, with mock can-
non, &c. |
| VII. | The grand assemblage
at, and the return of
Messiah, from the
Creation, |

- | | |
|----------|--|
| | "When the bright pomp ascended jubilant." |
| XI. XII. | The various scenes of
Futurity, represent-
ed by Michael to
Adam, &c. &c. &c. |

would give full scope to the animated figures of Reynolds; to the enraptured enthusiasm of Fuseli's pencil; to the inimitable sketches of West; to Northcote's rich glow of colouring, and strength of expression; to the solemn dignity and divine sweetness of Peters; to the elegant and classic taste of Kauffman; and, if Louthembourg resumes his pencil, his forms of nature, landscape, style, &c. would, when once accomplished, render a design of this kind not only a proper companion to, or, contra part of, the Shakespeare Gallery, but, probably, lay a foundation for such productions of Genius and Taste as might, at some future period, furnish galleries in England that might vie with, if not exceed, those elegant, superb, and beautiful repositories in Italy, and other European states,



Schnellbelle del.

J. E. View of Dunbrody Abbey.

till the artists, connoisseurs, and travellers of those countries return to our posterity the admiration and praise (shall I add, the immense riches), that have been, for some centuries past, expended by the natives of Britain, to the vast emolument and advantage of those countries.

A LOVER OF THE ARTS.

MR. URBAN,

June 3.

DUNBRODY ABBEY (*See Plate III.*) in the county of Wexford, Ireland, is in the barony of Shelburne, on the river Barrow, and four miles South of Ross. Harvey, de Monte Maurisco, who was seneschal of the whole estate belonging to Richard Earl of Pembroke, made a considerable grant of divers lands to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and to the monks of the abbey of Bildewas in Shropshire, England, for the purpose of erecting an abbey here, for monks of the Cistercian order. This charter was witnessed by Felix, who was consecrated bishop of Ossory in 1178. In 1179, Harvey, the founder of this house, entered into the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury. Richard Earl of Pembroke, and Walter his grandson, were principal benefactors to this abbey. And in 1182, the abbot and monks of Bildewas made a cession, to the Cistercian abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Dublin, of the whole right and claim which they possessed by the grant of Harvey, over the new foundation of Dunbrody; and John Lord of Ireland, in the life-time of his father, confirmed Harvey's grant.

A list of the abbots (who sat in parliament as barons) may be seen in Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum."

The ruins of this very extensive abbey exhibit an awful and picturesque scene. The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, as is the chancel; on each side of which (in the wings of the church) are three chapels, vaulted and groined; the great aisle is divided into three parts by a double row of arches, supported by square piers; the inside of those arches has a molding, which springs from beautiful consoles. The tower, rather low in proportion to the rest of the building, is supported by a grand arch; the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but their foundations alone remain. Some other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, the refectory, the dormitory, &c. stood. The West window, of an uncommon form,

GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

is entire, and the door immediately beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open-work cut in the stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily under it. One precious fragment of this curious work remains.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere. HOR.

MR. URBAN,

Dorchester, Dorset,

June 4.

IN Hutchins's "History of the County of Dorset," there is an account given, that when the town of Blandford was burnt down, in the year 1731, many persons in the small-pox took refuge under the arches of the bridge on each side of the river, all of whom recovered without any bad symptoms, though the disease had proved fatal to great numbers of those who had been closely shut up in their houses before the fire broke out. Many people have taken occasion to date the origin of the cool treatment of the small-pox from this well-authenticated fact, and would be angry with any one who should entertain the least doubt of it. All this, Mr. Urban, may do very well with those so little conversant with medical biography as scarcely ever to have heard of the celebrated Dr. Sydenham (though this county gave him birth); and can still less be supposed to have read his "Dissertation on the Small-pox," wherein rules for following the cool regimen are laid down as indispensably necessary, in most cases, for the well-doing of those afflicted with this disease.—Dr. Sydenham's letter on this subject (addressed to Dr. William Cole, of Worcester,) is dated in 1682, seven years before his death, which event took place at his house in Pall-Mall, in 1689.

Now, Mr. Urban, I shall take leave to go further back, and affirm, that even Dr. Sydenham was not the first who pointed out the cool regimen in the small-pox; but that this mode of treating the disease was known to, and practised by, an ancestor of mine, born fifty-three years before Sydenham; of whom some mention is made in the Life of Lord Clarendon. This person, by name John Crane, was my great, great, great grandfather, and practised at Cambridge, where he died in 1652, aged 81 years.

Mr. Edw. Hyde being with his uncle Sir Nicholas on the Norfolk circuit, and lodging with the Judges in Trinity College,

lege, was seized with the small-pox, and being removed to the Sun-inn, opposite the College, was placed under the care of the abovementioned John Crane, a medical practitioner of considerable reputation in the general line of his profession, but more particularly distinguished for his uncommon success in the small-pox, by following the cool regimen; on which account the management of Mr. Hyde was entrusted to him, rather than to the professor of physick and another physician at that time in high repute in the University. It was by this method of treatment (under God), assisted by the great skill and experience of my ancestor, that this then promising young man lived to become afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, and father to the Queen of James the Second.

To preserve the claim of my revered forefather to the merit of being the first who systematically pursued the cool regimen in the small-pox, I request your insertion of this in your valuable repository; for though Tradition has handed down the fact, it will otherwise insensibly fall into oblivion, as there are no printed documents extant to prevent its sharing that common fate.

On the South-east side of St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, near the altar, is a monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

"Hic jacet

JOHANNES CRANE, Armiger,
Medicus,

Et Pharmacopœus præstantissimus;
Utpote magni illius Butleri sui sæculi olim
Æsculapii,

Necnon ejusdem in sua Arte Hæres atque
Successor,

Qui postquam per tot annos refarciendis in
Corporum Ruinis,

Diligenter incumbens,

Non minus aliis prosperam, quam sibi utilem
Medicinam fecerat;

Tandem Dierum, et Opum, et Famæ, satur;
Placidè in Domino obdormivit

Maii 26; Ann. Dom. 1652.

Æt. 81."

Lineal descendants from John Crane,
of Cambridge: Nat. Ob.

John Crane 1620 1685

John Crane 1655 1710

John Crane 1681 1734

John Crane 1712 1766

The last-mentioned person had the livings of Great Saling and of Saffron Walden in Essex; was eldest brother of Stafford Crane, who died in Red Lion Square in 1784, and father of, yours,
&c.

J. CRANE, M. D.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

IN the *Chanson de Marie Stuart*, l. 8, p. 450, you have printed "*Tho' left*," instead of "*I've left* the prime affections of my heart;" which obscures the whole translation of that beautiful little impromptu:—and in the Lines written in the West of England, the very first word is printed wrong; "*THY land*" being perverted to "*This land*." E.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

IN p. 904—9 of your vol. LVIII. a reference should have been made to pp. 519, 561, 562, of vol. LVII.

In p. 289 of your vol. LIX. two truly honourable anecdotes are recorded of the late Dr. Kennicott. One of them was made known to the publick in your volume LIII. p. 744. The living in Cornwall is said to have brought him one guinea a day, clear of every deduction.

P. 642. The curious account of the Pretender's visit to London is confirmed in vol. LVIII. p. 392.

P. 1028, col. 2, l. 1, for "*tam*" read "*tm*."

P. 1099, col. 2. The note should stand thus: "See it in p. 974. See also p. 1070."

P. 1197, col. 2, l. 55, r. "*Merrick*." To your present volume the following strictures belong:

P. 5, col. 2, lines 22, 24, 26, for "*Charge*" read "*Letter*;" and in l. 47 read "*unvested*;" and therefore, in p. 272, col. 1, erase l. 4, 5.

P. 50, col. 2, l. 17, read "*those little party cabals*;" l. 23, "*which sayeth, it is better*;" l. 24, "*should be*;" l. 41, "*hazard any thing*;" l. 42, "*casual contingency*."

P. 150, col. 1, l. 36. In what part of the "*Archæologia*," vol. IX. is Mr. Ledwich to be met with?

P. 151, col. 1. What is here said of "*Archbishop Usher*" and "*The Primate*" should be erased, as the author of *Clio* is still, it is believed, a living ornament of the University of Dublin. The third edition of "*Clio; or, A Discourse on Taste*, Lond. 1773, by J. Usher," and the second edition of "*An Introduction to the Theory of the Human Mind*, Lond. 1773," by the same author, are now before me*.

P. 179, col. 1, l. 38, read "*Lybbe*."

P. 180, col. 2, l. 27, read "*Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D.*"

* "*A new System of Philosophy*," &c. 1764, by James Usher, may here be added.

EDIT.

P. 254.

P. 254, col. 1, l. 28, 29. "This writer" is most assuredly not reviewed in p. 148; in which a different performance, with a different title, occurs.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 22.

SO many, and in general so little deserving of notice, are the complaints with which the press daily teems of neglected merit, and of public ingratitude for literary favours, that it would be an endless, and, in all probability, an useless task, for any one to reply to them. The letter, however, in p. 267, which makes so direct an attack on the generosity and character of the English nation for encouragement of literature, certainly deserves some reply, if it were for no other reason than its bringing forth again to our view an author who, however we may differ with respect to the proportion of his literary merit, we must all agree deserves as a man of genius, as a scholar, and as a moralist, that respect which, whilst piety and learning vouchsafe to take their residence with us, will, I trust, never be denied him. But is it, Mr. Urban, any impeachment of national beneficence or justice, that, whilst we withhold not that tribute of respect and praise which his literary works command, we deny to his person that esteem which nothing but the most unreserved approbation and knowledge of the man can justly lay claim to? There is, in my humble opinion, something more wanting than eminent abilities, or scholastic accomplishments, to gain the esteem of the publick, and to draw from their purses those liberal contributions, which inferior talents, united with the sociable virtues of private life, have often commanded. That Johnson possessed not those conciliatory talents, or that amiable sociability of manners, which could, to the claim of respect for the author, add that of esteem for the man, his warmest panegyrists must allow. The dictatorial language his writings assumed, the affected pomposity of his language, could not fail of giving disgust to those who admired the elevation of thought, the energy of expression, and the elegance of diction, they contained: whilst the supercilious haughtiness of his behaviour even to his most intimate friends, the distance at which he kept those who possessed not the faculties of the mind in the strength and

extent with which Providence had gifted him, must necessarily hold him out to the world rather as an object of fear than esteem. However a few literary geniuses, countenanced by his favour, or seduced by his powers, might represent him to the publick as the accomplished scholar, and the man of virtue; however those few friends, whom he honoured with his intimacy, might discover the man of benevolence, and the philanthropist, disguised under the rugged coat of forbidding austerity, and gloomy reserve; yet I am convinced the bulk of the nation, who have no such means of judging, considered him rather in the light of a morose critick, and severe moralist, than as the man of genius and the liberal scholar. As such, at his death the author was more regretted than the man. The tear of genius might universally drop at his loss, but that of sensibility moistened the cheeks of but a limited few—the nation felt not such a regret, such an universal sorrow, as has lately seized it from the loss of one of the brightest ornaments of this island, who, in imitating the blessed example of our Lord and Saviour, in "going about to do good," has fallen a victim at last to that excess of humanity and benevolence, which no personal considerations, no fear of his own safety, could restrain him from the exercise of. To such a man, sorrow can never pay too lavish a tribute; for him the tear of sensibility can never flow too freely: to distant ages will the exalted benevolence of his mind be handed down by his grateful and sorrowing countrymen, and his name be inrolled among the list of true heroes. In cherishing the virtues of the warm philanthropist, of the disinterested Christian, and the amiable man, we shall not stay to enquire the extent of his abilities, or the powers of his mind; the first will call forth all our affections; the last could only excite our admiration and respect. Far be it from me, however, Mr. Urban, to represent Johnson as devoid of philanthropy or benevolence. It would be inconsistent to suppose that a man, whose writings breathe the genuine spirit of virtue and piety (allowing a little for the influence which superstition, when indulged, will gain over the greatest minds), who endeavoured to inculcate in the minds of his readers those sentiments of morality so essentially contributing to the happiness

of mankind, should himself be divested of those finer feelings, without which morality and piety are but the garbs of hypocrisy and meanness. Many instances, known to some in his life, and more which have transpired since his death, prove that Johnson, to the most exalted abilities, added the amiable virtues of generosity, humanity, and, I might add, *sensibility*. This is most probably the light he *deserved* to appear in; but it certainly was not the light he chose to appear in to the nation in general. As such, at the same time that they have born ample testimony to his merit as a writer, they have not apportioned him much of their *esteem*; and, whilst his writings have raised him a monument, *are perennius*, the world has not been over-hasty in contributing to perpetuate the memory of a man, who, commanding their respect, would not stoop to solicit their esteem and regard. The world, Mr. Urban, is like a fine woman; conscious of her importance, she is not to be won by gloomy reserve, pointed neglect, and haughty affectation of superiority; he who would wish to gain her affection, must use the arts of assiduity, the blandishments of tenderness; must be preparing, by a reciprocity of sentiment, to *meet* her regard, not barely willing to receive it. This I take to be the true state of the case: to Johnson's want of popularity must be imputed the backwardness of the nation in subscribing to his monument; and of this no greater proof can be given, than that the majority of the present subscribers were amongst the intimates of the deceased, who had those opportunities of distinguishing the real character of the *man*, which was denied to the publick. But let not the present age, Mr. Urban, be censured for remissness in the encouragement of literary men. When we recollect that the immortal Dryden, who (according to the opinion of Johnson himself) was "the father of English criticism, the writer who *first* taught us to determine upon principles the merit of composition," was long left without a friend to raise the sculptured urn to his memory, and was at last indebted to *one man* for this token of respect, for the mere inscription of his name, we shall rather have reason to approve the generosity of those who have already stepped forth to honour the memory of Johnson, than to censure those who have not *yet* contributed their mite. Your correspondent

seems surprized that, amongst the nobility, there have not been found plenty of subscribers. I think we may, in some measure, account for their backwardness. It is well known that the rugged sternness, not to say overbearing insolence, of Johnson's manner, gave such disgust to one noble Earl, as to alienate from him his regard when he was inclined, and indeed prepared, to serve him. The pride of nobility and high birth ill submits to the pedantry too often allied to learning, or to the arrogance which superior abilities too frequently assumes. Disappointed in this first attempt of ambition, Johnson seems to have transferred his resentment to the whole peerage, and, in future, rather to have rejected their esteem when offered, than to have solicited it. What claims, therefore, can his memory now have for those tokens of an esteem, which, when alive, he never courted? I can see none. The censure passed on the Universities seems unjust; and that on Cambridge, illiberal: I know no instance, nor do I think Johnsoni Philos. can produce one, where that seminary of learning has been backward in the encouragement of literature, piety, or morality. That Oxford conferred two degrees on Johnson, was a proof of her approbation of his abilities as a *scholar*, but entailed no necessity on that University to pay a tribute of esteem for the *man* which *perhaps* she did not feel. That one society should have contributed freely to perpetuate his memory, may be attributed to the intimacy of many of its members with the author when living, or to other causes, which may not operate as a general incentive to the University at large. Individuals, and small societies, are frequently actuated by private motives, which have not an equal influence on large corporate bodies; and, at any rate, I cannot see why "the partial generosity of one society should expose the negligence of the rest." Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, is inaccurate in his statement of the sum deemed necessary for erecting the monument in question; 600 guineas, not 500l., was the sum considered by the committee as competent to effect that purpose.—I have now done with Johnsoni Philos. I hope it will not be thought, either by him or the publick, that, in what I have said, I have attempted to depreciate the merit of Johnson, of whose abilities, integrity, and honour, I am inclined to think as well as the warmest

warmest of his encomiasts; but, whilst I join Johnsoni Philos. in lamenting that the intentions of his friends have not been as speedily answered as they perhaps deserved to be, I cannot think there is that cause for our surprise at the tardiness of the publick that he expresses; and though I wish as well as he can to literature and patronage, I cannot agree with him that the nation deserves to lie under the stigma of *mean-ness* for not thinking just as he and I do.

Yours, &c.

T. T.

MR. URBAN, *Wootton Bassett, April 5.*
SHOULD the following observations on the enquiry of T. W. p. 213, contain what may be thought in any respect a satisfactory reply; I would beg to be indulged by their insertion.

It has been remarked, by most physiological writers, as a general maxim, that the colour and strength of the body and hairs were similar:—but deviations were allowed.

“Many experiments show that the strength of the hair does for a great part of life follow the density of the simple solid in other parts of the body; and that the state of the hair is corresponding to that of the simple solids. These may in different persons be considerably varied by the difference of diet, exercise, climate, &c. But, at the same time, as the state of the solid seems to be often an hereditary condition, and as it frequently shows itself very early in life, before the circumstances just now mentioned can be supposed to have modified its state; so it is highly probable that the state of the simple solid depends upon the difference of the original stamina of the body: and as that difference will proportionably prevail throughout the whole of life, so, notwithstanding the circumstances in the manner of living, it will always have its share in producing a difference in the state of the solid, in different persons, at the same period of life. Difference of solid must occasion a difference in the whole of the state of different persons; and differences of the simple solid have a share in distinguishing the temperaments of men*.”

The hair is supposed to have its colour from the juice which fills the internal structure (as they are supposed to have a circulation going on in them, the decrease or loss of which, in old people, as it dries up, causes them to fall off, or dry up; and has been reckoned, amongst other opinions, the reason of the grey

colour they acquire), or the *rete mucosum*, so called from its soft, spreading texture, filling the interstices of the fibres running between the outward skin (or cuticle) and inner or true skin underneath.

This substance cannot be so easily discovered in the White, or European, as in the Negro, though it exists in the former in the same manner. It is this mucose body which gives the colour to the skin. It is black in the Negro; white, brown, or yellowish, in the European,—to the colour of which the hair is found to agree. The different colour in animals marks the difference of temperaments; as those with fresh, fair skins are more susceptible of cold, than those of darker; and are more irritable in mind, passions, and some diseases:—the different changes of climate affect those. It has been thought, that, as fairer people were less able to resist cold, so darker people could not resist heat: those who have lived long in hot climates can best determine this. Mt. Hunter, in his public lectures, gives a table of Dr. Young's observations on the 23d regiment, from the year 1765 to 1768, in the island of †, a hot climate, where they landed 450 men. To illustrate this, they were strong and healthy; the different colours of the skin having been taken previous to their leaving England.

Colour of skin.	Died.	Ratio.
Black complexion 105	45	8
Dark 24	11	7
Swarthy 21	8	9
Dark-brown 3	2	2
Brown 94	52	3
Light-brown 2	1	5
Fresh 65	33	4
Fair 100	47	6
Pale 10	7	1

He also gives another comparative table, mentioning the colour of the hair and eyes; from which he deduces, that more fair people died than others.

It may not be wrong here, and I hope will not be thought too prolix, to give the description of the two temperaments, which include the limits on each side of the general constitution of most people. Such as have soft, long, lank, pale-coloured hair, or of various shades approaching to that, or thence to red, with skin white, and simple solids, soft and lax, fair, ruddy complexion, blue or pale-coloured eyes, the whole body full and

* Cullen's Treatise on the Materia Medica.

† In my MS. the name is omitted.

plump, or inclined to fatness, especially after the time of puberty; easily moved by exertions, or soon overcome by them, as the strength is but moderate, and agile; the mind active, lively, and mutable; the nervous system feelingly tender, and irritable; are said to be of a sanguine temperament. The opposite to which is the melancholic. The hair is strong, hard, black, and curled; skin coarser, and darker coloured; eyes dark coloured, or black; body thin and bony, with dense and firm solids, strong; the mind not so active, but steady, cautious, and timid, not easily irritated. The discriminating characters of this temperament more generally belong to the male sex; the former, both in body and mind, more prevalent in the female sex. Deviations from each of these temperaments constitute all observable varieties, as they approach more or less to the one or the other.

If much in the system depends upon original stamina, we may enquire after the appearance of the hair from that. What is called hereditary, is a disposition (or given natural power peculiar of the object) of the parents to give the child the same disposition and susceptibility with the powers of action like itself. The colour of animals is hereditary. Permanent hereditary dispositions take place under every variety of climate, food, &c. In the more perfect animals, the produce being the effect of the union of the two, the child may inherit the disposition of the father or mother, according to which happens to give the disposition; or it may be a mixture of both, and hereditarily may continue through several generations, and afterwards cease. If a strong constitution should have weakly hair, it may be considered as a variety in the temperament (which in most people is more or less mixed, according to the description given of each), or a local deviation from the particular temperament the system may mostly agree to, caused by hereditary disposition from one or other of the parents, or *lusus naturæ*. As there are two causes to produce a third, we may suppose that children are more like one another than the parents; the same causes operating in them all. There are also certain times when parents are more disposed to give a particular form or appearance, as twins are generally most alike; and usually so are children born near the same period, than those born at a distance of time from one another. If the

varieties of colour vary in any one from their parents, it is from that disposition in the parents being at a particular time disposed to give that variety; and as we see in a family of children, that the colour of the hair varies from each other, by some varying from the colour the parents possess, even if the parents are alike in that respect; which variety in any one child is to be accounted for from what is said above. And as we see daily exceptions, we are not to lay it down as a decisive rule, that the hairs correspond with the fibres of the body. We seldom see weakly people with strong hair, because every particular part of the system is nourished by peculiar means appointed for that purpose; and if it is allowed that a secretion takes place at the roots of the hairs, and a conveyance to them of what is necessary for their support and growth, if the action and power that supplies that is in a debile state, we may expect the hair to be so also; as whenever the health and strength are deranged by disease, every part suffers. In febrile complaints, when the patient is much reduced, we find the hair, which in health was strong and firm, now weakened and falling off, but recovering itself as strength in the body returns; unless by the disease the bulb or root has been destroyed, and rendered unfit for the purposes of nutrition. The cuticle in fevers will entirely peel off; so we may suppose also great hurt may be done to the hair. A strong constitution may then, from what has been said, have weakly hair, in opposition to other parts of the distinguishing temperament. Local variation, or defect of the secreting or nourishing parts concerned (even tho' the whole frame does not partake), may be such as that there may not be a proper supply to the hair, to render it equally as firm as the other parts of the constitution. If this is right, it may be naturally supposed that the vulgar opinion of having much hair over the body is a sign of strength, may have some foundation in truth; because if the hairs are nourished as we have said, though it is a mode not much known, it will require a certain degree of strength in the secretory powers and actions adequate to that support, to maintain such a numerous set of hairs in a healthy and strong state: but yet that is not a mark alone, without other concomitant signs of the firm fibre, &c. as denoted in the melancholic temperament, of strength. For the sanguine temperament may have large

large quantities of hair on the body, with a lax fibre; as that quantity may depend on a fulness of the vascular system, and an aptness in the secretory organs. If the state of the nervous power is supposed to correspond with the state of the simple solids, and both together modify the state of the fluids, both with respect to quality, proportion, and distribution, we may conclude, where the body is covered with hairs in a strong state, that there is great power in the nerves and solids, to produce so free a distribution of fluids to their support, and that the constitution is fundamentally strong.

MACHAON.

Mr. URBAN, Chester, April 14.

OBSERVING in your Magazine a long and animated controversy on the subject of the *three witnesses* mentioned by St. John, I take the liberty of communicating some observations of Bp. Burnet on this subject, which he made in his travels through France, Italy, &c. p. 44. The Bishop concludes nothing concerning the authenticity or forgery of the passage in question, from what he had seen and observed; but they may not, therefore, be without their weight in the argument. I wish to be of no party in any dispute; Truth is great, and I wish to buy her, and sell her not.

"I have taken some pains in my travels to examine all the antient MSS. of the New Testament concerning that doubted passage of John's Epistles, *There are three that bear witness in Heaven, &c.*

"Bullinger doubted much of it, because he found it not in a Latin MS. at Zurich about eight hundred years old. I turned the MS. and found the passage was not there. But this was certainly either the error or omission of the copies; for, before the General Epistles in that MS, the preface of Jerome is to be found; who says, he was the more exact in that translation, that he might discover the fraud of the Arians, who had struck out that passage concerning the Trinity.

"In the old MS. Bible at Geneva, that seems above 700 years old, both Jerome's preface and the *passage* are extant; with this difference, that the words, *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*, come after the *water, blood, and spirit*, in this MS.

"There is a MS. in St. Mark's library at Venice in three languages, Greek, Latin, and Arabic, that seems not above 400 years old. The *passage* is not in the Greek, but it is in the Latin, set after the other three, with a *sicut* to join it to what goes before.

"And in a MS. Latin Bible in the library of St. Laurence, at Florence, this passage is

extant; but it follows the other with a *sicut*, as does that at Venice: yet *sicut* is not in the Geneva MS. There are two Greek MSS. of the epistles of Basil about 500 years old, in neither of which this passage is to be found. They have also a Latin Bible, which is about 800 years old, which contains Jerome's prologue, but wants this passage.

"At Strasburg, I saw four very old MSS. of the New Testament in Latin. Three of these seemed about the time of Charles the Great; but the fourth may be much older, and may belong to the seventh century. In it neither the prologue nor the passage is extant; but it is added by another hand at the bottom. In two of the other, the prologue is extant, but the passage is not; only in one of them it is added in the margin. In the fourth, both prologue and passage are extant, but it comes after the verse of the three disjoined to it, thus, *Sicut tres sunt in coelo.*

"In the Vatican library, the famous Greek MS. of great value, said to be 1400 years old, has not the passage any more than the King's MS. has."

Yours, &c. J. KIRKLAND.

LETTERS ON WALES.

(Continued from p. 226.)

Mr. PEGGE to LEWIS MORRIS.

SIR, Whittington, Nov. 21, 1760.

THE great pleasure I have received in perusing those letters of yours which Dr. Philipps has been pleased to communicate to me, makes me very desirous of acquiring the benefit of your correspondence by a nearer way; for which purpose, as the Doctor has given me your address, I beg leave to trouble you directly with this letter, without the mediation of the Doctor, which is apt to occasion a great loss of time. I remember the passage in Gildas Nennius well about Mac, having taken notice of it myself. I am very desirous you would send me, at your leisure, an alphabet of the antient British letters from those monuments you mention; for I had an imagination that the letters of the Saxons and the Britains were the same, and have yet some doubts about that; and yet I am of opinion the Saxons could not write at the time they came into Britain. But then they had their alphabet long before King Cnut's time, as appears from their coins, and from MSS. allowed to be older. Dr. Smith, as I remember, in his edition of Bede, makes mention of a MS. which he supposes to be as old, or nearly as old, as that author. However, this will not hinder but the Saxons might get their alphabet from the Britons, for it only shews they had it before the reign of King Cnut. The question is, whether

ther they borrowed it from Wales; and, in resolving this question, particular regard must be had to those letters that are peculiar to the Saxons, as *ſ*, *z*, *ƿ*, &c. In respect to *Mas elbrith* I have no doubt, whether *Dō* be for *dominum* or *deo*; if the former, it will be joined with *per triquadrum*; if the latter, with *digne*. Taking the former to be the case, *per biquadrum dominum* may mean by the assistance of the Trinity, for *triquadrum* you will find to be the same with *triquarbus triangulus*. This, however, is the best interpretation I can give, though I must acknowledge I have not met with this expression elsewhere. It was common antiently to represent the Trinity by a triangle. I now subjoin a translation of Cnut's grant to the best of my ability, only I would previously say, that I have not translated the law terms:

“I Cnut greet all my bishops and my reeves in every shire, that Obelnoth, archbishop, and the convent at Christchurch, have lands in friendly. And I say that I have granted him that he enjoy (*beo ƿýrðe*) his *Saca* and his *Socne*, and *Gruyth brycas hamscene* and *flymene Tymthe* (so to be read instead of *Tyrinthe*) over his own men, within borough and without, and over Christ's church, and over as many *Thanes* as I to him permitted to have; and I will not any man any thing therein claim but he and his servants, by reason I have Christ holy (I suppose the word here should be *halze*) author to forgive my soul in recompence for the land; and I will not that any man break this by my friendship, *i. e.* as he values my friendship.”

I shall be extremely glad to receive a further account of this curious MS, which, as I suppose, you have now in your hands; and though I am so little entitled to any privilege of that kind, as being so little known to you, to undertake any thing for my sake, yet I cannot help expressing a vehement desire that you should translate *Tyffilis*, for the use of all the learned world, and the eternal honour of the antient British nation. If you can be induced to this no very long nor very laborious work, a few notes added, to shew the mistakes, the omissions, and the insertions of *Geoffry of Monmouth*, would give great additional pleasure to us all. If you desire an explanation of the law terms, I will attempt it. When I say the Saxons had their alphabet long before King Cnut's time, I mean the small letters, for the great ones are out of the question, witness this very

note about *Meielbrith*. Bishop Tanner, in his *Bibliotheca*, pretends to give us an account of the British authors, but mentions not *Tyffilis*. I should be obliged to you for some account of him, and what MSS. of his you have seen. I am, &c.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

I BEG you would assure your correspondent *THO. WATSON*, p. 405, that, as nothing but a wish to communicate the information solicited in vol. LIX. p. 1154, prompted the particulars given in the two last months, how much I am concerned that the representations of party-writers should have hurt the feelings of the nearest surviving relation of Bp. W. I cannot help expressing satisfaction at his standing forth in vindication of his ancestor; and heartily join with him in regretting, that the influence of party prejudice should be so great on the eminent characters of that period as to render them insensible of justice and honour. The “violence of the times” was certainly great both in the reign of James II. and William III.; but “one would hope” it was not equally great, and that there was a difference between the guilt of Lord Russell and the Bishop of St. David's. “A zealous unguarded conduct” may have been consistent with his political tenets; but simony and avarice, which in his character were twin-brothers, were ill expiated by the best-placed liberality.

P. 411. The tradition about Judge Popham, or the owner of Wellington, Somersetshire, is very indistinct.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Wighill, June 10.

UPON your obliging reception of my letter, p. 405, I was surprized and very sorry to find that I had not, as I intended, expunged from the list of Bishop Watson's donations the school there said to be at Hull; for that particular was inserted upon an information at least insufficient, if not wholly erroneous. The reference *7 should have been made to “Burnet's History.”

On the accounts with which your other correspondents have favoured us, I should not be unwilling to comment a little in explanation, but that I think your readers may well be tired of the subject. I therefore drop it. There is now, surely, no impropriety in our believing that many good men were as well in the Jacobite

bite as in the Revolution party; though, I fear, few of them became better by their attachment to either:

THO. WATSON.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

IN your Obituary, vol. LIX. p. 1213, where you mention the death of George Earl Cowper, you have taken some pains to settle his German title, by explaining the difference between a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Prince of the Milanese in the Holy Roman Empire. By your attention to this distant object, you have, as is often the case, been diverted from one that is nearer and more interesting; I mean his British honours, among which you enumerate his being a "Baronet of England and Nova Scotia."

This last is an inaccuracy, which I often hear repeated in common conversation, but which ought not to receive the sanction of your authority. A comparison of the words used in the earliest patents for creating those two degrees of baronetage will, I think, give a clear understanding of this matter, and furnish some remarks by way of explanation.

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of England*, contains this clause: "Ordinavimus, ereximus, constituimus, et creavimus quendam statum, dignitatem, nomen, et titulum baronetti (Anglicè, of a baronet) *infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ*, perpetuis temporibus duraturum, &c. &c.

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of Scotland*, commences with the King's titles as usual: "Carolus, Dei gratia, *Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ* rex," and then declares, "ereximus, &c. &c. et facimus, eregimus, constituimus, creamus, et ordinamus, certum hereditarium gradum, dignitatem, nomen, ordinem, titulum, ac stilum baronetti, fore et remansurum perpetuo et tempore futuro *in dicto regno nostro Scotiæ, et in omnibus aliis dominiis nostris quibuscunque*," &c. &c.

Here you see the sovereign, describing himself as King of Great Britain, so far from confining this order of baronets to the colony of Nova Scotia, as your description of the title would lead us to suppose, creates it expressly for his kingdom of Scotland, and all his other dominions whatsoever; whereas these last extensive words are wanting

in the patents of those whom you call Baronets of England.

As all honours flow from the Crown, it does not seem unwarrantable to suppose, that, upon the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland in the same sovereign, he might, under the great seal of either of his kingdoms, grant titles common to both, just as his subjects, born after his accession to both crowns, acquired a community of many privileges by the mere operation of law, long before the union of the two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne. If this should be the case, those whom you call Baronets of Nova Scotia were Baronets of Great Britain from their first creation; but, even admitting this to remain in doubt, there cannot be any in regard to their being Baronets of Scotland.

Upon the whole, the circumstances attending the institution of the two orders may be stated as follows: those whom you call Baronets of England were created under the great seal of that kingdom by the King of Great Britain, in order to promote the conquest and settlement of *Ulster*, and were distinguished by the arms of that province as a badge of honour, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of England. Those whom you erroneously call Baronets of Nova Scotia were created by the King of Great Britain under the great seal of Scotland, in order to promote the settlement and civilization of Nova Scotia, and had the arms of that province as their badge, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of Scotland, and in all his other dominions whatsoever.

The denomination of these two orders must both be taken from one and the same circumstance, namely, from the great seal appendant to their patents, or from the object of their respective institutions. If from the great seal you call one of them Baronets of England, it cannot be doubted that the others are Baronets of Scotland, even if the King of Great Britain's right should be questioned to create them British baronets, as it seems to have been his express intention to have done. On the other hand, if you denominate one of these orders Baronets of Nova Scotia, from their badge, and the purposes for which they were instituted, the others must be called Baronets of *Ulster*.

In fact, the Baronets of Scotland never

ver were called Nova Scotia Baronets before Collins published his English Baronetage, when he invited all persons holding that dignity to supply him with their genealogies; among those that were sent him he found some English lists, and therefore he placed them, by way of appendix, at the end of his book, under the erroneous title of Nova Scotia Baronets, though their proper denomination had long before been given them, in a "Catalogue of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Knights of the Garter, Knights Baronets of England and Scotland, Knights of the Bath from the First of King James, and Knight Bachelors from the First of King Charles to this present. Collected by T. W. Printed at London in 1642." Surely an author, writing in the life-time of the sovereign who instituted the order, and within 17 years of its commencement, is a better authority for its true denomination, than Collins, who published his work a century afterwards.

It is very surprising that Mr. Beatson, who, by being on the spot, could so easily have had recourse to the original records, should have adopted Mr. Collins's error, by saying, in the "Political Index," printed at Edinburgh in 1786, part II. p. 197, "that, from the institution and design of this order of baronets in Scotland, they are denominated Baronets of Nova Scotia;" for by this rule the baronets in England should be denominated Baronets of Ulster, as I have already observed, and with I could add that this is the only inaccuracy in his List.

Some appeals have been made, at different times, to the English Heralds Office, relative to the precedence which ought to be allowed to the Baronets of Scotland in English assemblies, &c. This is no longer a point of ceremonial within their cognizance, but is become a point of law, arising out of the fourth article of the Union, in these words: "And that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either kingdom, *except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles.*"

At that time it was well understood, that the Peers of Scotland, by virtue of this article, would take place according to the dates of their patents: and, as a very great number of them were of an older creation than most of the Peers of

England, the latter were careful to secure their own precedence by the 23d article of the Union, which continues the distinction between the peers of the two kingdoms. But as no such exception was made in regard to the Baronets of Scotland, they are become entitled to a full and unqualified community of rights, privileges, and advantages, with the Baronets of England, forming one body as Baronets of Great Britain, and ranking according to the dates of their respective patents, under the authority of the fourth article of the Union, in like manner as the peers would have done if it had not been otherwise provided by the 23d article abovementioned. M. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

YOU have inserted, p. 383, from a pamphlet lately published, the particulars of a conversation said to have passed between the late Mr. Silas Deane and the author. While the latter chooses to conceal his name, the publick will remain at a loss what credit is due to his extraordinary narrative; which would have born a greater air of authenticity, had it been in a less dramatic form. Theodosius might recollect with accuracy the general assertions of the dying infidel; but it was impossible for him, without the assistance of a short-hand writer, to bring away with him every particular of so long a dialogue. If the world be at all concerned in the history of the private opinions of Silas Deane, Theodosius, and "the clergyman of established reputation" whom he mentions, should come forward, and, by their real signatures, give authority to the materials he has furnished towards such a history. He owes this to a living character of no small celebrity, who appears to be deeply interested in the truth or falsehood of the story. Dr. Priestley disclaims the title of instructor of this emissary of rebellion, with whom he declares that "he never had any conversation on the subject of religion;" and whether the tenets Mr. Deane is made to profess, in the Narrative, can be fairly deduced from the Doctor's writings, "may be seen by any person who will think proper to consult them." But, lest the perusal of the Doctor's multifarious writings should prove too heavy a task for an indolent reader, he has given us the testimony of one of his correspondents to the improbability of the narrative. I

am ignorant whether Dr. Bancroft be a divine or a physician, an Englishman or an American: I only learn from his letter, "that no person in England was better acquainted with Mr. Silas Deane, his sentiments, and affairs, than Dr. Bancroft, in consequence of his having been partly educated by Mr. Deane; and also of a *particular* instruction given to Mr. Deane by the secret committee of Congress in 1776." This bosom acquaintance of Mr. Deane "does not hesitate in pronouncing" the part of Theodosius's narrative, relating to the negotiation with the French Court, "to be an absurd fiction." He tells us, "that he lived under the same roof with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane when these transactions are supposed to have happened, *and had an intimate knowledge of every thing which passed between them and the French ministry.*" If this be admitted, Dr. Bancroft's letter is a "sufficient refutation" of the narrative; which will appear to be, what Dr. Priestley styles it, "a most impudent calumny." For it is a fair induction, and agreeable to all the rules of evidence, that, if Theodosius has falsified one part of his testimony, he deserves no credit in the remainder; if what he has said of the political negotiation be palpably untrue, his narrative of the speculative opinions of the negotiator may also be regarded as a fable. Far be it from me to question the veracity of any gentleman who has candidly given his name to the publick; but, while I admit his premises, Dr. Bancroft will permit me to controvert his conclusion. That Dr. B. lived with the American commissioners, and was honoured with marks of their most intimate friendship and confidence, are *matters of fact*, which, when the Doctor asserts, I readily believe: that this confidence was so far extended, that they concealed from him nothing that passed between themselves and the French ministry is *matter of opinion* only, in which the Doctor may be mistaken. For, is it usual, in negotiations of so delicate a nature, for plenipotentiaries to throw off all reserve even to their most intimate friends? Can they communicate the most important secrets of their embassy, without being culpable, as well towards the State by whom they are sent, as towards the Court with whom they negotiate? Whatever intimacy might subsist between Mr. Deane and his *élève*, it is not probable that it should have extended to a participation in all the mysteries

of state, unless Dr. B. had also his political character, and, by the *particular* instruction of Congress, was entitled to a seat in the cabinet-council of rebellion. Till he has explained this circumstance, and shewn that he was not only the friend, but also the associate, of Franklin and Deane, it will appear neither impossible nor improbable, that they observed the reserve so well suited to their public characters, and kept him in ignorance of many circumstances of their negotiation. Theodosius's relation may be true, he may be still *rectus incuria*, and his evidence about the religious sentiments of Mr. Deane admissible till confuted by contrary testimony. Dr. B. allows his friend "may have had his doubts of Revealed Religion;" but he never heard him "intimate, much less profess, any disbelief of the existence of a Deity:" and hence he concludes it to be improbable he should have been "more open with an aged clergyman, such as Theodosius describes himself." This also is *matter of opinion*, and cannot weigh against positive evidence, if that evidence should be authenticated by the signature of the real names of the witnesses, and the specification of the time and place of the conversation. Theodosius says, "Mr. Deane was then upon a *bed of sickness and death*. Dr. B. thews he died on ship-board, "where he was suddenly taken ill, became almost immediately speechless, and continued so until his death." The bed of sickness and death, which Theodosius mentions, cannot then be literally true; but may it not, without much violence to the words, be applicable to Mr. Deane's situation at a former period, "when he laboured under a complication of disorders," and when, as Dr. B. informs us, "his mental faculties were much impaired." With this supposition other circumstances seem to agree; for no greater proof can be given of the debility of his mind, "than his calling Dr. Priestley his instructor, his Saviour, and his God." After all, no decisive judgment can be formed from the evidence as yet before the publick. The curiosity of the world has been excited; and it remains for Theodosius and Dr. B. to gratify that curiosity, by a further explanation of what they have severally advanced. For my own part, Mr. Urban, as it seems agreed on both sides that Mr. Deane was an unbeliever, I consider it as a matter of very great indifference,

difference, whether he derived his infidelity from the direct instruction of the philosophers he met with in the capital of "the great and good ally of America," or whether he surrendered his faith by piece-meal to the more covert attacks of English scepticism. If "a house built on the sand" was entirely demolished, it is of no signification whether it was blown up with gunpowder, or fell about his ears, from the main pillars that should have supported it being insidiously taken away. I no more desire to know from whence Silas Deane took his metaphysical system, than I am ambitious of learning from whom John the Painter borrowed his moral theory.

Yours, &c. P. L.

Mr. URBAN, Cornwall, June 8.

AT Helstone, a genteel and populous borough-town in Cornwall, it is customary to dedicate the 8th of May to revelry (festive mirth, not loose jollity). It is called the *Furry-day*, supposed Flora's day; not, I imagine, as many have thought, in remembrance of some festival instituted in honour of that goddess, but rather from the garlands commonly worn on that day. In the morning, very early, some troublesome rogues go round the streets with drums, or other noisy instruments, disturbing their sober neighbours, and singing parts of a song, the whole of which nobody now recollects, and of which I know no more than that there is a mention in it of the "grey goose quill," and of going to the "green wood to bring home the summer and the May-o;" and, accordingly, hawthorn flowering branches are worn in hats. The commonalty make it a general holiday; and, if they find any person at work, make him ride on a pole, carried on men's shoulders, to the river, over which he is to leap in a wide place, if he can; if he cannot, he must leap in, for leap he must, or pay money. About nine o'clock they appear before the school, and demand holiday for the Latin boys, which is invariably granted; after which they collect money from house to house. About the middle of the day they collect together to dance hand-in-hand round the streets, to the sound of the fiddle playing a particular tune, which they continue to do till it is dark. This is called a "Faddy." In the afternoon, the *gentility* go to some farmhouse in the neighbourhood to drink tea, syllabub, &c. and return in a mor-

rice-dance to the town, where they form a Faddy, and dance through the streets till it is dark, claiming a right of going through any person's house, in at one door, and out at the other. And here it formerly used to end, and the company of all kinds to disperse quietly to their several habitations; but latterly corruptions have in this, as in other matters, crept in by degrees. The ladies of this town have long been celebrated for their charms: and the beaux, being unwilling to lose the pleasure of contemplating such an assemblage of them so early, now conduct their partners (who are all elegantly dressed in white muslins) to the ball-room, where they continue their dance till supper-time, after which they all Faddy it out of the house, breaking off by degrees to their respective houses. The mobility imitate their superiors, and also adjourn to the several public-houses, where they continue their dance till midnight. It is, upon the whole, a very festive, jovial, and withal so sober, and, I believe, singular custom: and any attempt to search out the original of it, inserted in one of your future Magazines, will very much please and gratify,

Yours, &c. DURGAN.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

IN your Obituary, p. 476, is recorded the death of "Mrs. Hallows, aged upwards of 80, many years housekeeper to the late celebrated Dr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, &c." Now, if Mrs. Hallows really was the housekeeper of Dr. Young many years, how erroneous was the information which Mr. Herbert Croft so morally laments he received in his life of that poet! His words are these: "Of the domestic manners and petty habits of the author of the *Night Thoughts*, I hoped to have given you [Dr. Johnson] an account from the best authority; but who shall dare to say, to-morrow I will be wise or virtuous, or to-morrow I will do a particular thing? Upon enquiring for his housekeeper [1780], I learned that she was buried two days before I reached the town of her abode." I congratulate Mr. Croft upon the veracity of his intelligence; but equally condole with him that he could not obtain what he so ardently desired. This will probably teach him, if his experience has not taught him already, the vanity of depending too minutely on transitory report; and that, in literary cases in particular,

particular, that information may for the most part be doubted which is not local or evident. J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Farthingoe, May 25.*

I SEND you such a copy of my relation, Mr. Blencowe's, monumental inscription, in Marston church, Northamptonshire, as it came to me from an illiterate boy's pen, whose eyes are somewhat better than mine, but I believe it is nearly right. This ingenious man died by his own hands; and the last six words were, by *his own desire*, placed where they now are, on a very beautiful monument of white marble.

"WILLIAM BLENOWE, third son of Sir John Blencowe, knt. born in January, 1682, deceased August 25, 1712. A man studious of many kinds of learning, particularly of the Common Law, which he professed and practised with reputation; and of the art of decyphering letters, wherein he excelled, and served the publick for ten years; taken from the fruit of all his labours in the beginning of his hopes, in the best age of a man's life, and in a fortune that promised most of the good things which this world yields. *He died, however, satisfied of life.*"

I also send you another of the Bishop of London's letters to Dr. Grey*; whose answer to it, as you will perceive, is on the back of the letter; but, being written in Dr. Grey's *own* short-hand, wants such a genius as Mr. Blencowe's to render it intelligible; though, were it *material*, I believe, from some knowledge I have of Dr. Grey's alphabet, it might be decyphered. P. T.

June 8.

NO, Mr. Urban, the late Dr. Thicknesse (who was a Roman Catholic) was not *the* Ralph Thicknesse concerned in the humorous transaction wherein Drs. Battie and Banks were *hummed* with the black-rash story. The latter was elder brother of Lieutenant-governor Thicknesse, who died suddenly in 1741, as he was playing the first fiddle to a composition of his own in a morning concert at Bath. He was a fellow of King's College in Cambridge, one of the assistants at Eton, and had been a few days appointed a lieutenant of an independent company at Jamaica, his warmest and best friend, the late Sir Edward Walpole, having got him that commission, with a promise of the King's leave till a company fell vacant, which was then worth a thousand a

year. The late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote a monumental inscription to be placed over his grave in the abbey church at Bath; part of which, but imperfectly remembered, was,

"Near this place lie the remains of RALPH THICKNESSE, M. A. and Fellow of King's College, in Cambridge.

"In his youthful days he acquired all the polite learning that could give ornament to the gown; which, with a sprightly wit and genius, rendered him agreeable and dear to all his friends. He thought arms more becoming the manly age, and therefore joined the laurel to the ivy, but died when they were just interwoven to adorn his brow.

"Musick gave way to his unbended hours; and it was hard to determine whether he touched the strings himself, or set the numbers for others to do it, with the greatest exactness; that his last composition exceeded the skill of those who were to perform it, his sudden death was too fatal a proof*.

from whence his soul indignant flew to that place where alone it could meet with the harmony that equalled it."

Mr. T's story of Old Ath, who turned his eldest son out of the house because he played a better fiddle than his father, was, as he told it, pronounced by Sir Edward Walpole and Sir C. H. Williams, fraught with more wit, humour, and pleasantry, than all the stories of that cast they had heard put together. Perhaps a feeble attempt may soon be made to relate the outline of it.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *June 9.*

IF an account of the *very best ghost* which ever made its appearance in England be worthy of *re-appearing* in your Magazine, I will raise it. It ap-

* The late Dr. Oliver, who was at his elbow when his head fell, was of opinion, that the stroke was hastened by the anxiety he was under for the well-performance of his composition, and who also wrote the following elegiac lines to his memory:

"Weep, oh! ye wits, who ever laugh'd before, [no more.

Thicknesse, your favourite Thicknesse, jokes
No more his Attic salt, his Roman fire,
The social band delighted shall admire.
Hush'd be all harmony, except the strain
That's taught in mournful numbers to complain
How he, who sounds celestial could combine,
Was snatch'd from earth in heavenly choir
to shine.

Ye Poets, sweet companions of his youth,
Quit all your fables, and adorn the truth;
In elegiac plaints his story tell,
How lov'd he liv'd, and how lamented fell."

peared

* This shall be given in our next. EDIT.

peared for several years but very seldom, only in the church porch at Kilncote, in Leicestershire, and was discovered by a lady now living, and *then* the rector's wife.

N. B. It was not a ghost that could appear *ad libitum*; sometimes it did not appear for four years. The lady determined to approach it; and the nearer she advanced, the more confident she was that the substance or shade of a human figure was before her. P. T.

MR. URBAN, May 16.

I BEG leave, in return for the amusement and information which I have received from a perusal of Mr. Pennant's last work [see p. 353], to communicate to him the following observations. Wherever they assume the shape of correction, let it be understood, that there is not the smallest intention of conveying censure upon a writer whose labours have been so beneficial to mankind, and deserved so much applause.

I am not perfectly satisfied with the title of this work. Not to insist upon a certain favour of quaintness, it seems rather too laconic, and in some degree inapplicable to a treatise upon the metropolis at large, including Southwark and Westminster; not that I would measure the title by the bulk of a book, but rather aim at one which should, in every degree, correspond with its contents, whether it were even shorter than the one in question, or spun out to the length of those we find prefixed to ancient romances.

P. 9. Under the article "Antiquities," Mr. P. would do well, in any future edition, to avail himself of Mr. Jackson's Collection of Antiquities found in Lombard-street in 1785. It is true, these have been described by their owner in the *Archæologia*; but they are still deserving of notice in such a work as Mr. Pennant's.

P. 30, l. 13. "Manufacture." Qu. if not misprinted for "Manufactory?"

P. 37, l. 24. Read "Suthweorce."

P. 41, and in many other places, the edition of Stowe's Survey quoted should have been noticed, as there are several, and all of them different as to the paging and number of leaves.

P. 49. A portrait of Emerson, the dwarf, might have been more acceptable to the collectors than either the Boy in Pannier-alley, or Sir Richard Clough. Perhaps a little more exertion would have obviated a difficulty, which

Mr. P. somewhere mentions, of finding materials for the engraver.

P. 53. The publick would have been infinitely obliged to Mr. P. for a few particulars concerning the shyness, on the part of those immediately concerned at Guy's hospital, in giving the information requested. Such conduct does not deserve much delicacy.

P. 64 & 65. The propriety of Mr. P.'s comparison between the more ancient sepulchral monuments and those of the time of Elizabeth and James I. will be always doubted, at least by Antiquaries of taste. Mr. P. has selected, in support of his opinion, the only two monuments of the age which have the smallest claim to elegance of design, or superiority of workmanship; but has he forgotten those of Aymer de Valence, of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and his wife Aveline, of Fox, Wainflete, Beaufort, and innumerable others, which have a much greater claim to variety and elegance than the clumsy trunk-hose and abominable periwigs of more modern times; not excepting Dr. Busby's bumbrushical phiz, which Mr. P. should have more properly classed with the figures of Messrs. Dilworth and Boyer, as most characteristically represented by way of frontispieces to their respective works?

P. 70. The account of Richard the III's picture is not a little obscure. If it has been actually *re-painted*, the prior remark, as to its elegance of colouring and preservation, must fall to the ground.

The print by Vertue is less accurate than that engraved by Mr. Carter, in the first volume of his "Specimens of ancient Sculpture and Engraving," &c.*

P. 71. The authority of the Guide concerning the silver head of Henry V. on his monument, is too contemptible to deserve the notice here taken of it.

P. 91, l. 4. Qu. If we ought not to read, "I cannot *but* agree."

P. 103, l. 23. "The present Treasury in its ancient state" is an expression not altogether correct.

P. 105. For "Combes" r. "Combe;" and the same in one or two other places.

Ibid. Mr. D'Archenholz's anecdote seems to want authority; but, if there be any authority, it would have been better to have resorted to it at once than to have quoted a foreigner.

* As if there was to be no end to controversy about this prince's portrait, Mr. Carter, in a Number just published, has cautioned the publick against a surreptitious copy of it. Ed.

P. 138. The whole of the article relating to Exeter or Burleigh-house requires revision. As it stands, it is not easily, if at all, to be understood.

P. 140, l. 18. "His Catholic spouse," by grammatical construction, means the spouse of Inigo Jones. Catherine was Infanta of Portugal, not Spain.

P. 150, l. 2 & 5. For "Saxon" read "Norman;" for although, as afterwards observed in p. 333, the round arch was used both by Saxons and Normans, that of the latter people was considerably richer and more ornamented; besides, the Temple church was indisputably founded during the reign of Henry II. as had been already observed.

LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

THE Italian sonnet, inserted in the poetical department of your last Supplement as a recent composition, may be found in one of Maty's Reviews for 1784; and your correspondent H. F. Cary has given a translation of it in vol. LIX. p. 257. There are no less than five different readings in the two copies.

Line. MATY.

1. Diè un alto grido.
3. Tutta in se per la tema onde fu colta.
8. l'eburnee gote e il sen le tinse.
10. al duro orribil mento.
12. Magiàil carrola porta, e intanto il cielo.

Line. Mr. URBAN.

1. Diè un alto strido.
3. Tutta in se per l'orrore onde fu colta.
8. l'eburneo collo ed il sen le tinse.
10. al duro ippido mento.
12. Magiàil carrola porta, e invano il cielo.

I cannot quit the subject without remarking the peculiar beauties of this sonnet, and suggesting how happily they might be transferred to the canvas. This little composition presents us with four different moments (to use a technical term), all of which the painter may seize with success; and clearly determines the superiority claimed by poetry over the sister art, since the former can express, in so small a compass, what the other cannot bring before the eye without repeated exertions.

Yours, &c. M—s.

Lichfield Close, June 16.

ONCE for all, Mr. URBAN, permit me to observe, that Mr. Weston's original charge against Pope remains wholly unsupported. In the controverted Preface to the Woodmen of Ar-

den, its Author professes to have found "amusement, alloyed with indignation, in tracing the insidious arts which Pope suffered his friends to practise to undermine the fame of Dryden, and exalt himself into the vacant chair."

Mr. Weston has been repeatedly called upon to exhibit some of these numerous proofs. He closes the controversy without producing one of them. It is plain, therefore, that those proofs had only an imaginary existence in the strange violence of his prejudices; and Pope stands clear of the imputed meanness; for it is contrary to all justice, when a person is arraigned of one crime, to condemn him upon evidence of another, which is perfectly dissimilar.

That Pope, when incensed, was often vindictive to a faulty extreme, has never been denied; but what has his conduct to an absurd fellow, who had abused him, to do with the imputed treachery to Dryden? How does that prove him the artful source of those numerous critical decisions, which pronounced Pope the brilliant reformer of Dryden's vulgarities, and slovenly versification?

Mr. Weston once read to me an abusive poem of Welsted's upon Pope. It was by no means ill-written; but it attempted to deprive the latter of every pretension to genius and worth. Mr. Weston acknowledged that this Philip-pic passed the press before the Dunciad, and the priority acquits Pope of every thing like baseness to Welsted. Where is the baseness of retorting the charge of poetic inability in lines whose wit and spirit prove the injustice of the first accuser?

In p. 386, my antagonist challenges me to produce that confutation of his arguments in his letter, p. 27, to which I have said they are given. Thus then—he triumphantly quotes the original in vindication of that vulgar harangue which Dryden has made for the Empress of Heaven:

"When labouring still with endless discontent,

The Queen of Heaven did thus her fury vent:
Then am I vanquish'd, must I yield, said she,
And must the Trojans reign in Italy?
So Fate will have it, and Jove adds his force,
Nor can my power divert their happy course.
Shall angry Pallas, with revengeful spleen,
The Grecian navy burn, and drown the men?
Shall," &c.

The original writer is certainly responsible for the sentiments and imagery; but for the manner in which they are expressed

expressed in another language the translator *solely*. We all know that vulgar expressions may convey the *sense* of a foreign author, though that sense may have been primarily given in words that have no congenial meanness. If Mr. Weston does *not feel* the verbal bathos of the "*said she*" in the third line, and the "*burn the navy*"—"drown the men," in the *last*, his insensibility gives proof that poetic genius and poetic taste may be disunited. How easy to express Virgil's sense as faithfully with less inelegance!

When, with the dark'ning frown of angry pride,
In haughty tone, imperial Juno cried:
Then am I vanquish'd, shall the Trojans gain

Triumphant empire on the Latian plain?
While gods and men my powerless efforts see,
Jove and the Fates this hated doom decree.
Shall injur'd Pallas, with avenging aim,
O'erwhelm the Greeks, and wrap their fleets
Shall she, &c. [in flame?

If the above lines equally express Virgil's meaning, without the ludicrous inelegance that disgrace Dryden's, Mr. Weston's *first* argument is confuted.

His other pleas, which seek to prove the certainty that Dryden was *not* the translator of the Epistle from Helen to Paris, though he avows it *solely* his through all the editions, are set aside by those passages, of *equal* inelegance, which have been already cited in the course of this controversy, from the Hind and Panther, Ode on the Death of Anne Killigrew, the Virgil, and other of his works. Upon most of those quotations Mr. Weston wisely makes *no* comment, willing; doubtless, that his readers should forget them, being utterly destructive of his unfortunate assertion, that the style of the great Dryden is never *injudiciously* debased. My edition of Dryden's Works contains no *second* version of Dido to Æneas; and the first, from which Mr. Weston quotes, and calls *charming*, appears to me a collection of vapid, stiff, inharmonious lines, interspersed with a few beautiful couplets, but all along disgraced with such writing as the following, that certainly challenges the worst lines in the Helen to Paris, and *resembles* them sufficiently to leave no doubt, with the unprejudiced, that their origin is the *same*.

"Built walls you shun, unbuilt you seek;
that land
Is yet to conquer, but you this command.
Suppose you landed where your wish design'd,
Think what reception foreigners would find.

When will your towers the height of Carthage know?
low?
Or when your eyes discern such crowds below?
If such a town and subjects you could see,
Still would you want a wife that lov'd like me."

Lord Mulgrave could not jingle couplets that less deserved the name of Poetry; nor is the general style of this Epistle, which Mr. Weston calls *charming*, a whit more elevated.

His quotation from Warton perfectly meets my sentiments; the most simple and common expressions are frequently beautiful when they harmonize with the general style, and suit the character of the speaker. When they do *not*, prosaic flatness, or ridiculous vulgarity, results from their use. The words *burn*, *drown*, *men*, sound ludicrous as they are applied and combined by the imperial Juno; yet the two first, from being used in a metaphoric sense, and the last from different combination, are capable of acquiring great dignity; instance, Galatea on the Sea: vide that celebrated poem *The Botanic Garden*.

"And as the lustre of her eye she turns,
Soft sighs the gale, and amorous Ocean *burns*."

Also Pope:

"As the rapt Seraph that adores and *burns*."

And so the word *drown* in Hayley's beautiful Ode on Howard:

"See that sweet rustic *drown'd* in tears."

And the word *men*, in Pope's Homer:

"To gods and men to give the golden day."

If it is felt, from these examples, that the *same* words, according to their sense and combinations, may be vulgarly prosaic, or beautifully poetic, then it remains evident, that Mr. Weston's observation was not meant to justify Dryden's style, when it sunk so *low* as in the passages frequently quoted in my letters upon this subject. I question not its having, in many places, acquired *beauty* from the use of those common expressions, that very often were so *applied* as to *disgrace* it.

And now, having produced that confutation of Mr. Weston's arguments in his former letter, which his latter challenged, I resolve never more to resume the subject; glad that no proofs can be brought of meanness used to acquire fame, which, in so great a writer as Pope, appeared utterly improbable. I confess it were to be wished that his disposition had been as free from acrimony as his verse from imperfection: nor need such exemption to have robbed

bed the world of the inimitable Dunciad, since the *generality* of the corrections inflicted there are no more incompatible with sweetness of temper, than the prosecuting a thief who has robbed, or a ruffian who has assaulted us.

If with a single being, *but* Mr. Weston, it can *yet* remain a doubt, whether Dryden's style of versification in the heroic couplet, or Pope's, be the most happy, let him compare *Dryden's* translation of the first book of Homer's Iliad and *Pope's*. He will find the latter conveying, with brilliant strength and harmonious sweetness, the same sense in a *less* number of lines than Dryden, with his feeble Alexandrines in the middle of sentences, and botching triplets; the superior conciseness is in a proportion of about eight to twelve. ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, June 14.
YOU will be glad to have an opportunity of informing your very respectable correspondent T. Row, that the Shropshire block of lead, which he enquired after some years ago, weighs 186 pounds avoirdupois; and that it is clear, from 26 or 27 layers that are discernible on the block, that it was formed by the lead's running into the mold in the act of smelting. And I assure myself you will readily oblige another of your correspondents by acquainting him, that the two verses over the door of the inn at the Four Crosses may be found among Sir Thomas More's Epigrams. Yours, &c. G. D.

P. 104, col. 1, end of l. 44, add "storms."

P. 122, col. 1, l. 15, for "aim" read "air."

P. 123, col. 1, l. 25, r. "this is too like."

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, (from p. 428.)

Monday, March 15, continued.

THE order of the day being read, for the House to go into a committee on the tobacco excise bill, Sir *Watkin Lewes* took the chair; and Mr. *Postlethwaite* was called in, and examined. He had, he said, declined business at the commencement of the act, being persuaded that he should be *inevitably liable to forfeiture and penalties*—that the act discouraged the manufacture, without benefit to the revenue—that it annexes penalties for that which it is *morally impossible for the manufacturer to avoid*, obliges him to manufacture his tobacco to very great disadvantage, and, in many cases, to manufacture *that which he is not in want of before that which he is in want of*—that it prevents the manufacturer supplying his customers for two or three months after the goods are ready—that it prohibits ingredients which are essentially necessary—that the smuggler has supplanted the fair trader in all the articles not mysterious—that many thousands of individual property depend *wholly* on the mysteries—that all the mysteries except *one* are exposed by the act, and that one rendered more discoverable than before—that the act prescribes rules relative to the snuff-work, which are, in some cases, impracticable, in others, injurious, and in all, inconsistent—that, by preventing one laying-down of snuff-work to be mixed with another, it prohibits the manufacture of some sorts of snuff—that the officer cannot check frauds by weighing the stock

of a principal manufacturer—that, though weighing the stock will not check the unfair, it will the fair, trader; will injure and waste many of his goods, and very inconsistently retard his trade—that, as the act now stood, it was possible for a manufacturer to prevent an *apparent* increase, and consequent forfeiture of 100 *per cent.* together with a penalty of three times the amount for a *real* increase of not more than ten *per cent.*—that it was impossible to fix any allowance for the variations, that would not either give unbounded latitude to the smuggler, or subject the fair trader to *inevitable* forfeitures—that the penalties annexed to excesses were various, so that the officer could not be prevented, in many cases, from making election of the penalties—that the clause, requiring the manufacturer to keep unmanufactured tobacco in operation, and manufactured tobacco, separate and apart, cannot be conformed to, as many of the manufacturers have but *one or two rooms* to keep *all their goods in*; and it is out of the power of any but the manufacturer to know which of the goods are manufacturing or manufactured—that the act prohibits the removal of certain articles in quantities of two hundred pounds weight, or under, of which not one in ten of the venders can dispose of such quantities *while saleable or good*—that the drawback on exportation of some of the articles manufactured is not equal to the duty that was paid on the raw material—that the system is *totally inapplicable* to the manufacture

of

of tobacco, as the weight of the stock, which is the *ground-work* of the system, can never be obtained—that the delays and interruptions it occasions in manufacture will *enhance* the fair trader's goods, and, in consequence, afford still greater latitude to the smuggler.

After the examination of this witness, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, March 16.

Affirmed the decree of the Scotch appeal, Stirling against Drummond; after which the House adjourned to Thursday.

In the Commons, the same day, received and agreed to the report of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. *Cawthorne's* bill, for preventing delays at elections, was read a first time.

The *Master of the Rolls* brought up the report of the committee on the emoluments of the Speaker, which was read the first and second time, and agreed to; and it was ordered to introduce a clause in the bill, to make provision to disable the Speaker, for the time being, from holding any place of emolument under the Crown.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* moved for leave to bring in a bill, for making a navigable canal through Bishop Stortford, Essex, Cambridge, &c.

Mr. *Yorke* objected to the bill being brought in, on account of a number of land-owners and other persons, whose properties will be considerably injured should such a bill pass into a law.

Several members spoke for and against the introduction of the bill; and the question being put, the House divided, Ayes 38. Noes 101.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, and heard the evidence of Mr. *Isaac Hutchinson* against the tobacco act; who deposed, that he had formerly manufactured four hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight annually—that he could not now carry on the manufacture without incurring penalties, considerably more in amount than any profits he was likely to get by the business—that from the 11th of October, 1789, to the 12th of January, 1790, the forfeitures and penalties he had become liable to amounted to 1344l. 1d.—that 604l. 1d. of the amount was occasioned by the moisture of the air, and his goods unavoidably producing more in manufacture than is allowed by the act—that the remaining 740l. was in consequence

of his deviating from the act, to make his goods saleable—that the act frequently prevented him manufacturing his goods to most advantage, by not allowing him to make any alteration in a parcel after it had been weighed to go into manufacture—that the manufacture of his goods cost him 50 per cent. more than it did before the act—that it was impossible to keep a regular and true account of the stock of a manufacturer, as no table of allowances could be made to apply.

Adjourned

Wednesday, March 17.

Petitions from Exeter and Cardiff were presented to the House, in favour of the Worcester navigation bill.

The Dorchester road bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Irving*, from the Customs, presented six accounts relative to the number of ships entered into the ports of Great Britain, in the years 1788 and 1789, from the West India islands, the Coast of Africa, and between the British islands in the West Indies and the British colonies in North America.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the petition of the Duke of Athol, Mr. *Macdowall* in the chair; when it was moved, “that the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the extent and value of certain rights, revenues, and possessions, of the Isle of Man;” which, after a short debate, was granted.

Mr. *E. Bastard* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the fees and perquisites paid for the last seven years to the collector of the customs, and the other officers of revenue, in the island of Newfoundland.

Mr. *Rose* hoped the Hon. Gentleman would consent to withdraw his motion, as an enquiry had already been instituted in consequence of complaints made on that subject.

Mr. *Bastard* agreed to withdraw his motion, on the faith that the result of the enquiry would effectually redress the complaints of the merchants.

In a committee of the whole House on the indemnity bill,

Mr. *Pye* said, it was not his intention to oppose the present bill; but he hoped that, in future, the officers of militia would not trust to an annual bill as a matter of course; he thought they ought to qualify. The bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 18.

The Lords, in a committee, went through the Scotch sessions and debtors bills.

Heard counsel on an appeal from Scotland, wherein James Rocheid, esq. was appellant, and Sir David Kinloch, and others, respondents.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir George Yonge presented the army estimates and extraordinaries.

Capt. Berkley presented accounts of several charges on the ordnance.

A message from the Lords, of their concurrence to the tin bill.

In a committee, went through the American intercourse bill.

Read the third time, and passed, the militia pay bill.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the petitions against the tobacco bill, Sir Watkin Lewes in the chair, when Mr. Wm. Ranson was examined. He declared, that, if the commissioners of excise had not suspended some of the clauses of the act, he could not have pursued his business—that he did not know one instance in which the officer's books and his had agreed—that he could have a considerable quantity of smuggled property in his warehouse without the officer having the least knowledge of it—that the consumption of stalk-flower is annihilated, and the sale of Spanish is at an end, which leaves a heavy and dead stock on the hands of the manufacturer—that, before the act took place, the house of Messrs. Sales and Pollard might have received from 15,000l. to 20,000l. for disclosing their secrets in making snuff, which now could scarcely be concealed from the knowledge of the officer.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 19.

Read the third time, and passed, the bill relating to summer sessions in Scotland, and the bill for better regulating the payment of creditors there. Likewise the Scotch road bill for the county of Fife.

Heard counsel further in the appeal between Rocheid and Kinloch. Judgment was postponed till Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, the Deal paving bill was read the first time.

Mr. Ald. Wilkes presented a petition from the freeholders of Middlesex, con-

vened by public advertisement, for the repeal of the tobacco act.

General Murray brought in a bill for appointing commissioners to examine and enquire into certain rights, possessions, and privileges, in the Isle of Man, set forth in the petition of the Duke of Athol. The bill was read the first time; and, on the motion for a second reading,

Mr. Wyndham said, as he understood the people of Liverpool were interested in the business, he hoped a distant day would be fixed for the second reading, to give them an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Grenville expressed his regret in having been absent when this business was first agitated. He lamented certain insinuations which had been thrown out against his father, who had a principal share in that business, knowing, as he did, that they were utterly unfounded. If the noble Duke had been deprived of any valuable rights or privileges, which were not in contemplation at the time the bargain was made, then, undoubtedly, he had a fair claim on the justice of the House for an adequate recompence.

Mr. Curwen wished the Hon. Gent. to state the nature of the rights claimed by the noble Duke.

Gen. Murray said, that it was impossible for him to state what those rights were; nor did he think the present a proper time to do it.

Mr. Curwen said, he understood one of his Grace's claims was the herring customs, from which great part of the revenue of the harbour of Douglas was derived.

Mr. Dundas said, that the Athol family had lost much by the bargain; and considered the noble Duke's claim to be on the justice and liberality of the House. He concluded by declaring his conviction, that nothing was intended, on a former night, in the least to censure the conduct of a Right Hon. Gentleman's father, who had been the principal person concerned in the agreement between the publick and the late noble Duke.

Mr. Curwen, after some conversation about fixing the day on which the bill should be read a second time, moved for this day three weeks, which was agreed to. After which the House resolved itself into a committee, Sir Watkin Lewes in the chair, to consider the petitions against the tobacco bill, when Mr. Busbell and others were examined,

who

who had all strong objections to the clauses of the bill.

At half after seven o'clock the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 22.

In a committee went through the American intercourse bill.

Read the first time the militia pay bill.

Heard counsel further on a Scots appeal, Rocheid against Kinloch and others. Ordered the judgement to be re-considered on proof of certain points remitted to the Court of Session.

Heard counsel on another appeal; the magistrates of Edinburgh appellants, the College of Justice respondents.

In the Commons, the same day, the Clerk of the House stated, that he had received a letter from the Speaker, which he was desired to read to the House, as an apology for his absents from the duties of his office a few days, on account of the death of a near relation.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* said, he knew it to be the wish of the Speaker to return to the discharge of his public duty as soon as decency would permit. He would, therefore, propose adjourning the House no longer than till Wednesday, on which day he had reason to believe Mr. Speaker would be able to attend.

The House immediately adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, March 23.

Read the third time, and passed, the American intercourse and the county of Fife road bills.

Heard counsel further in the cause between the magistrates of Edinburgh and the College of Justice.

A committee was appointed, and ordered to sit to-morrow, to inspect the lists delivered at the table for the East India judicature.

Weanefday, March 24.

Read the third time, and passed, the Ipswich and Stowmarket navigation bill.

Lord *Scarsdale* moved, that Lord Rodney might be permitted to attend a committee of the House of Commons, to give evidence respecting the slave trade. Ordered.

Heard counsel further in the cause between the magistrates of Edinburgh and the College of Justice.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* returned thanks to the House for their indulgence.

Mr. *Curwen* moved for the printing of several papers, before the House, of the correspondence, &c. which passed between the Duke and Dutchess of Athol and the Commissioners for the cession of the Isle of Man. Ordered.

In a committee of ways and means, five millions seven hundred thousand pounds were voted to be raised by Exchequer bills.

Sir *William Dolben* brought in his bill for regulating the transportation of slaves in the middle passage; which was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 25.

Heard the Lord Advocate of Scotland in reply to the appeal from the Court of Session between the magistrates of Edinburgh and the College of Justice. Affirmed the decree.

In the Commons, the same day, Capt. Berkeley's county election bill was read the first time.

The American trade and indemnity bills were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Jolliffe's bill, for encouraging the improvement of commonable lands, was thrown out, upon the motion of Mr. *Minchin*.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the petitions against the tobacco excise bill; when Mr. *Harding*, an officer of excise, was called in, who deposed, that he was not allowed by law to weigh any tobacco in actual operation; that he could *not* tell when tobacco *was in operation*; that he only weighed such tobacco as the manufacturer pointed out to him to be in a state of manufacture; that he had not found the *manufactured goods* to answer to the table of allowances; and that it was out of his power to know whether the increases he found, after weighing, had been fraudulently occasioned, or not.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 26.

Mr. *Escount* took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cricklade.

Read the third time, and passed, the Speaker's salary bill, and carried up to the Lords by every member present.

Mr. *Anstruther* presented two petitions from the inhabitants, householders, burgesses, and land-owners, of the city of Glasgow, against the bill for extending the

the royalty of the city of Glasgow.

The Wotton turnpike bill was received from the Lords, with several amendments; which being considered as an encroachment on the privilege of the House, the amendments were ordered to be taken into consideration by the House this day three months.

The House in a committee on the supply, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair,

Sir *George Yonge* moved for several sums of money for defraying the charges of the army extraordinaries, Chelsea pensioners, American Loyalists, &c. &c. among which was 366,000*l.* for the extraordinaries of the army.

Read the first and second time, a bill for allowing a further time for enrolling wills and deeds made by Papists.

Mr. *Curwen* moved, that the deputy receiver-general of the Isle of Man should be directed to lay before the House the several accounts of all duties on goods imported into the Isle of Man, from the year 1784 to the year 1789 inclusive, together with the specific articles on which the same were charged.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 29.

Heard counsel in a cause wherein Sir William Forbes, of Cragievar, bart. George Skene, of Skenè, esq. Lieutenant-generals Robert Horn Elphinstone, of Logie, and others, freeholders of the county of Aberdeen, are appellants; and Sir John Macpherson, bart. late Governor-general of Bengal, is respondent.

Lord *Catcart* moved, that the bill for augmenting the Speaker's salary be referred to a committee of the whole House, to consider the same, and report thereon to-morrow.

The Duke of *Norfolk* rose, not to oppose the bill, but with a view to learn whether the bill was intended to pass that House before the recess, as it was his Grace's wish to ascertain the profits and emoluments of the Speaker of the House of Lords, in order that the House might judge whether the advantages were adequate to the support and dignity of their Speaker.

The Lord Chancellor left the wool-sack, and declared that, whenever the question alluded to by the noble Duke came on to be discussed in that House, he should lay aside all idea of personality, and deliver his sentiments thereon with the same degree of candour that he

would treat any other indifferent subject; but thought the present time improper, as there were but few Lords in the House, and those, perhaps, not desirous of investigating the business immediately.

Lord *Catcart's* motion passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the committee of supply on the army extraordinaries was brought up, read, and agreed to.

Upon the third reading of the land-tax commissioners bill, Capt. *Berkeley* said, that he was obliged to offer to the House a letter he had received from the principal Commissioner at Gloucester, stating objections to the list of Commissioners given in by the two members for that city, on account of being too numerous. He would, therefore, move for leaving out every gentleman's name, beginning with the first. On the Speaker's putting the question, that the first name in the list should stand for all of it, the House divided, Ayes 37, Noes 33.

Lord *Hood* rose to express the sense he entertained of his obligations to the electors of Westminster; and declared, that length of time, or distance of place, could never induce him to forget them, or slacken his endeavours for their benefit.

Mr. *Fox*, who came in just as his Lordship had finished, declared that he was happy at his opportune arrival, as his silence, who certainly owed more to the electors of Westminster than any other man, might be misconstrued. He, therefore, had no hesitation in declaring, that, as he had always acted hitherto, both within and without those walls, for their advantage, so he would invariably act hereafter.

The order of the day, for resuming the adjourned debate on the case of Capt. Williams, was read; as were three acts of parliament for making amenable to the laws of England all murders committed by Englishmen within or without his Majesty's dominions.

The Speaker then read the question from the chair, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the death of Mustapha Khân."

A debate ensued between the Master of the Rolls and Mr. *Burke*, the former against the motion, the latter for it.

At length Mr. *Burke* moved the further adjournment of the debate, which was negatived without a division. The

next

first question was then put, for a committee of enquiry; and the House divided, Ayes 22, Noes 61.

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, March 30.

Heard counsel further in the cause between Sir William Forbes, &c. and Sir John Macpherson.

On the report from the committee on the Speaker's salary bill,

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved for the third reading of the bill to-morrow; upon which,

The D. of *Norfolk* rose, and suggested the propriety of deferring, for a little, the further consideration of the bill, with a view that their Lordships might deliberate on the situation of their own Speaker, an office which he thought ought to be separate from that of the Lord Chancellor, because he considered the duties of the one to be incompatible with those of the other.

Lord *Hawkesbury* was against any delay of the bill before the House; for, however much he approved of the idea thrown out by the noble Duke, he thought it more becoming the dignity of the House to adopt some proceeding which might not seem to arise collaterally from the question then under their consideration.

Lord *Stormont* followed on the same ground, and added, that, in his opinion, their Lordships consulted their own dignity, while they supported that of the other House of Parliament.

Lord *Kinnaird* said a few words to the same effect; when the question being put, the report was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the cocoa-nut and Mr. Cawthorne's election bills were read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee; to consider of the petitions against the tobacco excise bill, Sir *Watkin Lewes* in the chair, when two witnesses were examined, and gave evidence to the same effect with those we have already stated. The chairman then reported progress, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, March 31.

Read the third time the bill for in-

creating the Speaker's salary, the indemnity, and the American trade bills, and passed, without any amendment. Ordered, that the House of Commons be acquainted therewith.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Stephens* brought in a bill for the discovery of the longitude.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of tobacco consumed in Great Britain, from the 10th of October, 1789, to the latest period; an account of the quantity of tobacco delivered out of the King's warehouse during the same time; an account of the quantity of tobacco consumed as aforesaid, during the space of eight years previous to the commencement of the present act; and likewise an account of the number of persons who had taken out licences for manufacturing the same into snuff, &c.; and the amount of the several duties paid thereon; which were severally ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Rose* moved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the accounts of money paid to the American Loyalists. Ordered.

The House then resolved into a committee on the various accounts and papers relative to India finance.

Mr. *Dundas* said, he should first state the situation of each presidency separately, by comparing the estimates of revenue and expenditure with the actual receipts and disbursements for the last year; and then, by comparing the estimated expenditure of the whole for the present year, give a general view of the finances of India, and the total annual surplus, after paying all charges.

BENGAL.—Revenue for	£.
1788-9, estimated at	5,440,148
Annual receipt	5,619,994

Surplus of actual receipt	179,846
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This surplus arose from the land revenues and the sales of salt. Part of the actual receipt was arrears of former years.

Charges for 1788-9, estimated at	2,945,791
Actual charges	3,183,250

Surplus of actual charges	237,459
Deduct surplus of actual charges as above	179,846

Estimate deficient	57,613
Estimated	

Estimated revenue for	£.
1789-90	5,609,397
Estimated charge for ditto	3,162,627
Net estimated revenue	2,446,770

These estimates were not formed on an average of any preceding number of years, but chiefly on the actual receipt and expenditure of 1788-9; taking the revenue, however, at about 20 lacks less, on account of the arrears that had been paid up, and the expenditure somewhat less; also on account of some reductions that had now taken place.

MADRAS.—Mr. Dundas next stated, in the same manner, the receipt and expenditure of this presidency. We shall follow him in the last year.

Revenue for 1788-9, estimated at	1,242,991
Actual receipt	1,213,229

Deficiency of actual receipts 29,762

When he stated the estimate of the revenue last year, he also stated his doubts concerning the truth of it. Accordingly, the receipt had turned out less than it was taken for, and more than he could have expected.

Charges for 1788-9, estimated at	1,195,025
Actual charges	1,302,070

Estimate deficient 107,045

The account of actual charges included the expence of the expedition to Guntoor, amounting to 71,642l. which was not provided for in the estimate; and some other articles are not so correct as they ought to be. On the whole, however, the revenue of Madras was not equal to the expenditure; but he had reason to believe they might soon be equalized, partly by an increase of revenue from the territory ceded by the Nizam, and partly by reductions in the establishment.

BOMBAY.—The accounts transmitted from this presidency were very unsatisfactory. It remained then for him to form the estimate on those of last year.

Revenue for 1789-90, estimated at	138,228
Charges	568,677
Surplus of charges	430,449

The revenue was here taken somewhat higher, and the charges somewhat lower.

BENCOOLEN, and PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.—These had been taken together last year at 60,000l. but

had cost 65,000l.: at the latter sum he should estimate them this year. The debts in India, exclusive of those transferred to England, were last year stated at

£. 7,604,754
They were this year 6,501,385

Decrease of debt in India 1,103,369

The interest of debt payable in India was now reduced to 448,426l.; which, taken from the sum above stated, left a surplus of 1,689,789l. to be applied to reducing the principal debt, sending to China, and purchasing an investment of India goods.

The surplus of the revenue, as far as it depended on the land revenue, Mr. Dundas said, he was convinced would be permanent.* He could not say that the produce of salt would continue to be so great, nor did he wish it to be so. The food of the Hindoos was chiefly rice, and to them salt was an essential necessary of life. It ought, therefore, to be the policy of Government to reduce the price to so low a rate as to enable the meanest of them to procure it. Earl Cornwallis had taken every measure in his power to increase the supply, and to reduce the price of it. Opium also had been scarce, and consequently dear; but, by the latest accounts, there was a very flattering prospect of a plentiful supply of both articles.

That India was in the most prosperous state, he must again declare; that it was likely to continue so, he should also declare. No country enjoyed more, or benefited more, by the blessings of peace, than this: and he would venture to prognosticate, that it would continue to do so, for the whole world were now leagued with us in the most solemn treaties; and as even a war would be more disadvantageous to all others than to us, he thought it most likely that peace would be established to us as long as we could wish it; and that, consequently, our possessions in the East promised hopes of the most flattering appearance.

Mr. Hufsey said, it was impossible to understand the situation of the India Company without combining the state of their affairs in India with their debts and effects at home. By accounts which he held in his hand it appeared, that they had borrowed twelve millions in eight years. In 1781 they stated, by an account, that, after paying all their debts, they had a surplus of 5,500,000l.; and by a similar account, made out in 1785, they made it appear that they were

were 6,700,000*l.* worse than nothing. He had moved for an account of their profit and loss for those eight years, in which he could find no account of profit, but an account of loss to the amount of twelve millions, by depreciation of effects in India, and debts transferred to England: yet by other papers it appeared, that they were two millions better this year than they were the last. He should be happy to find their situation more prosperous than it had been described; he wished only to see all the profits that were so much talked of fairly brought to account in Leadenhall-street.

Mr. *Ryder* entered into a minute detail of accounts, from which he shewed, that the surplus revenue of Bengal amounted last year to *two millions sterling*.

Mr. *Tierney* apologized for having troubled the House with motions for papers, on which he was prevented by indisposition from arguing; but offered to prove, if the report of the resolutions was deferred till after the holidays, that, for the last five years, the Company's surplus in India had not been sufficient to discharge the demands on them at home; and that, during that period, they had had no profits on their trade.

Mr. Secretary *Grenville* said, he had no objection to postpone the receiving the report till after the Easter recess; for he had no doubt but, the more the statement of Mr. Dundas was considered, the more gentlemen would be convinced of the flourishing state of affairs of the East India Company.

Mr. *Francis* rose, and began his speech in lamenting that the predictions of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas), on the prosperous situation of the finances of the Company, were yet so far from being fulfilled, that, in his sincere opinion, they were at that moment ruined abroad, and in circumstances of great distress at home; and this assertion he would prove from the testimony of Earl Cornwallis himself. With that view, he read a paragraph from that noble Lord's Letter to the Court of Directors, of the 7th of March: "It can only be by the diminution of our investment, or by the remittance of a large sum of money from Europe for the purchase of investment, that a surplus from our funds in India can be applied to the discharge of debt, to an extent which, by rendering it difficult for the wealthy

natives to employ their money more profitably, would induce them to leave it in the hands of Government, or to lend it at a lower rate of interest than that which they at present receive."

Arguing from this, Mr. Francis said, it was impossible that there could exist a surplus of two millions, otherwise part of it might certainly be spared, and applied to the diminution of their debt in India. With regard to the revenue arising from salt, he stated it as a grievous hardship on the poor natives, to whom it was an indispensable necessary of life; for, without salt, their rice and vegetables, which were their only food, would, instead of affording them nourishment, prove the means of their destruction. The medium price of a man's labour in India, Mr. Francis said, was not more than two-pence halfpenny a day; a family consisting of five must necessarily consume three farthings in salt; with the remaining seven farthings the poor labourer is compelled to maintain himself, his wife, and three children. Such calculations were, no doubt, much beneath the notice of those who only thought of millions; but, in his opinion, they highly deserved the attention of the committee.

Mr. Ald. *Le Mesurier* said, that the Company had already paid for every article which it was to export this year, though many of those articles would not be shipped off till May. He instanced the *premiums* which India bonds bore, as a proof of the Company's credit.

Mr. *Fox* rose, he said, just to observe, that the *premium* on the Company's bonds was no certain criterion of judging of their prosperity; for in fact it was much less, comparatively speaking, than either Bank stock, or any of the public funds.

Mr. *Dundas* spoke at some length in explanation, and accused Mr. Francis of having perverted the sense of Earl Cornwallis's Letter, from his reading detached paragraphs, without taking in the context, by which they were easily explained.

Mr. *Baring* bore his testimony to the prosperous situation of the Company's affairs both at home and abroad.

Major *Scott* rose to speak; but the House appearing not disposed to listen to him, he took the hint, and sat down.

The report was ordered to be brought up on Monday, the 19th of April.

(To be continued.)

131. Of LONDON. (See p. 522.)

THE following Advertisement, prefixed to this quarto volume, will best explain the intention of its author.

"This work is composed from the observations of perhaps half my life, made without the least original view of publication, from the numberless walks taken in and about our capital, with a mind occupied with more ideas than the frivolous visit, or the mere object of the hour.

"Some were made in company of different friends, stricken, like myself, with the love of the science of antiquities, and with the desire of tracing the progress of perhaps the first city (comparing all its advantages) in the universe.

"The remarks made in these latter walks were committed to my tablets till they became rather considerable. In that state I determined to lay them before the publick, not urged by *desire* of friends, nor the *wish* of the people, or any similar motives, but by my own continued propensity to writing.

"I have two things to apologize for in this performance. First, its irregularity: but I do assure my friends it is given nearly in the same manner in which the materials were collected, and quite according to the course of the walk of the day.

"Secondly, let me request the good inhabitants of London and Westminster not to be offended at my having stuffed their *Iliad* into a nut-shell: the account of the city of London, and liberties of Westminster, into a quarto volume. I have condensed into it all I could; omitted nothing that suggested itself, nor amplified any thing to make it a guinea book. In a word, it is done in my own manner, from which I am grown too old to depart.

"I feel within myself a certain monitor that warns me to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened, and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the Archbishop of Grenada in my eye; and fear the imbecillity of human nature might produce, in long-worn age, the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor *Gil Blas* had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns, must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labours.

"To every particular friend and correspondent I send my most cordial thanks, for their candid and unremitted attention to my various enquiries, and for their bearing so long with my yearning after information; and with my uncommon curiosity, without which no writer can proceed with the confidence of accuracy, or ought to lay any thing before the publick unsanctioned by local information. So much for acknowledgement of private favours.—I take leave of a partial publick with the truest gratitude for its long endurance of my very voluminous writings; for its kind fostering my few merits; for its

GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

affected blindness to my numerous defects.—The last act concluded! *Valete et Plaudite.*

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing, March 1, 1790."

When we hoped from him a tour in the kingdom of Mercia, or the interior parts of our island, which he has, in so many instances, so well illustrated, we cannot help expressing our disappointment at his present declaration, that he has resolved to *hang up his pen*, and that he has closed his investigation with the capital.—"He must be a Briareus in literature who would dare to attempt a history of our capital on the great, the liberal, the elegant plan which it merits. I, a puny adventurer, animated with a mind incapable of admitting a vacant hour, restless when unemployed in the rural scenes to which my fortunate lot has destined me, must catch and enjoy the idea of the minute. In the pursuit of my plan, I wish to give a slight view of the *shores I am about to launch from*; the account must be brief and confined, limited to what I shall say of their antient state to the period bounded by the Revolution, intermixed with the greater events which have happened in nearer days." p. 15. If Mr. P. be what he somewhere calls himself, "a rapid traveller," are we sure his commorations in the metropolis have been frequent enough, or long enough, to enable him to give an exact account of what he has undertaken?

Mr. Pennant begins with a general view of the state of this city under the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, confined to the first fifteen pages. The British *oppidum* of Cæsar has been hacknied by every writer. The authority for British agriculture is omitted in p. 2. We believe London is first mentioned under Nero, as p. 6, not under Tiberius, as p. 5.—P. 10, l. 15, for *tessulæ* read *tefferulæ*. If the urns found under St. Paul's (p. 11) were not funebrial*, what were the lachrymatories that lay with them? Of the *two* other antiquities found in London (p. 11) one seems to be omitted. The relief of a soldier found near Ludgate is most faithfully engraved in the late splendid edition of Oxford Marbles, with which Horsley's and Prideaux's drawings are not to be compared. We are sorry to see such an unintelligible copy of the first charter of London, p. 13. Br. Biog. III. 2145, cited p. 40, means *Biographia Britan-*

* This word occurs again.

nica. The complaint of the want of pages in the new edition of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 45, is a very just one. We wish Mr. P. had also given the page of his reference to Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. III. for Gower's knight-hood, p. 46, and not have interrupted the account of the monuments in St. Saviour's church as he has done, in p. 47, 48; and we doubt if Mr. Emerson's being a dwarf has any other foundation than the ideas of the sexton, from the smallness of the monument: but the errors of the sexton are too hastily adopted. Of the same stamp is the story of Henry V's silver head, p. 71. To better purpose Mr. P. reproves (p. 53) the negligence of the governors of Guy's Hospital, in not giving an account of their patients, expenditure, or revenue; and the "equivocal dress of the ladies of the present age," p. 102. Of Dr. Freind's Epitaph on Philip Carteret, in Westminster Abbey, p. 75, see a translation in the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, p. 587. The Archbp. of York who persuaded Edward IV's Queen to give up her son Richard was *Rotherham*, p. 80. P. 81, the window in St. Margaret's church was put up in the private chapel of the abbot of Waltham, at Copthall. Mr. P. does not seem to have read Dr. Wilson's objections to the placing it where it now is, if he thinks they were founded on the carrying away the souls of the two thieves by an angel and devil.

The birth of Queen Elizabeth, on the arras in the Prince's chamber (p. 85) would be a fine subject for Mr. Nichols's *Progresses of the Queen*. We should be glad to know Mr. P's authority for saying, p. 107, that the *Birdcage-walk* in St. James's Park had its name from the cages which were hung in *the trees*; we have heard it deduced from the corruption of the French *boccage*, a grove or arbour, it being originally a *covered walk*. In discrediting the warming-pan story, p. 108, does Mr. P. mean to insinuate that James II's Queen was actually delivered of a son? The font in St. James's church is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, I. tab. III.

P. 130. Qu. Was not the church of St. Martin in the Fields burnt, and when? The old church, engraved by Vertue, is among the plates of the Society of Antiquaries.

P. 140, l. 18, read, It was intended by Charles I. for the use of his Catholic spouse, the Infanta of Spain; and, p. 142, l. 16, r. Antiquaries; and p. 146,

l. 23, r. Harold Harfoot. Bromton, p. 931, as cited by Rapin, II. 52, says, he had this name from his swiftness of foot in walking or running, which he preferred to riding; Knighton, p. 2325, from the resemblance of his body to a hare; — *habuit corpus ad modum leporis*.

P. 151, n. 152, r. Camden.

P. 129, l. 22, r. are Hungerford stairs and market.

P. 130, l. ult. and penult. r. his daughter —, and which Heath sold.

P. 157. Above the figure of Dr. Yonge, on his monument in the Rolls Chapel, is the head of our Saviour, and two cherubims; *resistless superstitions* of the artist.

P. 168. "The original use of Thavies Inn continues to this day." Qu. has it not been pulled down, and houses built on the site, for some years past?

What Mr. Pennant says, p. 173, of Hogarth's *Bartholomew Fair*, is founded on a wrong fact. Hogarth engraved *Southwark* not *Bartholomew Fair*.

P. 177. Specimens of the architecture of St. Bartholomew's church, in Smithfield, were engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, II. pl. XXXVII.

P. 180. "And [there were] few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not console themselves," &c.

P. 183, last line, for Antiquaries Repository, r. Antiquarian Repertory.

P. 192. Sir William Weston, last prior of St. John of Jerusalem, died on *the very day that the house was suppressed, entirely of a broken heart*. His monument is preserved by a drawing in the collection of Dr. Combe. His figure lay recumbent beneath rich Gothic arches. It had a long beard, and is represented greatly emaciated. The same description is repeated p. 195, where "his figure is said to be represented in "his shroud, emaciated by death, but "admirably cut in stone." Compare some of these particulars, in which the errors of preceding writers are implicitly followed, with the observations of a valuable correspondent, W. and D. in our vol. LVIII. p. 854; and in p. 501 of the same volume see an account of the body itself, as it appeared on opening the grave.

P. 199, l. 15, 16, r. *Elijah* and *Elisba*.

P. 202. St. Bride's well was dedicated to the same Saint as the church.

P. 204, l. penult. r. bestowing the charter of Bridewell on —.

P. 205, l. 11, r. Kirk *Leitham*.

P. 219.

P. 219. "The stone in Panier Alley has very much the appearance of an antient sepulchral one, and might have had the inscription cut on it to inform the publick of the elevated situation of the place." We doubt if this stone was ever any thing more than what it now appears, or was cut into form or inscribed before 1688.

P. 222. "Old Rawlinson, the *nonjur-ing titular bishop of London*, who died about twenty years ago, and left his antiquities to the University of Oxford —." We wish to have Dr. R's episcopal character ascertained.

P. 227. "In St. Giles's, Cripplegate, rest from their labours some of my brethren; such as John Speed, the famous English historian and typographer, and Robert Glover, Somerset herald, an indefatigable searcher of antiquities, and the zealous John Fox, the famous martyrologist."

P. 231. Who is *Anisius*, mentioned in the lines on Dr. Scarborough's picture?

P. 235. We always understood that Louis XIV. threatened to return the compliment for Bethlehem Hospital, by copying St. James's Palace in his stables. What are offices of the *vilest nature*?

P. 238. Mr. P. pays great compliments to the city military.

P. 240. The references are misplaced. The asterisk belongs to Weever, 427, and the reference to which it is prefixed should be after *Spitalfields*, l. 6. Take away the dagger after *Silkworm*, l. 13.

P. 243. The date (1480) on the White Hart Tavern without Bishopsgate, which was proposed for explanation in our vol. LVIII. p. 671, is not here elucidated. The house is now let into different tenements; among others, an academy.

P. 244. It is a singular circumstance that the piety of our ancestors, in relieving the bed-ridden, should be confined to those in Houndsditch.

The Jews Synagogue in Duke's Place has just been rebuilt, in a beautiful style of the simplest Grecian architecture, by Mr. Spiller, surveyor, and consecrated in a splendid and solemn manner.

Of St. Michael's chapel near Aldgate, p. 245, see our vol. LIX. p. 495. We wish to know the authority for the "deep well within Aldgate, which was peculiar to it," p. 246.

We should be glad if any of our correspondents learned in the Hebrew or

Oriental languages, would inform us of the true meaning of the epithet of *Mat-felon*, given to St. Mary's church in Whitechapel, p. 249. Mr. Wells, vicar of Hornchurch, explained it to Mr. Strype, *quæ nuper enixa est*, or St. Mary lately delivered of her holy child; or, as we should say now, the *Virgin Mother*, or Mary the mother.

P. 252, l. 16, r. In the place of this house.

P. 266. Speaking of the monument of Mr. Edwards, who saved the crown when stolen by Blood, Mr. P. says, "Was it not a shameless reign, no remembrance of this good and faithful servant would have been suffered to remain."

P. 268. "An *endarkened* and savage period." With the proceedings of this period Mr. P. finds a parallel "amidst the polished and enlightened FRENCH!!!" But, adds he, "the acts of a mob ought never to tarnish a national character." It should be remembered, however, that in this case, as in the case of the De Witts, the mob were the tool of a faction, composed of men of worse principles,—notwithstanding our patriots qualify their factious proceedings with the glorious name of *revolution and love of our country*.

P. 276. "St. Katherine's Hospital to this day remains under *queenly patronage*." Dr. Ducarel's History of it cannot be called a *posthumous* work, for it was published in 1782, and the Doctor did not die till 1785. See memoirs of him at the end of his *History of Lambeth*. "The church is *almost quite* lost in the various houses which shut it up from public view." It is an unwarranted supposition, that the "antient building and different gates of the hospital are represented on the eight sides of the pulpit;" they being only Gothic buildings in general.—P. 277. "The Duke of Exeter on his monument *lies recumbent*, with a fillet round his head, and in a long gown, *the weeds of peace*." He bequeathed to the church "numbers of valuable effects."

P. 278, note †. *Customes, &c. of London*, printed in [or about 1521, by Pynson]. In the news-paper list of London porter brewers, for Rickinson Rivers, r. Dickenson Rivers.

"The sight of a great London brew-house exhibits a *magnificence unspeakable*," p. 279. In the same hyperbolic language we are told, two wings of

uncommon

uncommon elegance were added to the Bank, by Sir Robert Taylor. As this is the first panegyrick of the kind bestowed on that architect, we expected to have heard Mr. Holland's colonnade at Carleton House called *ineffably well-placed*. But our author does not trespass on Mr. Christie's province in his own neighbourhood,—for of Carleton House he says NOTHING.

“The late Humphry Parsons, Esq. who was hunting with Louis XV. excited the King's curiosity to know who he was; and asking one of his attendants, received for answer, that he was *un Chevalier de Make*.” The construction of this sentence leads one to think Humphry Parsons received the answer which was really made to Louis XV.

P. 281. “In return, we receive every *pabulum* which should satiate the most luxurious.”—P. 303. *Pabulum* of the plague.

P. 292. We lament that there are not data sufficient to assist our great naturalist in ascertaining the names of fish in the reign of Edward I.—P. 304. He expresses a warm trust, that, as “an humble historian of the fishy tribe, he is not to be condemned to the *Pygmalion* prospect of these delicacies; but on his next visit to town, may be honoured with a card, in order to form a practical judgment of what hitherto have only feasted his eyes!!!” We as ardently wish his hopes may be crowned, and his prospects realized; though we believe *Pygmalion* did not feed on empty prospect, but enjoyed his ivory beauty in real flesh and blood, while *Moses* was forced to content himself with a *Pisgab* sight of the grapes, milk, and honey; or, as a city epicure would translate it, the Burgundy and Champaign, custards and cream, of the promised land. Is Mr. P. however, sure that through the disguises of modern cookery he could discover the various characters of the fish assigned them by Linné? We will not accuse Mr. P. of epicurism, or belonging to the *Scaupoir Vixre* club, though he smacks his lips when he mentions the *delicious tythes* of all the royal venison in Essex, P. 330.

P. 295. Mr. P. differs from the received opinion when he says, that the citizens rejected King John's recommendation of Isembert, master of the schools of Xainctes, another *clergyman*, to finish London Bridge, and committed

the work to three merchants of London, masters of that work, who completed it in 1209. All that Stowe says, p. 28, is, that on the death of Peter de Colechurch, three merchants of London finished it, without any mention of Isembert, who we know, by letters patent 3 John was *constituted and appointed* to finish it (*Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 1772, I. 470). See also Sir Joseph Ayloffe's account accompanying the view of the chapel in the bridge by Vertue, in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries.

P. 305, l. 9, *dele* the comma after *city*. The Goldsmiths were a *pugnacious* society.

P. 307. It is not clear to us whether the two paintings by Holbein, in distemper, in the hall of the Steelyard, were not on stucco. There is nothing in Mr. Walpole's account of them (*Anecd.* I. 83) to lead us to think they were on moveable substances; consequently only copies of them can now be preserved.

P. 313. In *Whittington's* epitaph the allusion lies in both words, *Albificans villam*, whiteing town; q. d. reflecting lustre or brightness on the town he had so well governed.

P. 322. The reference to the view of Baynard's Castle is wrong; for the view Mr. P. had seen is not in *Holinsbed*, but probably that in the old plan of London engraved by Vertue, 1723, from the survey taken just after the fire in 1666; from whence it has been frequently copied. In this castle Henry VII. received Philip of Austria, the *matrimonial* King of Castile; i. e. in plain English, King of Castile in right of his wife Jane.

“This castle was the residence of Sir William Sydney, who died chamberlain and steward to Edward VI. And in this place Mary, the gloomy Queen of the gloomy namesake of the former [King of Spain], had her right to the throne resolved on.”

P. 324. “From hence I turn North till I gain the site of Ludgate. On the left *all is piety*: Credo Lane, Ave Maria! Lane, Amen Corner, and Paternoster Row, indicate the *sanctity* of the *motley* inhabitants.” This is a mistake, for the inhabitants of these lanes only contributed to the sanctity, or rather devotion, of the citizens, by manufacturing, as stationers and printers, the several service-books and other paraphernalia of the church. There seems to be an inaccuracy in calling St. Paul's Church-yard

Church-yard a *confined* one. Considered as a *cemetery*, it is perhaps as large, or larger, and certainly more open and clear, than any of our other cathedrals; and, applied to the circle of houses round it, there is space enough.

P. 325. "The bird of *Æsculapius*, "the *admonishing* cock."

The anecdote of Sir John Cutler's liberality is new and curious.

P. 326. "The learned and pious Sir Thomas Browne said, that the discovery of the circulation of the blood, "by Hervey, was preferable to the discovery of the New World." This observation is justified by every succeeding consequence of the latter discovery. One wonders how the former discovery lay so long concealed from the penetration of the ancients, and particularly from the revivers of anatomical science. We doubt the practicability, as well as utility, of the transfusion of the blood, attempted by Sir Edmund King.

P. 327. Vesalius was shipwrecked and perished on the island of Zante.

P. 328. A fine statue of the King-making Earl of Warwick in the front of a house in Warwick Lane, within two or three doors of the South side of Newgate Street.—L. 9, r. Bretagne.

P. 330, l. 1 and 4, r. Beaumes, or Belmeis; so the Bishop's name is generally written. Diceto, indeed, writes it *De Melmeis*, and Matthew of Westminster, *Beauvois*, but none like Mr. P, *Beauvagness*.

"The subterraneous church of St. Faith was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with ribs diverging from them, to support the *solenn* roof. This was the parish church. This undermost, as these sort of buildings were called, had in it several chauntries and monuments. Henry Lacie, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1312, made what was called *The New Work*, at the East end; in which was the chapel of Our Lady, and that of St. Dunstan." The construction of this paragraph would lead the reader to suppose that Lacie's new work was in the undercroft; whereas it was really at the East end of the upper church, and his monument was in St. Dunstan's chapel there. See Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, pp. 15 and 84, and his plan of the old church, p. 160.

"The *Machabre*, or dance of Death;" rather, *Machabre's* dance of Death.

"This was a single piece; a long train of all orders of men, from the

"pope to the lowest of human beings; "each figure has, as his partner, Death; "the *first* shaking his remembering "hour-glass:" i. e. that figure of Death which stood first in the dance.

"Our poet Lydgate translated a poem "on the subject from the French verses "which attended a painting," &c.

Pp. 333, 334, 335, 413. The term *Gothic*, applied to our architecture, includes all from the Conquest to Holbein.—L. 22, r. *burin*.

To the various particulars communicated by our correspondents relative to Sir Paul Pindar, in vol. LIV. 351, 496, 976; LVIII. 67; LIX. 14; must be added, that he repaired, at his own expence, the screen to the choir of St. Paul's, adorning it with fair pillars of black marble, and statues of those Saxon kings which had been founders or benefactors to the church, beautifying the inner part with figures of angels, and all the wainscot work of the church with excellent carving of cherubim and other imagery, richly gilded, adding costly suits of hangings for the upper end. He afterwards bestowed 4000l. in repairing the South cross. (Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 160, and the View of it by Hollar. See more of him p. 414.)

"We are not to expect in this church "the number nor the elegance of the "tombs at Westminster. St. Peter, the "porter of Heaven, had far the preference to the tutelar Saint of this cathedral." The preference was not given to the Saint, but to the *situation*. The conventual church of Westminster, being immediately contiguous to the royal residence, became the burial-place of the royal family, and of course of the nobility about them.

P. 334. Spelman (*Gloss. v. Abacot*) confines that kind of cap to *kings*. Mr. P. gives John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, an *abacot*, or cap of state, and a *mighty* spear.

"Few crowned heads crowded here, "except Ethelred and Sebba, founders "of the church, and of Saxon race: "none were found within these walls." The kings were *Saxons*, and so were Erkenwald and Theodred, two of the twenty-four bishops who were interred here; and there is no reason to suppose that several others of the thirty before the Conquest did not lay their bones in their own cathedral.—L. 18. *Resort* is not the *place* visited, but the *act* of visiting; as JOHNSON.

P. 335, l. 8, r. he *was* armed; and
P. 337, l. 3, r. *were* his two wives.

P. 337. "Walsingham died so poor,
"that his friends were obliged to steal
"his remains into the grave, for fear
"least they should be arrested. By ac-
"cident was left an old book of le-
"gends, which I purchased; an antient
"MS. list of statesmen in the reign of
"Queen Elizabeth, consigned by the
"writer to the pains of Hell, for their
"zeal against the Catholics. The
"first, *Leicester all in fire*, died 1588.
"The second, *Walsingham, the secreta-
"rie, also in fire and flames*. He died
"April 6, 1590."

P. 346. "The late ingenious, the
"Reverend Mr. Michael Tyson, made
"me a present of an etching of Jane
"Shore, done by himself, from the ori-
"ginal in the Provost's lodgings in
"King's College, Cambridge. In her
"countenance is no appearance of
"charms: she must have attracted the
"hearts of her lovers by her intellec-
"tual beauties." As this does not ac-
"cord with Holinshed's description of
"her, that, "In her penance she went in
"countenance and pale demure, so wo-
"manlie, that albeit she were out of all
"arraie, save hir kirtle onlie, yet went
"she so faire and lovelie, namelie, while
"the wondering of the people cast a
"comelie rud in hir cheeks (of which
"she before had great misse), that hir
"great shame wan hir much praise a-
"mong those that were more amorous
"of hir bodie than curious of hir foule,"
we must presume the designation of this
"portrait mistaken, and only supported
"by tradition. Mr. P. says, "every vir-
"tue [but chastity] bloomed in this ill-
"fated fair with the fullest vigour."
Holinshed insinuates, her failings were
"forgiven her by the severest moralists,
"who placed the source of her penance in
"the Protector's "corrupt intent," more
"than any virtuous affection."

P. 350. The burning of the spire of
St. Paul's, 1561, was falsely attributed
to lightning. It really happened by the
sexton's carelessness, as he confessed be-
fore his death.

P. 358, l. 6, r. crosses; l. 8, the *coining-
irons* means the *cunei*, or money-stamps.

P. 365, l. 5. *Nobilitated*, though a
Ciceronian word, is here first adopted
into the English language.—L. 16, r.
Viscount Campden. Nothing is more
common with our writers than to mis-
take the spelling of this title, and of the
name of Mr. Camden, into the middle

of which last they will thrust a *b*. See
P. 151, note.

P. 367. When we read of criminals
dragged by the heels to execution, can it
possibly mean more than being *drawn*,
as now, in sledges? Hence the French
term is *trainer*, and the vehicle *traineau*.
Only the primitive martyrs were drag-
ged, strictly speaking, by the heels;
their naked bodies being dragged like
Hector's, at a horse's tail.

P. 374. Speaking of Guildhall, Mr.
P. says, "At the bottom of the room is
"a marble groupe of good workman-
"ship (with London and Commerce
"whimpering like two marred chil-
"dren), executed soon after the year
"1770, by Mr. Bacon. The principal
"figure was also a *giant*, in his day the
"raw head and bloody-bones to the good
"folks at St. James's; which, while re-
"monstrances were in fashion, annually
"baunted the court in terrific forms.
"The eloquence DASHED in the face of
"Majesty, alas! proved in vain. The
"spectre was there condemned to si-
"lence, but his patriotism may be read
"by his admiring fellow-citizens as
"long as the melancholy marble can
"retain the tale of the affrighted times."
Do these words want a comment, or is
Mr. P. in earnest? In our vol. XLI.
p. 91, Mr. MOORE is said to be the
sculptor with whom the committee for
erecting the statue agreed.

P. 383. The city library from Guild-
hall chapel is said to have filled three
curries. Stowe's word, in the place
quoted from his edition of 1618, is *car-
ries*; and this stands in the folio 1633,
and most probably means *cartes*.

P. 387. "They were incorporated by
"the name of *Grocers*, either because
"they sold things by, or dealt in, *gross*,
"or figs." The reference to Stowe,
477, is placed after *figs*, but should
really stand after *grocers*; and thus the
derivation of the name is Mr. P's. Qu.
Should we not read "sold things by the
"*gross*, or," &c.?

P. 388. In Walbrook church "I
"looked, to no purpose, for the statue
"erected, *DIVÆ MACAVLÆ*, by her
"doating admirer, a former rector,
"which a successor of his has most
"profanely pulled down."

P. 200. Mr. P. could not have been
unacquainted with the form of the ori-
ginal building of the Royal Exchange,
if he had looked into Ward's Life of
its founder, prefixed to his *Lives of the
Gresham Professors*, p. 12.

P. 391, l. 4, r. *commerciis*; l. 14, r. Bushnell.

P. 393. Leadenhall Market is "the wonder of foreigners, who do not duly consider the carnivorous nation to which it belongs."

P. 394. "The [East] India House is not worthy of the Lords of Indostan," says Mr. P. We think they have shewn their good sense in not building a palace with the plunder of Indostan.

P. 398. Is it certain that any human dust was violated when St. Christopher's Church gave place to the Bank of England? We understand that the vaults were carefully closed up, and the churchyard left undisturbed, as the tree, still growing in its center, certifies.

P. 399. "Sir John Houblon's mansion stood on the site of the *house*;" i. e. the Bank, of which he was the first governor.

P. 402. *Woodoakes*, the birth-place of Sir Thomas White, is in Rickmansworth parish.

P. 403. "*Galeacea*, or Galeazzo, Duke of Milan." The last is the true orthography. Fuller spells it *Galeasius*. P. Uccelli died in 1432. In the note, r. Granger.

P. 404. "Silent of his geographical labours."

In the list of fighting and writing taylors, p. 402—403, the year of Mr. Wolman's death is not specified.

P. 406. Is it possible that such bubbles as are here recited were gravely *set up* by knaves in the South-sea year, except the *flying engine*, exemplified in later times by an equal bubble?

P. 407. Does Mr. P. need to be told that the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots and her son cannot possibly belong to either? See our vol. XLVIII. p. 643, XLIX. 136, 188; the credulity of the patrons of Mr. Roma. Mr. P. has the same doubts as are there entertained about that of Fitz Alwin.

P. 410, l. 4, for *St. Charilibis*, r. *St. Charity*.

Mr. P. contends strenuously for the *pleureurs*, *weepers*, and *mourners*, on the sides of antient tombs; and in this place makes them "the priests and the company of parish-clerks, skilled in singing diriges and funeral office, and accustomed to attend the solemn burials of the rich and great." But the statutes of the college of St. Augustine Papey, in the Cottonian Library, cited by Bp. Tanner (*Not. Mon.* 321) inform us, that college was founded for *poor*

impotent priests.

P. 412. Certainly no part of Gresham House remains. "The Excise Office, a building of *most magnificent simplicity*, has *rose* [risen] in its place."

P. 417. The tomb in the church of St. Helen the Great, "seemingly belonging to some person of rank," is that of Sir *John Crosbie*, founder of Crosbie House.

P. 420. *Pincerna* and *Mercator regis* could not be synonymous, even in different reigns.

Mr. P. concludes with an account of the Thames, from its source to its mouth; its landscape, bed, and inhabitants.

The Appendix contains an account of Bedford Row, and its charitable appropriation; a paraphrase of the 137th Psalm, alluding to the captivity and ill-treatment of the Welsh Bards by Edward I. by the Rev. Richard Williams, of Vron, referred to in p. 274; and a bill of mortality from 1787 to 1788.

Our expectation is disappointed in the perusal of this work. We cannot compare it with Saintfoix's sprightly *Essais Historiques sur Paris*. It is not such a compilation as might be made from Vertue's London notes. It is a selection from old Stowe, in modern language, capable of considerable additions in the way of anecdotes, upon a more attentive view than can be possibly given in short sentences. The compiler of such a work should "walk about Sion, and go round about her, and tell the towers thereof; mark well her bulwarks; set up her houses, that he may tell them that come after."—What could induce Mr. P. to choose so quaint and naked a title?

The cuts are not interesting, and indifferently executed. They represent

1. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, armed for the Tilt-yard, from a drawing in the late Portland Collection.

2. Cabinet of Charles I. and Part of old Whitehall.

3. The old Horse-guards.

4. The Savoy Hospital.

5. Ruins of the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell.

6. St. John's Gate.

7. The Gigantic Porter and Hudson the Dwarf, in Newgate Street; and the Boar's Head in Eastcheap.

8. The Boy in Panier Alley.

9. Aldersgate, and Part of the Walls and Towers on each Side.

10. Crosbie Place.

Portraits of Sir Henry Lee and Sir Richard Clough.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, are etchings by Carter. 2, 3, are ashamed of their engraver. The portraits are by Basire, after M. Griffith; and the city regalia, in the title, bald and wretched indeed.

The sun of *Pennant* should have set with fewer clouds.

132. *The Death of Ammon, a Poem; with an Appendix, containing Pastorals and other poetical Pieces.* By Elizabeth Hands.

A Wag of our acquaintance, coming into a bookseller's shop in the country, where subscriptions were taken in for the benefit of this poetess, burst out into an exclamation, which only those who know him can conceive any idea of:—"The Death of Ammon! Who the devil is this Ammon? Hah! I have read a great many books, but never met with the Death of Ammon before."—The novelty of the subject is not an unfrequent recommendation of a book: but we have the authority of no mean judge of poetical merit, and though a poet himself, not jealous or envious of any who aim to ascend the Heliconian hill, and particularly attentive to female merit, as well as instrumental in bringing these poems to light, by promoting a subscription of not fewer than 1200 names, at 5s. each,—that there is no woman's poetry, in this age, from whom he has received so much entertainment. "When I speak," adds he, "of Mrs. H's poetry, I speak of the Death of Ammon, which I consider as by far the best*."—The poems are introduced by a modest dedication to Bertie Greathed, Esq. If here and there an unequal line has insinuated itself into the five cantos of this heroic poem, which is written in blank verse, we must pardon the inexperienced Muse, and consider it as more than compensated by the sentiments conveyed in the whole. The Appendix is made up of miscellaneous articles, which Mrs. H's subscribers will read without the severity of criticism.

133. *Considerations on establishing a College for Old Maids in Ireland.*

THE author of this benevolent plan for the relief of solitary females turned

* Mrs. H. is, if we mistake not, the wife of a blacksmith; and we sincerely wish her poetical talents, if they do not draw her out of obscurity, may make the remainder of her life comfortable to herself and family.

of 40, proposes that Parliament should establish a fund, by a capitation-tax on the females of every family in the kingdom, above the rank of peasants and working artificers, to purchase ground in each of the four provinces, to build a house with a cloister, chapel, refectory, dormitory, and suitable offices, under the patronage of twelve ladies, selected from the principal nobility, with power to nominate the treasurer, secretary, and other officers. One month to be allowed to consider the claim of each candidate; and none to be admitted without the written order of at least six. Each candidate to deposit 200l. in the hands of the treasurer, on admission, and sign a solemn promise of strict observance of rules; to be of irreproachable character, and to have reached her 40th year: to be at liberty to withdraw when they deem it agreeable or expedient. A principal, or prioress, to be elected out of the body, to be assisted by six of them, and an appeal to be from her to the committee. A common breakfast and dinner, except in case of age or sickness; but evening-tea and supper not to be considered as established meals. The nearest clergyman of the Established Church to have a salary for officiating every Sunday and festival in the chapel, where one of the sisterhood is to read the morning and evening service every other day. Three members to have one maid between them; and such as desire a maid to themselves, to contribute 10l. annually to the funds. A number of horses and carriages to be kept for exercise and health, as the stock admits, or the committee approve. A library to be purchased out of the stock, or by a subscription; but no books to be presented without leave of the domestic committee. No visitors to be received before nine in the morning, or after three in the afternoon; nor before six in the evening, or after nine at night. The gates to be shut at ten, and the keys given to the prioress. A number of parlours, proportioned to the bed-chambers, a musick-room, and a common sitting-room, fitted-up for the library. A small seminary for girls, on the plan of a free-school, might be united to the college, at parliamentary expence, and superintended by such ladies as were properly qualified.—Mrs. Gillison, of Lancaster, left 1600l. to build and endow houses for eight distressed old maids. (See our Obituary, Jan. 1., 1790, p. 97.)

134. *Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Petre to the Right Reverend Doctor Horsley, Bishop of St. David's. (See p. 499.)*

THE design of this Letter (which we have heard ascribed to an eminent character among the Catholic Clergy) is, to exculpate the Roman Catholic part of his Majesty's subjects "from being suspected to prevaricate, to have subterfuges for their consciences, and to be incapable of being bound conscientiously by oaths." The solemn declaration and protestation made and signed by 1500 of the principal Catholics last year, is subjoined. This small proportion of the Catholics in this kingdom would lead one to suspect they had departed from their original principles, or were like the Protestants, divided into various opinions.

135. *The true Patriot: A Sermon on the much-lamented Death of John Howard, LL.D. F.R.S.; preached at Hackney, his native Place. With Memoirs of his Life and Character. By Samuel Palmer. Published at the earnest Request of several Hearers.*

"THIS discourse on the death of Mr. Howard, dictated by the feelings of friendship, would not have appeared, had not his own worthy pastor at Bedford* (from whom such a publication might have been expected and wished) been laid under such restrictions, by the unparalleled modesty of the deceased, as to have been prevented entering into the particulars of his life and character in the manner the publick would reasonably have expected. The author has purposely waved the insertion of many anecdotes concerning Mr. Howard, of which, by a long acquaintance, he is possessed, because his Life will probably be written by an abler hand, under the authority of his family; for which reason, all anonymous publications are to be considered as superfluous."

From the words of Acts x. 38, "who went about doing good," Mr. P. after drawing a sketch of the character of Jesus Christ, in the first seven pages of his discourse, points out a resemblance in some of his followers, so "striking that those around them have taken knowledge of them, that they have been with Jesus;" and of no man whom he ever knew, and of few that have ever lived, could it with more pro-

priety be said than of the late Mr. John Howard, "that, like our blessed Lord, he went about doing good." His birth is here established to have been at HACKNEY; his piety genuine; his devotion fervent, but unaffected. "A Dissenter upon conviction, an independent and a moderate Calvinist, he attended the worship of Dissenters wherever he went, though *the places of the people were ever so mean*, for he had no idea of fashion in religion. He loved good men of all parties, and discovered the utmost Catholicism towards the members and the clergy of the Established Church, which he always frequented when he spent his *sabbaths where there was no dissenting worship*. But he never could concur with it in the Lord's Supper, as a qualification for a CIVIL OFFICE, which he considered as a horrid profanation of a divine institution; and therefore he must have declined serving the office of sheriff, in which he was so eminently useful to his country, if the solicitations of persons of high rank, and the general esteem in which he was held, had not encouraged the presumption of escaping the dreadful penalties of the *Test Act*; of which, however, he ran some risk, and from which, had any evil-minded person informed against him, neither his own excellent character, nor the interposition of all his friends, could have secured him."

After a general panegyrick on his benevolence, Mr. P. proceeds to the extension of it to the prisoners confined in gaols throughout the King's dominions, in prevention of the gaol-fever, in obtaining immediate release of prisoners, and in attention to their morals while confined. "After visiting all the prisons at home, he explored those on the Continent, and in lazarettoes; and at Constantinople got a remedy for that most dreadful of all human distempers, the PLAGUE, which there reigns absolute. He re-visited the foreign prisons, and those in Scotland and Ireland, and paid particular attention, in the latter kingdom, to the shameful abuses of the Protestant Charter-schools, which he reported to the Irish House of Commons with success. His last journey to Russia and Turkey was with a view to try the efficacy of James's powder against the plague; but at Cherson, where

"the

* Rev. Mr. Thomas Smith.

“the Russians had lost 70,000 men in
 “the course of last year, by disease, he
 “fell, at the age of 65, a sacrifice to the
 “experiment. He languished twelve
 “days, in great pain, in the perfect use
 “of his understanding to the last, and
 “desired to be buried in a garden
 “there.”—Mr. P. apostrophizes to the
 rich and powerful, and those whose im-
 patience to erect a monument to his ho-
 nour could scarcely be restrained from
 hurting his modesty while alive, to
 take-up and complete his plans for the
 advantage and reformation of this coun-
 try, by exertions of a benevolence and
 patriotism as *active* as Mr. Howard’s.
 How different Mr. P’s ideas of patri-
 otism from those which placed the love
 of our country in *the subversion of the*
constitution, in imitation of our neigh-
 bours, who have introduced ANARCHY,
 POVERTY, and MISERY, as the funda-
 mentals of LIBERTY!—Mr. Burke’s
 character of Mr. H, in his speech at
 Bristol, 1781, is subjoined,—to give an
 opportunity for rapping Mr. Burke’s
 knuckles for voting against the repeal
 of the Test Act. Mr. P. forgets that
 conscientious and benevolent men, who
 take upon them places of power and
 trust, with Mr. H’s views, will, no
 more than he did, incur the lash of in-
 formers, or the penalties of laws level-
 led at aspiring, impertinent, ill-directed
 ambition.

136. Dr. Samuel Stennet, in a Sermon
 on the same *sad providence*, preached at
 his meeting in Little Wild Street, Lin-
 coln’s Inn Fields, March 21, 1790, from
 the same text, after an amplification of
 the character of the Author of our holy
 religion, deducing suitable motives from
 it, and lamenting the deceptions of the
 human mind, and, among others, “that
 “of those who, wholly taken-up with
 “speculations in religion, and furiously
 “zealous in their contention for the
 “faith, are perfectly indifferent to the
 “great business of imitating the exam-
 “ple of Christ,” says, “But what evi-
 “dence does that man give of the ge-
 “nuineness of his faith who acts as if
 “he thought his zeal was to excuse him
 “from offices of love and obedience,
 “and as if, *because he served the king in*
his wars, as some one expresses it, *he*
is to be exempted from taxes? A due
 “consideration of the life of Christ,
 “every where proposed for our imita-
 “tion, would much tend to make such
 “persons ashamed of their pretensions

“to religion.” He then proceeds to
 give some general account of Mr. H.
 who was a member of his congregation,
 with a few historical facts concerning
 him. The leading traits in his charac-
 ter, on which he insists, are, Fortitude,
 Humanity, Disinterestedness, and Tem-
 perance. “He was a firm believer of
 “divine revelation; nor was he asham-
 “ed of those truths he heard stated, ex-
 “plained, and enforced in this place.
 “He had made up his mind, as he said,
 “upon his religious sentiments, and
 “was not to be moved from his sted-
 “fastness by novel opinions obtruded
 “on the world.” p. 30.—The Doctor
 expostulated largely with him, at their
 last parting, “on the mistake of suffer-
 “ing himself, through an earnest desire
 “of doing good, to be precipitated be-
 “yond the clear line of duty, which
 “might possibly be sometimes the case.”
 p. 39.—From the person in whose arms
 he breathed his last, and who arrived in
 England since the first edition of this
 Sermon, he learned, that Mr. H. “met
 “Death with submission, composure,
 “and fortitude, and retained his senses
 “to the last, expressing the pleasing sa-
 “tisfaction he felt in the prospect of
 “going home to his Father and his
 “God.” p. 40.

137. *Elegant Epistles; or, A copious Collection*
of familiar and amusing Letters, selected for
the Improvement of young Persons, and for
general Entertainment, from Cicero, Pliny,
Sydney, Bacon, Raleigh, Howel, Lady Rus-
sell, Clarendon, Temple, Locke, Shaftes-
bury, Pope, Swift, Addison, Steele, Ar-
buthnot, Gay, Atterbury, Tillotson, Her-
ring, Rundle, Secker, Watts, Shenstone,
Duchess of Somerset, Gray, West, Sterne,
Johnson, and many others.

LET not, in future, the Booksellers
 be charged with selfishness or oppression.
 When the proprietors of the numerous
 copy-rights which are here absorbed by
 an individual of the profession in a sin-
 gle volume, and of the still greater
 number which the same publisher has
 nearly superseded by two volumes of
 “Elegant Extracts,” submit, without a
 murmur, their best interests to the pub-
 lic accommodation; too much cannot
 possibly be said in praise of their libera-
 lity and forbearance.

138. *The Reasons for revising, by Authority,*
our present Version of the Bible, briefly stated,
and impartially considered.

THERE is much good sense and just
 observation in these Reasons, founded
 on

on the importance of a correct statement of our religious system, and the essential improvements which have arisen from the collation of Biblical MSS. (the oldest of which now extant do not reach the collection of the inspired writings together by 12 or 1400 years) and the progress in the knowledge of the Hebrew language. The objections founded on the fear of innovation, or lessening the respect and esteem for the national Bible, or undermining the religion of all the lower orders of Christians, are obviated by the consideration of the necessity of a revival, from the numerous and material errors, the restoration of the word of GOD to its original purity, the various translations between 1530 and 1620, and the reflection that the veneration paid to our present Bible, on account of its antiquity, would, when revised, still claim the same regard as before, except where truth and perspicuity required a correction; and surely no antiquity can make error and obscurity venerable, or ought to be alledged as a reason for their not being removed from the Book of Life. (p. 57.)

"When it is recollected that most of the neighbouring nations have cultivated sacred literature with great success, during the last century, and that Germany, in particular, has done more in this way than even our own country; that a new set of English translators would be in actual possession of all the light Europe has thrown on the sacred text, and that much additional improvement might be expected from their extensive learning and united labours, applied, with suitable earnestness and deliberation, to this one great object;—when these circumstances are properly weighed, we may fairly presume that no inconsiderable benefits, which neither have been pointed out, nor can, at this time, to their full extent, would arise from an authorized revival of our version." p. 51. No objection lies to the present time. Other societies of Christians are setting us an example. The Swedes have revised their version with the utmost accuracy. Even the English Roman Catholics are not blind to the advantages which will attend a better translation of the Scriptures. Their desires will soon be gratified by Dr. Geddes, an intelligent and liberal member of their communion. Much may be expected from

him; although, undoubtedly, the work which he has undertaken would be carried nearer to perfection by the joint efforts of a number of learned men. Surely the Church of England, always amongst the foremost in promoting true religion, will not be the last to profit by the late improvements in sacred literature (p. 59).

"The arguments in the foregoing pages chiefly apply to the Old Testament; which, without doubt, stands most in need of correction: but, should a revival of it take place, many learned men are of opinion, that it may be extended to the New Testament, particularly to the Epistles, with great advantage to Christianity." p. 60.

The writer has endeavoured not to be deficient in dispassionate industry, and has made a free use of the writings of *Lowth*, *Geddes*, *Kennicott*, *Blayney*, and *Newcome*. He doubts not but he should, with gratitude, have added to these names that of *White*, had he been fortunate enough to have met with the Professor's sermon, now out of print, on a revival of our Scriptures (pp. 60, 61). "In an affair of such importance, our Bishops would naturally act with great caution. They might think, and perhaps justly, that no alteration ought to take place in the Scriptures of a nation so enlightened till the public voice should declare it to be necessary. If the publick has not hitherto formed a decided opinion on this subject, it is probably owing to the want of proper information; i. e. conveyed in a form not attended with too much learning, or too great an expence, for common readers. To remedy such a deficiency, the author has thrown-in his mite, and will think himself happy if the short treatise here offered to the publick shall contribute, in any degree, to make the state of our Bible more generally considered; for this, sooner or later, must terminate in its improvement." p. 62.

A number of instances are selected from Dr. Kennicott, to shew "that, in every important passage, our English Bible by no means gives us a faithful picture of its Hebrew prototype."

"The version of the Scriptures which is in common use with us is perhaps the best extant. It is executed with great impartiality, and also with great ability, considering the imperfect state

"of

“ of human learning, particularly in
 “ respect to the Oriental languages, at
 “ the time when it was undertaken. Its
 “ style, in general, possesses a beautiful
 “ simplicity, so well adapted to the ge-
 “ nius of our religion, and so pleasing
 “ to every Englishman, that it would be
 “ ill-exchanged for modern elegance.
 “ Who could part with the expressions
 “ which he was first taught when a
 “ child, and which he has been used to
 “ love and reverence ever since he
 “ could read his Bible, without extreme
 “ regret? As every unnecessary devia-
 “ tion from the present text would be
 “ unpleasing to all, so it would be ex-
 “ tremely detrimental to the lower or-
 “ ders of Christians. A poor man’s re-
 “ ligion is very closely connected with
 “ the particular expressions in which it
 “ was conveyed to him. He frequently
 “ has not considered their real force;
 “ the effect they produced on his mind
 “ at first proceeded principally from his
 “ very natural sympathy with his pa-
 “ rents and instructors; and the same
 “ expressions now excite in him similar
 “ feelings, almost as much, perhaps,
 “ from habit as from reason. Deprive
 “ him of the accustomed sounds, and
 “ you impair the religious effect of the
 “ sentiment. Several other arguments
 “ might be brought to prove that a re-
 “ vision of our present version, wherein
 “ every alteration should be avoided,
 “ except those required by truth and
 “ perspicuity, would be decidedly pre-
 “ ferable to a new one.” pp. 2, 3.

139. *Amusement. A Poetical Essay.*

By Henry-James Pye, Esq.

WE have already commended the poetical compositions of this writer in vol. LIII. p. 512, and LIV. 917. In the present Essay he traces the progress of *Amusement*, from infancy, in the whole animal creation, whether lambkins, kittens, or children, to the continued pursuit of it in man through life: so that, when the country cannot afford, or is not applied to for, amusement, a more constrained, and, to a reflecting mind, insipid and unsatisfying kind of pleasure is sought after in London, in the Winter half-year; and at Bath, and other watering-places, or at provincial assemblies, in the Summer six months. Nor is this all: operas are substituted to the efforts of Genius in the poet of Nature; and every new diversion, or mere change of scene and pursuit, is hunted down; and,

“ — in Fancy’s mirror shown [own.]
 AMUSEMENT charms with beauties not its

The chace of natives of the woods and forests is contrasted with that, more artificial, of bag foxes, trained deer, and home-bred partridges; the town-routs and masquerades with the country card-parties, feasts, and drinking-bouts; the pleasures of a country-fair are well-painted in the following lines:

“ Behold the transports of yon festive scene,
 Where the wide country on the tented green
 Its inmates pours, impatient all to share
 The expected pleasures of the annual fair!—
 See, to the amorous youth and village maid,
 The pedlar’s silken treasury display’d;
 The liquorish boy the yellow finnel eyes,
 The champion’s cudgel wins the envied prize;
 The martial trumpet calls the gazers in
 Where lions roar, or fierce hyenas grin.—
 Responsive to the tabor’s sprightly sound,
 Behold the jingling morrice beat the ground;
 The neighing courser sleek and trick’d for sale,
 Grains in his paunch and ginger in his tail;
 The dwarf and giant painted to the life,
 The spirit-stirring drum, and shrill-ton’d fife,
 Prelusive to the warlike speech that charms
 The kindling heroes of the plain to arms.—
 Here bliss unfeign’d in every eye we trace,
 Here heartfelt mirth illumines every face;
 For pleasure here has never learn’d to cloy,
 But days of toil enliven hours of joy.”

The boxing-matches are properly condemned; the predominance of the game of Whist pointed out; and the poem concludes with the following beautiful delineation of true pleasure in the country:

“ Far from fantastic Fashion’s giddy range,
 Far from the dulness of fastidious Change,
 Pleasure, by Fancy’s airy fingers drest,
 Object of every wish in every breast,
 Holds her abode; nor shall o’erweening Pride
 Her roseate smiles in gloomy accents chide.—
 O may I oft partake her genial hour,
 Join in her train, and bless her friendly power!
 Oft taste the pure, unsullied scenes of Joy,
 Where Wit and Beauty mingled charms em-
 ploy!

The free libation of the temperate bowl,
 ‘The feast of Reason, and the flow of Soul;’
 The theatre, where Truth, by Genius dight,
 Holds her broad mirror to the conscious sight;
 The heart-felt thrilling of the warbled lay,
 The dancing measures of the young and gay;
 The manlier sports, where Hope, by Doubt
 repress,

With expectation fires the panting breast,
 And Languor on the upland brow inhales
 New health and vigour from the morning
 gales; [glades,
 The evening-walk, when Spring adorns the
 Or Summer’s foliage all the forest shades;
 The joyous hours, when Winter bids retire
 To the warm comfort of the social fire;

The

The honest laugh, which Care's stern brow unbends ;
 The brilliant jest, which shines, but ne'er offends ;
 The tender strain, the hymn to Bacchus roar'd
 In choral transport round the festive board ;
 The catch, which oft in vain the songsters try,
 While one is still too low, and one too high,
 Till, after many a fruitless effort past,
 The harmonious discord is produc'd at last ;
 Even cards, if cards can e'er the mind engage,
 Divested quite of avarice and rage,
 Even cards some drowsy interval may cheer,
 But ne'er in Wisdom's borrow'd robe appear !
 And, only source of Pleasure's keenest zest,
 May some pursuit still animate the breast ;
 From whence, returning to the sportful hour,
 AMUSEMENT charms with renovated power.
 For let the Muse, in her concluding strain,
 This truth impart to Pleasure's votive train :
 Urg'd to excess, all human bliss must cloy,
 And joy perpetual ceases to be joy."

140. *The Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain; or, properly speaking, the effectual Advancement of all the different National Interests of the Kingdom, which remain unexplored; rendered not only unexceptionable to the Sovereign, the Nobility, the Clergy, the People, and the Individual, but highly desirable to every Lover of the present general State of Great Britain. Being the Discovery of the practical Means of advancing and completing the Political Economy, the National Improvements and Civilization; the Church, Medicine, and Law; the Government, Politics, and Finances of the Kingdom; in a Manner which will greatly promote, and by no Means injure, the private Interests of any Individual.* By George Edwards, Esq. M.D.
 3 Vols. 4to.

"THE National Regeneration of a kingdom, or Regeneration, as it is often called, will, in the present publication, be shown to be a regular science, constituted upon fixed established principles, which we call the science of public welfare. As such a science, the following work is arranged under different chapters. In the order observed of these, it is, however, less for the advantage of the work to read it, than in the arrangement pointed out in the present advertisement. The work, read in this last manner, will also prove more entertaining, and more happily gratify curiosity. However, when the taste of the reader is rightly-formed, and accompanied with the necessary anxious disposition to acquire useful knowledge, to promote the several interests of society, and benefit of mankind; and we do assure the reader, individuals in general must be inspired with a passion of this kind to be able to serve the public; we have no doubt but the science of public welfare will be read with pleasure and satisfaction under any form and arrangement whatever.

"The two first chapters, the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters, with the latter end

of the conclusion of the work, and the several chapters, being read in succession, as they are here placed, will give a view of National Regeneration accordingly as the Government of France has been new-modelled in this respect.

"The two first chapters of the present work may be considered as introductory to the subject of National Regeneration. The thirteenth and fourteenth chapters, with the latter end of the conclusion of the work, treat of the superior government of Great Britain, show the constitutional method by which it should be redressed in that extensive manner which it requires; and point out the nature, intention, duty, proper views, and conduct, of the superior government, as it respects the sovereign power, and the two Houses of Lords and Commons. The seventh chapter comprehends the subject of the division of a kingdom into proper districts, with the appointment of a suitable agency in each of these, to execute various national businesses, supposed to be intrusted to the same by government; and many of which, though of great importance, have hitherto been lost to the public for want of such agencies. This agency in France is modelled into a parliamentary form or body, and is, in many respects, arbitrary and voluntary in respect to its proceedings; but, for various substantial reasons, advanced in the fourteenth chapter, we do not approve of an agency so constituted. The public agency we propose for the different districts is wholly dependent, and placed under government, and is an agency in the strictest sense of the word.

"National Regeneration, in a second view, consists of different public services, to be brought forwards, and carried into effect, by the government, properly redressed, as explained in the chapters abovementioned. These public services may be considered as another series of National Regeneration; and, for reasons hereafter to be given, as the third series: and such as are wanted and necessary to the design of National Regeneration are treated of, in the following work, under their proper chapters. Examples of the different subjects of this series are, the redress of the finances, the abolishment of tythes, the advancement of the church, and the right understanding and pursuit of the political interests of the kingdom.

"The chapters comprehending the above different public services may be read with great advantage, as the third series of National Regeneration; for there are four other chapters; to wit, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, which come under neither of the above heads or series of National Regeneration, and are the practico-philosophical foundation or principles of the operations of the superior government of a nation founded and constituted upon proper adequate views of promoting the good of the subject and the public welfare, and with its most strenuous endeavours

yours acting according to those views. The above four chapters should be read between the two foregoing series, and may be called the second series of National Regeneration. They are abstract but highly important subjects in the present design.

"The fourth series of National Regeneration comprehends the means of carrying this design into execution, and of accomplishing it in a manner the most suitable to its intention. This is treated of in what we call the conclusion of the present publication, at the end of the second volume. We need not say it is a very important part of the design, and it is very properly placed.

"We have not entered into the subject at large, respecting the means of introducing and carrying National Regeneration into effect. We have, however, under the above conclusion, offered many useful and important observations upon the subject, which we recommend to the serious and mature consideration of the reader. For we have thought it sufficient to establish the design of the Royal Regeneration of Great Britain, and have left it, as a compliment to Government, to devise the proper means of carrying it into execution.

"Any minister of state, who attempts the introduction of a Constitutional and Royal Regeneration of Great Britain, will be very much surprized in finding that it is, its magnitude being considered, one of the most easy designs possible to carry into effect; as France has already experienced it to be, to the great astonishment of the world, although France is certainly wrong in many material points respecting her National Regeneration. No further attention of the minister in the attempt is necessary, than to bestow a proper cultivation upon the different public services which compose the third series, so called, of National Regeneration, and to distribute, through society, the infinite great blessings they afford. The nation will be highly interested, and be induced to take an active part in his labours; and, urging them forwards along with him, enable him, in a short time, to carry them severally into complete effect. The advancement and improvement of those services will be considered, in general, as the cause of Humanity and Philanthropy, and of the Sovereign and the Nation, and will, on these accounts, proceed with great rapidity.

"The minister need take no trouble in cultivating those public services himself. He may appoint a dozen friends to take upon them this important charge; or he may intimate his wishes for the publick to undertake the design, when he will find a society of a few individuals, lovers of truth, and of enterprising minds, cultivating the different interesting public services of the third series of National Regeneration, will soon prepare, and make ready for him, these services, to carry into effect for the good of his country.

"The general humanity, ardour, and patriotism, which the intention and task of accomplishing the public services abovementioned would necessarily excite through the nation, will carry the Regeneration of Great Britain, in a most rapid manner, into complete effect, in spite of any difficulty or obstruction whatever. The design would, by such excitement, be carried forwards with an irresistible impulse, and may, in the system of public welfare, which Providence certainly intended man should pursue and perfect, be compared to those great operations in the natural world which baffle all opposition and difficulty, and overcome every resistance. The design of National Regeneration, as above, properly forwarded, will proceed as steadily as the genial shower descends, with certain effect and operation, to refresh the parched earth; it being impossible to restrain the course of either of them, it will accomplish the different public services of its intentions in as great perfection and certainty as the herbage, invigorated with the fatness and riches of the skies and auspicious suns, irresistibly rises and spreads its thick luxuriance over the replenished plains, there being no impediment in nature, or the world, to stop their growth.

"Every difficulty which rises in the design of National Regeneration, an expedient will occur to remove; the labour will itself incite industry and activity; and all proposals will find the means of carrying their speculations into practice.

"The redress of the first series of National Regeneration will follow as a matter of course, along with the introduction of the different public services of the third series. Government will, in the enlarged views of National Regeneration, deign to take a proper consideration of itself, and, in the survey, will be convinced of the necessity of its own Regeneration. At present, it is timid, and afraid of its safety, which alone often prevents it from entering upon public enterprises in general, for promoting the national welfare. But we shall show, in the following work, Government, properly redressed and constituted, as we propose, will become invulnerable, and may, almost as freely as a football, be bandied and tossed about for promoting the public good. Government as yet does not know itself: we have, however, presented it a faithful mirror in the following work, wherein it will see its own deformities and inabilities, and, in consequence, hasten, of its own accord, to regenerate its form and constitution, and, at the same time, acquire a vast additional strength and vigour."

The work is dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. D[amer].

"When you read the following address, which dedicates to you a work intituled *The Royal Regeneration of Great Britain*, you will be surprized in two respects,—at the attempt of the design of such a subject; and at the presumption

presumption of the author to endeavour to procure the success of his publication by means of prefixing your name to it. You will, with some wonder, suspend the operations of that chisel which produces the first ornaments of the age; and, if you design to listen, will expect the author can exert much more uncommon powers of justification, to vindicate his present conduct, than he, in any sense, possesses; not less, almost, than that he can produce, cultivate, and embellish a world with the happy powers of your creative genius and improving taste, and is also worthy to lay the same at your feet."

"In the present performance you will not regard critical imperfections, but from recollection view our design as the statue of Jupiter, once intended to be cut in the size of a mountain, and only at present attempted to be realized. We confess our desire is, to write a large hand with trees and hedges, with ridges and inclosures, with rural inconveniences and massy piles of harvested stores; to colour our ink with the rich verdure which manures and tillage afford in the increase of fertilization; and to impose our print upon the public welfare of our country.

"A further use respecting ourselves, which will be less exceptionable, we shall make of the present dedication; alas! to breathe a sincere sigh of remembrance and affection to her, to Mrs. Wilson, of Bernard Castle, in the county of Durham, who in death honoured by desiring us to erect her monument, and who is the original cause of the present production, from its beginning to its present conclusion. Let me tell it to Mrs. D——, in honour to Mrs. Wilson, her soul was most wonderfully consecrated to humanity and philanthropy; her genius and writings were pathetic and poetical; her pursuits the enraptured admiration of the works of Nature. She breathed, perhaps unfortunately breathed into my heart, during my infant years, in an imperceptible manner, and with irresistible power, the anxious passion of philanthropy and patriotism, and gave rise to all my attempts to serve my country. But I shall never repine for want of success in endeavours which sprung from the influence of a heart which, before this time, I am conscious my Creator and his Son must have received with welcome love and affection.—Permit me, Ma'am, in these few words to hang up in your presence a medallion, inscribed to Mrs. Wilson; and with this amiable woman to mention her relation, Mr. Dickenson, of Scorton in Yorkshire, whose spirit was, in this life, as great, worthy, honest, and humane, as his sister's."

It will be needless to make more extracts, or to anticipate the reader's opinion of this publication, the second volume of which is dedicated "To the Faculty of Medicine residing within that Part of Great Britain commonly

"called England and Wales;"—in which the author declares himself a physician. He has also published, *The practical Means of effectually exonerating the Public Burthens; of paying-off the National Debt, and of raising the Supplies of War without new Taxes, or Loans of any Kind, or the Practical Perfection of National Finance; with the Science of Finance reduced into a regular Art; with, also, a Succedaneum, rendered complete, for abolishing the Excise, and removing the various Evils of Finance, oppressive to the Trade and Commerce of Great Britain*; of which we cannot speak otherwise than of the preceding volumes, or fill our pages with extracts from it.—Dr. E. tells us, p. 120, "the greatness of the British empire is threatened with approaching wars of the most hostile and inveterate kinds; and that we must lend the public money on agricultural improvements.

141. *Illustrations of Euripides, on the Alcestis.*
By R. P. Jodrell, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo.

TO the opinion we formerly gave of Mr. J's illustrations of two other pieces of Euripides, the *Ion* and *Bacchæ* (see vol. LI. p. 377), we can only add, that the present is an additional proof of the writer's learning and reading, and an almost complete view of the system of funerals, if we may so call it, among the antients.

The antients, both Jews and Heathens, conceived the touch of a dead body conveyed pollution. "The wise legislator of Sparta was ambitious to remove this prejudice. He therefore established, as we learn from Plutarch, in the Life of Lycurgus, the custom of burial within the city, and erected monuments near the temples, that the youth might be trained from their infancy to the view of such objects, nor shudder at the spectacle of death. This author again mentions this law in his treatise on Spartan Institutions, and observes that Lycurgus abolished all pollutions."

Death is personified by Greek tragedians under the name of *Thanatos*, which should be rendered by the Latin *Letum*. *Orcus* is never put for Death except by Horace, Ep. II. ii. 179, in a passage probably alluding to one in *Æschylus*, and imitated by our Shakespeare.

Μερος Θεων γαρ Θνατος ου δαπων ερα.
"Death is the only God who loves not gifts."
Horace probably alludes to this passage
"fage

“fage where he fays,

“Si metit Orcus

“Grandia cum parvis non exorabilis auro.”

“Here Orcus not only fignifies Death,
“but was perhaps translated from the
“Thanatos of Æſchylus. In regard to
“the fentiment itſelf, there is a won-
“derful fimilitude with that exclama-
“tion of Cardinal Beaufort, Biſhop of
“Wincheſter, in his laſt moments of
“agony: *And muſt I then die? will not
“all my riches ſave me? I could pur-
“chafe the kingdom, if that would pro-
“long my life; what! is there no bribing
“of Death?*” This is reported by
“Harpsfield, in his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*;
“and Shakeſpeare certainly alluded to
“this historic trait when he makes the
“dying Cardinal, in his *Second Part of
“Henry the Sixth*, utter theſe words:

“If thou beſt Death, I’ll give thee Eng-
“land’s treasure,

“Enough to purchaſe ſuch another iſland,

“So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.”

Mr. Harris, in his *Hermes*, is miſ-
taken in ſaying that the character of
Thanatos in *Alceſtis* is a proof of the
natural diſtinction of ſexes obſerved in
languages.

The amazing extent of the funereal
cuſtom of having hired mourners is
traced from Aſia to the other three
quarters of the globe, p. 51—59.

Nº X. p. 59—63, contains a descrip-
tion of the temple of Jupiter Ammon,
from the antients, itſelf well watered in
a parched country.

P. 63. The antients aſcribed the death
of Æſculapius to his reſtoring the dead
to life. If this means any thing more
than that the moſt efficacious phyſician
is as mortal as any patient whom he has
reſtored to a few more years of exiſt-
ence, we hope Dr. Hawes and the foun-
ders of the Humane Society will be ex-
empted from the fate of the father of
phyſic.—Orpheus is ſaid to have reſtor-
ed Eurydice to life by his medical ſkill,
p. 266.

The antiquity of mourning in *black* is
traced up to Homer, p. 81—89; but it
is not ſo extenſive as the former cuſtom,
for the Emperor of China mourns in
yellow, as the King of Great Britain in
blue.

ſect. XXII. is an ingenious illuſtra-
tion of the paſſage expreſſing the deter-
mined period of *Alceſtis*’ life, which
Death would not ſpare for to-morrow
or next day. Brumoy ſuppoſed it al-
luded to the cuſtom of Grecian credi-
tors; and Mr. J. has ſuppoſed Bru-

moy’s idea by authorities; though we
cannot help thinking the alluſion is ra-
ther far-fetched.

Mr. J. commending the ſimplicity of
Alceſtis’ dying addreſs, p. 133, has not
pointed out how much that of *Iphigenia*
ſuffers even in Mr. Potter’s tranſlation:

“Farewell, beauteous lamp of day,

“Farewell, bright æthereal ray;”

which, compared with

Χαίρει μοι φίλον φάος,

is dreadfully redundant.

Would not the ſituation of *Ambracia*,
on the *ſea*, which might probably waſh
its walls, juſtify Cicero in the liberty he
took with Callimachus’ epigram, p. 135?

Εἴπας, Ἥλιε χαίρει, Κλεομβρότος ὁ μὲν
κίωτης

Ἦλ’ ἀφ’ ἱππῶν τείχεος εἰς αἶθρ’

Ἀξίον αὖτεν ἰδὼν θανάτου κακοῦ ἀλλὰ

Πλάτωνα

Ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς γραμμῇ ἀναλίστα-
μενος.

“Among the Latin Poems of Dr.
“Johnſon there is the following verſion
“of this epigram:

“*Ambraciota*, “*Vale lux alma*,” Cleombro-
“tus inſit,

“*Et ſaltu e muro Ditis opaca petit*;

“*Trifte nihil paſſus, animi at de forte Pla-
“tonis*

“*Scripta legens ſolâ vivere mente cupit*.”

“I myſelf have tranſlated this epigram
“both into Latin and Engliſh, which I
“here ſubmit to the reader, as never
“before published:

“*Phoebe vale*,” dixit, muroque Cleombro-
“tus alto

“*In tumultum præceps Ambraciota ruit*:

“*Nil dignum leto aſpexit, ſolumque Platonis*

“*De naturâ animæ nobile legit opus*.”

“Farewell, O Sun,” the ſage Ambracian
“cried,

“And from the lofty tower leaping died;

“No dire diſeaſe provok’d the fatal foe,

“But Plato ſpoke, and Phædon gave the
“blow.”

P. 135, l. penult. r. *in mare*.

P. 147. “The *Alceſtis* may be placed
“at 3008 years antecedent to the year
“1780 of this century, as the *Bacchæ*
“3259, and the *Ion* 3153 years;” *i. e.*
the ſubjects of theſe reſpective tragedies.

P. 159, l. 12, r. a general cenſure.

Nº XXVI. p. 170—174, contains a
curious account of the worſhip of Car-
nean Apollo, from Sparta.

P. 175. We conceive that the wiſh,
“light lie the earth upon thee!” was
rather expreſſive of the delicacy which
the ſurvivors thought was due to a
departed relative or friend, than to any
impreſſion

impression they conceived a dead body susceptible of after interment.

N^o XXXIX. p. 188—197, is employed in confirming the carnivorous property of Diomedes's horses.

The conjecture, p. 267, that the metaphor, of Grief darkening and obscuring the heart, is taken from the cuttlefish concealing himself under his own ink, is certainly not well founded.

P. 271. The sentiment, *I am in love with grief*, is happily traced from Euripides to Shakespeare and Rousseau.

Ἔγνωκα καυτοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐρῶς τις μ' ἐξαΐει.
'I know it, but I am in love with grief.'

'The scholiast has, with judgement and taste, explained this passage to imply ἐρῶς τοῦ Σοφνείν, or the love of grief. This sentiment may be traced to Homer, who represents Menelaus in the *Odyssey* uttering these words, when he reflects on the Grecian heroes killed before Troy :

Ἀλλοτε μὲν τε γὰρ φρενα τερπομαι.

'Still in soft intervals of pleasing woe,
'Regardful of the friendly dues I owe,
'I, to the glorious dead for ever dear,
'Indulge the tribute of a grateful tear.'

'And Penelope, in the sequel of that poem, also asserts, that she is delighted with daily lamentation :

Ἡμαῖα μὲν γὰρ τερπομ' οὐδ' οὐρομένη γῶσα.
When Ulysses endeavours to embrace the shade of his mother Anticlea, in the infernal regions, he exclaims :

Ἀμφότερῳ κρυεροῖο τέταρπ' αὖ μισθα γοοῖο.

And Achilles adopts the same expression, when he speaks to his Myrmidons to bestow funereal honours on Patroclus.

Ὀλοοῖο τεταρπ' αὖ μισθα γοοῖο.

Pope has lost the beauty when he translates it,
'To glut our rage of grief.'

The Cornelia of Lucan, mourning for Pompey, presents a similar picture of Woe indulging itself :

'Sævumque arctè complexa dolorem

'Perfruitur lachrymis, et amat pro conjuge
'luctum.'

'There, lonely left at leisure to complain,

'She hugs her sorrows, and enjoys her pain ;

'Still with fresh tears the living grief would
'feed,

'And fondly loves it in her husband's stead.'

Shakespeare wantons with his luxuriant fancy on a similar occasion, where he represents the forlorn Constance bewailing her Arthur :

'King Philip.

'You are as fond of grief as of your child.

'Constance.

'Grief fills the room up of my absent child,

'Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me ;

'Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,

'Remembers me of all his gracious parts ;

'Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form ;

'Then have I reason to be fond of grief.'

GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

In the *Nouvelle Héloïse* of Rousseau there is a corresponding sentiment, attached to Julie, after the loss of her mother, who is thus described by her female friend : ' Cette ame tendre craint toujours de ne pas s'affliger assez, & c'est une sorte de plaisir pour elle d'ajouter au sentiment de ses peines tout ce qui peut les aigrir.'—' This tender soul is always fearful lest she should not afflict herself enough ; and it is a sort of pleasure for her to add to the feelings of her misfortunes every thing which can tend to aggravate them.'

'It is a noble pleasure to compare such delightful sentiments of admired authors, who have copied genuine Nature in different countries and æras of the world. Hence we are enabled to derive our knowledge of moral philosophy with greater certainty, and to investigate the finest feelings of the human mind with more undoubted success. It is, perhaps, this love of woe, so congenial to the elegant frame, that is the real fountain of that exalted sensation we derive from the contemplation of tragedy. The exercise of those tender passions, with which we are endowed, is always pleasant even in fictitious subjects. There is an exquisite tear, which rejoices to be drawn from the eye by the art of the dramatic poet. We then sympathize with Æneas, when he beheld the catastrophe of Priam, painted on the walls of Carthage, and are disposed to exclaim, in the beautiful language of Virgil,

'Sunt lachrymæ rerum, & mentem mortalia tangunt.'

Art. LVIII. is a curious account of the evocation of departed spirits, in the *Ψυχασμεία* and *Νεκουμαντεία*, which practice continued till Christianity.—P. 284, Suidas says, *Commodus* called up the ghost of his own father, *Antoninus* ; so Kuster corrects the printed text, which inverts the order, and says, that *Antoninus* called up the ghost of his own father, *Commodus*. But since Dion Cassius (XXXVII. p. 1301, ed. 1750) informs us, that *Commodus* was evoked by his own son, *Antoninus* Caracalla, there is no reason for altering the text of Suidas. The answer given by *Commodus* to his son, *BAINE δίκης ασσον*, is the same in effect with that which Pausanias received from Cleonice,—*ΣΤΕΙΧΕ δίκης ασσον*. p. 277.

P. 299. In the 4th answer of Achilles to Apollonius, *Ἀρετή* should be translated *Valour*.

In the "Final Essay" Mr. J. has admirably illustrated the characters of this drama. This is followed by "Annotations on the Greek Text;" to one of which, p. 376,

Εγορεύς

Βροτοις απασι κατθανειν οφειλσαι; and
Πασιν γαρ ημιν τουτ' [θανατον] οφειλεται
παθειν,

may be added from St. Paul, Heb. ix. 27,
Αποκειται τοις ανθρωποις απαξ αποθανειν.

We do not hesitate to pronounce, that if Mr. J. proceeds on the other plays of Euripides in the manner he has conducted the illustrations of the *Alceſtis*, he will make a valuable addition to classical criticism in this country; and we have only to regret that the allotted term of human life will not suffice for the execution of our author's designs, at his rate of illustrating only three plays in nine years.

142. *Prolusiones nonnullæ Academicæ nomine Universitatis Georgiæ Augustæ Göttingensis, scriptæ à C. G. Heyne. Nunc primum uno Volumine editæ.*

IT would be difficult to fix upon any person, from whose labours the cause of Literature has reaped more frequent, or more considerable advantages than it has from the works of Mr. Professor Heyne. Not content with having furnished the world with the best edition of the best Latin poet, he has uniformly devoted a life of industry, an understanding of great quickness, and researches of great extent, to the best purposes which they are capable of supplying,—the advancement of learning and morality. His critical inquiries have not been confined to one class of authors, or one language, but are now employed in collecting the most fragrant flowers in the fields of poetry, and now in developing the profoundest mysteries in archæology. The book before us is a collection of discourses professedly written upon subjects of general celebrity throughout Europe, and published in this country at the request of many of his friends. Perhaps the strictest adherence to propriety required that all mention of Warren Hastings's delinquency should have been omitted, till the sentence of his judges made it allowable to pass something more than opinion upon his conduct. Mr. Heyne, however, has, upon this subject expressed the sentiments of a good citizen, in language not unworthy of a good writer:

“Quidenim esse potest generosius, quid bono civi gloriosius, quam hominem exitiosum vel cum tuo periculo in discrimen capitis adducere! Utique majoris est virtutis et fortitudinis, inimicitias pro rep. suscipere, quam beneficiis de ea mereri. Est enim facile optimus quisque ad commodorum publicorum

studia paratissimus; at idem recusat ac refugit subire odia et simultates malorum civium in quem censum omnes ii veniunt qui suæ utilitatis causa reip. utilitatem intercipiunt.”

The loyalty of Mr. Heyne is no less distinguished than his patriotism. His style is clear and strong. If it does not gratify the most fastidious ear, it neither swells into turgid bombast, nor sinks into groveling vulgarity. As a second specimen, take the following, from the oration addressed to the three young Princes and the University of Göttingen, on the King's recovery:

“Quod iis, qui ad dicendum prodeunt, plerumque sollicitudinem facit, ut circumspiciant, quonam dicendorum argumento audientium aures teneant: id mihi molestiam haud facere, vobisque, auditores, ea, quæ a me in medium proferenda sunt, jam ab initio nota esse ac perspecta, hoc illud est quod studium meum partim potest levare, partim intendere. Difficile enim est animos tenere eorum, qui nihil expectant quod non ipsi jam ante cogitatione præverterint. In beneficii tamen loco nec minus ponendum mihi esse video hoc, quod nec exoranda mihi est benevolentia vestra, nec erigendi et excitandi animi ad audiendum.”

We understand, from Mr. Heyne's Preface, that it is customary, in the German Universities, to deliver discourses of this kind on all public occasions. If those which are delivered at Göttingen are all from Mr. Heyne's pen, the admirers of classical literature in this country will be much indebted to the gentleman, who has favoured them with this collection, for another publication at some future period.

143. *Earl Strongbow; or, The History of Richard de Clare and the Beautiful Gerald.*

AMONGST the various publications of the present day, that are calculated at once to amuse and instruct, this imitation of Gothic romance possesses a degree of merit which ought not to pass unnoticed. The ghost of an ancient baron, who stands high in the chronicles of military renown, rehearsing his adventures, in a narration continued through several progressive nights, each of which forms a chapter, is an idea that has not been started by any other writer. The preparatory dialogues that frequently take place between the *illustrious vision* and his courteous auditor, have a peculiar cast of pleasantry, arising from the condition of the *shadowy* historian.

The characters are numerous and well contrasted; and many of them are drawn in a concise and nervous manner.

The

The reflexions are ingenious and just, not a few of them deep and severe; the customs of chivalry strictly adhered to. In the poems of the Minstrel there is a pleasing variety; in the love-speeches of the Earl and the Lady Geralda, that tenderness, and that delicacy, which should reign in such compositions.—The other orations are penned with great strength and beauty. The following extract contains the speech of the hero in a council of war, immediately after he had landed in Ireland:

“I would not, gallant warriors, at this stage of the discussion, address the council, did I not esteem it my indispensable duty, as supreme commander, to make known my opinion upon a question of such importance. I behold it in another point of view. If the siege of Wexford be a delay, it is a salutary delay. The O'Rourke will thus have time (and wonder not, I beseech you, at the sentiment,) to assemble his own force, to aggregate his auxiliaries; will be induced to forsake his strong holds; and dare to meet us in the field. This hath been the object of my devoutest wishes. Let the undisciplined barbarians be enticed from their morasses, from their forests and their hills, where alone they can be formidable; let them derive a deceitful confidence from their ungovernable multitudes, and be allured to risk the fortune of the entire kingdom on the event of a single battle. It is when the O'Neale shall have issued out of Ulster, when the Sovereign of Connaught shall have passed the Shannon, when the O'Brien of Limerick, the O'Carrol of Uriel, the Mac Laughlin of Ophaly, shall have effected a junction with the host of the usurper, that I would meet him in arms, and (I rest my hope on Heaven and on our swords) crush him and them by one indisputable victory. Talk not to me of the insufficiency of

our numbers. In the open plain, every knight amongst us is himself an army. Our bowmen there have room to exercise their art, and evince, by bloody signals, their decisive superiority. In the plain, the impetuous onset of our own chivalry will overthrow and trample the Keros and Collogglaffes, who, ill-armed, and worse-conducted, will sink, by thousands, beneath the thunder of our fustichions. What! shall we forthwith abandon Wexford, and march to explore the native Irish in their fastnesses? Shall we wander from wood to wood, from bog to bog, where our heavy-armed troops and barbed coursers must either be swallowed up or embarrassed and butchered by the excursive adversary? Shall we scatter our little host over the face of an unknown country, to be harrassed, ensnared, and cut-off in broken squadrons? Shall we not rather wait till a nobler prey present itself, till a royal prize be the recompence of valour, and invite us to the conflict when our vigour is undivided? Yes; let us ply the siege of this important town. Meanwhile, the Kings of Ireland will have time to muster, and quarrel about precedency. It will take up some time, and sow the seeds of some discord, to regulate their antiquity, and adjust their respective pedigrees. To this add the advantage we may expect to reap from the restlessness of their genius, and their contempt of subordination. Even, were it worth while, we might make experiments upon their passions: we might try if avarice or ambition be resistible amongst them; if their souls be patriotic, and their probity impregnable. But we will not descend to those arts. We came, not to triumph by corruption, but by the sword. Ere long (I foresee it) shall the English lion tear the harp of Hibernia, and her prostrate potentates pay homage to King Henry.”

* * African Association Proceedings in our next.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

C. R. (p. 399) is called upon, either to give his real name to the Widow of the Man he has traduced; or to submit to the obloquy of being considered as a mole working in the dark; and will probably be brought to light with all the dirt about his ears. His second letter is received, but cannot be used.

ANTI-KAKOLOGOS, on reflection, will thank us for suppressing his warm letter on the same subject; which furnishes, however, some clue to Mrs. T. by suggesting that “the letters R. C. (archly reversed) are supposed to stand for R—d C—l—g, who is the son of a late apothecary in Wigan.” And thus we now dismiss a disagreeable controversy.

We are much obliged to G. T. for his polite note; but the impressions he has favoured us with are not of much curiosity. The coin of Edward is common: of the others, two are ordinary counters; and that from the Netherlands is of little consequence in this kingdom. If he will send us the “several

Tokens” he mentions, they shall be carefully returned if required. It is much easier to engrave from the originals than from impressions:—And this will serve as an answer to our friend SCRIBA, whose coin is not rare.

JUNIUS's request is fully complied with.

To DURGAN, and others, we again repeat, that we have weighty reasons, which it would be improper to print, for not inserting the PRICES of the books we review. And we must once more add, that we cannot undertake to answer, or even to acknowledge, the variety of letters we receive, particularly those which are ANONYMOUS, or NOT POST PAID. We constantly use as many as we possibly can; and shall continue to do so; but we must be permitted to make a selection.

The portrait of Mr. HOWARD, sent by HIBERNICUS, is engraving for our next;—when Mr. WILLIAMS on “Pinker's History of Scotland;” P. L. on “the Poor,” &c. &c. &c. shall appear.

O D E

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

*Written by the late Mr. WARTON,
And set to Musick by Mr. PARSONS.*

I.

WITHIN what fountain's craggy
cell

Delights the Godless Health to dwell?

Where from the rigid roof distils

Her richest stream in steely rills?

What mineral gemsentwine her humid locks?

Lo, sparkling high from potent springs

To Britain's sons her cup she brings!

Romantic Matlock! are thy tufted rocks,

Thy fring'd declivities, the dim retreat

Where the coy Nymph has fix'd her fav'rite
feat, [shore

And hears, reclin'd, along the thundering

Indignant Darwent's desultory tide

His rugged channel rudely chide?

Darwent, whose shaggy wreath is stain'd with
Danish gore?

II.

Or does she dress her Naiad cave

With coral-spoils from Neptune's wave,

And hold short revels with the train

Of nymphs that tread the neighb'ring
main?

And from the cliffs of Avon's* cavern'd side

Temper the balmy beverage pure, [cure,"

That, fraught with "drops of precious
Brings back to trembling Hope the drooping
bride?That in the Virgin's cheek renews the rose,
And wraps the eye of Pain in quick repose;
While oft she climbs the mountain's shelving
steeps,And calls her vot'ries wan to catch the gale
That breathes o'er Ashton's elmy vale,
And from the Cambrian hills the billowy Se-
vern sweeps?

III.

Or broods the Nymph with watchful wing

O'er ancient Badon's mystic spring?

And speeds from its sulphureous source

The steamy torrent's secret course?

And fans th' eternal sparks of hidden fire,
In deep, unfathom'd beds below

By Bladud's magick taught to glow,

Bladud, high theme of Fancy's Gothic lyre!

Or opes the healing Power her chosen fount

In the rich veins of Malvern's ample mount,

From whose tall ridge the noon-tide wanderer
views

Pomona's purple realm, in April's pride,

Its blaze of bloom expanded wide,

And waving groves array'd in Flora's fairest
hues?

IV.

Haunts she the scene where Nature lowers

O'er Buxton's heath in lingering showers?

Or loves she more, with sandal feet,

In matin dance the Nymphs to meet,

* The Avon at Bristol.

That on the flowery marge of Chelder* play?

Who, boastful of the stately train

That deign'd to grace this simple plain,

Late, with new pride, along his reedy way

Bore to Sabrina wreaths of brighter hue,

And mark'd his pastoral urn with emblems
new?—

Howe'er these streams ambrosial may detain

Thy steps, O genial Health, yet not alone

Thy gifts the Naiad-sisters own;

Thine too the briny flood; and Ocean's hoar
domain.

V.

And lo! amid the watery roar,

In Thetis' car she skims the shore;

Where Portland's brows, embattled high

With rocks, in rugged Majesty, [strain:

Frown o'er the billows, and the storm re-

She beckons Britain's scepter'd Pair,

Her treasures of the deep to share!—

Hail then, on this glad morn, the mighty
main! [days

Which lends the boon divine of lengthen'd

To those who wear the noblest regal bays;

That mighty main, which on its conscious tide

Their boundless commerce pours on every
clime,

Their dauntless banner bears sublime;

Which wafts their pomp of war, and spreads
their thunder wide!LINES WRITTEN ON SEEING THE FIRST
SWALLOW IN THE SPRING †.**W**ELCOME, dear Swallow, to thy
well-known nest,

Preserv'd for thy return with anxious care!

Well-pleas'd I saw thee cleave the yielding air,

And haste to be again my chearful guest!

Oh, could my verse ungrateful man persuade

To pay the tribute which thy labours claim!

No ruthless hand thy dwelling should invade,

Nor at thy life the murderous tube should
aim!

Thou on the busy wing at early morn

Shalt dart, like lightning, thro' the wide
expanse,Where noxious insects float in mazy dance,
And shed their poison on the withering corn.

From such by thee reliev'd, our fields rejoice;

The flowers unfold their variegated hues!

And shall we greet thee with unfriendly voice,

Or the warm covert of the roof refuse?

Shall the rude African the Stork adore,

That frees him from the reptiles of the Nile?

And shall we drive thee from a thankless shore,

Regardless of thy free, unpurchas'd toil?

Welcome, dear Swallow, to thy well-known
nest!

Here sit secure, and pour thy artless song!

In safety here thy weary pinions rest!

And soothe with lullabies thy callow young!

* The rivulet Chelt, or Chelder, at Chel-
tenham, which runs into the Severn.

† See p. 495.

HORACE,

HORACE, B. III. ODE XXX. TRANSLATED.

"Exegi monumentum, &c."

TIS done: th' immortal page shall blaze
my fame [Glory's wings;
Through earth's wide confines borne on
While mould'ring brads betrays the sculptur'd
name, [kings.

And sink in dust the tombs of Ægypt's
The rage of winds, the slow-corroding
shower,

Affail in vain this monument of praise;
Time's baleful tooth suspends its withering
power,

And brings fresh verdure to my lyric bays.
Tho' fire æthereal fœn may cease to warm
This lump of clay, my nobler part shall
brave [arm;

Grim Death, the terrors of thy conquering
Shall spring from dust, and blossom o'er
my grave.

Sooner than these poetic honours fade,
Rome's towering temple shall the sacred
quire

Desert, the solemn Priest, the Vestal Maid,
Chaste, silent guardian of th' eternal fire!

Where furious Ausid's roaring torrents roll,
Where Daunus exercis'd his rural reign,
Consenting tongues will own my vent'rous
soul [strain.

First tun'd to Roman strings th' Æolian
Low-born, on Genius' wings I gain the sky,
And spurn the tribe of vulgar minds be-
low:

Claim, Muse! the meet rewards of merit high,
And with thy Delphian leaves entwine my
brow.

Nottingham, June 1.

G. W.

HORACE, Book I. EP. iv. IMITATED.

MY friend, who to my faults art kind;
Who read'st with candour what I
write;

What pleasing task employs your mind?
What does Eugenio now delight?

Does mild Philosophy engage,
To soothe the passions' eager heat?
Or do you with poetic rage
Ascend the Muses' hallow'd seat?

Within the grove, beneath the shade,
Does e'er Eugenio love to stray?
Where, as he treads the silent glade,
Sweet Philomel, from every spray,
Invites to gentle thoughts, and stills the hurry
of the day.

On you with bounteous hand has Heaven
Each wish'd-for grace bestow'd:
And to enjoy what it has given,
Blest gift! is you allow'd.

What would a tender mother more
For her own darling child implore,
Than graces such as these!

Endued with softest eloquence,
With poignant wit, with manly sense,
And every art to please!

When Hope shall elevate your soul,
Or Passions shall your breast controul,
Believe each day your last:
So grateful shall to-morrow shine;
And, if to-morrow's sun be thine,
More pleasing than the past.

These are the maxims I pursue;
And maxims which, embrac'd by you,
Would make you doubly blest.
You'd joy to see what bliss is mine,—
I chearful drink my glass of wine,
And leave to Fate the rest.

Brandon, near Cventry, RICH. LICKORISH.
May 26.

HORACE, B. II. ODE XV. TRANSLATED.

BEHOLD what stately domes arise,
And spread o'er wide extent of land!
What streams, that rival ocean's size,
Steal from the farmer's lab'ring hand
The ground he oft had till'd before
With fruitful seeds prolific store.

No useful elms now raise their heads,
But the unmarriedable pines,
And myrtle groves, and violet beds,
Where late the much-productive vines
Return their Lords an annual gain,
Unjust, usurped power sustain.

No laurels were a cool retreat,
In Romulus or Cato's days,
From potent Sirius' scorching heat,
When Sol shot fierce his noon-tide rays:
Nor then did Luxury parade
In summer 'neath the cloister'd shade.

Strong flow'd the patriotic swell,
Small all-greedy Avarice's sway;
Nobility content could dwell
Beneath paternal cots of clay.
With polish'd stone 'twas public care
The falling sacred mansions to repair.

Gravesend.

JUVENIS.

ON THE AUTHOR OF THE "ODE TO BE-
NEVOLENCE," PRINTED FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE HOWARDIAN FUND.

BY DR. CRANE.

Qui coluere coluntur.

WITH more than mortal Genius fir'd,
What Bard is this, by Heaven in-
spir'd,

Whose numbers can increase the fame
Of even HOWARD's deathless name?
Such deeds as his alone could raise
A Poet equal to his praise;
And such a Poet, sure, seems born,
Such God-like actions to adorn.
Illustrious pair! whose works combine
To fill of Fate the deep design,
Joint immortality to give;
That both to *Fame* might ever live.

AD REVERENDUM VIRUM RICARDUM
HOLE, LL.B. IN POEMA IPSIUS, CUI
TITULUS, "ARTHURUS, SIVE INCAN-
TATIO SEPTENTRIONALIS."

Ποσειδάων ὕδασι, Σκυλλῶν, Γαλκυνδὶν ὀ-
δελφας,

Ἀρας τε συστράας, ἀνὴρα μαινοφανα,
Ἀνθρώπων εἰδωλ' ἀσεβείας, μῦθος ἐπῶδων,
Τὸ σφραγεῖν ὠκεανόν, γῆν τε καὶ ἄστρ'
ἐπιμύξ.

Ἡρώδην δ' ἐν τοισι δαιφρον' ἀδελφὸν ἀνδρα,
Ταυτὰ λίσυφθογοῖς παντὰ λείψεις ἐπέσιν.

Εἰ γὰρ καὶ ὥς Ἡρώδης ἐν πρᾶπιδεσσιν
ἰδοίμ' αὖ

Λυεῖν πανθελγῶν σὲ κρατὸς ἡδὺ μελῶν.
Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὡς Κίρκης, κοκκῶ σὲ εἰσέξῃ δολοῖο,
Ρεῖα γ' ἀκὴλητον φαρμακὰ θελξέ νοον.

JOHN HAYTER.

ADDRESS TO THE NIGHTINGALE, ON
FIRST HEARING HER IN A WALK IN
THE FIELDS IN THE NIGHT OF A-
PRIL 25, 1790.

PLAINTIVE charmer, art thou here,
To glad another rising year!
Thy delightful strains employ
My ears with melancholy joy;
While all around a stillness reigns,
And Cynthia gilds the fields and plains
With borrowed rays and milder light.
Through the solemn hours of night
Let me hail thy soft return,
And wakeful join with thee to mourn,
Though far severer grief than thine,
And far more lasting woe be mine.
It declares the wintry blast,
And wild tempestuous horrors, past;
Snows deform the earth no more;
Its icy bondage now is o'er;
Genial suns, and kindly showers,
Now bring forth the tender flowers;
A balmy softness fills the air,
And Nature all is green and fair;
Each rural shade, and tuneful grove,
Is musick all, and purest love;
Each feather'd warbler strains its throat,
Inferior to thy rapturous note;
Which with unrival'd excellence
Charms every heart, soothes every sense.
On the low bank, the hedge beside,
The violet rears its modest pride:
With the sweet cowslip's glories spread,
Shines in beauty every mead.
Yet, thou first of songsters, say,
Why so transient is thy stay,
That scarcely shines the summer's sun,
Ere thy harmonious course is run?
Thy tender brood just brought to view,
To our climate thou bidd'st adieu:
To shew how short is life, and vain;
How small its joy, how great its pain;
How mingled with severe distress,
Is its shadowy happiness!

Soon thy cares are lulled to rest!
Soon in lasting slumbers blest!
While the changing seasons roll,
Grief weighs down my sadden'd soul.
On the floods of anguish tost,
All my youthful years are lost:
My nerves unstrung, my juices drain'd,
Spiritless, dejected, pain'd;
Through the live-long day I groan,
And oft at midnight make my moan.
Here, while ruder storms of grief
Yield a short, a faint relief,
And serener sadness fills
My heart, amidst its numerous ills
Gladly would I life resign,
Sooth'd with melody like thine;
My short course of labour run,
To earth commit her weary son:
But it cannot, must not be,
Doom'd to longer misery,
Still to heave the sigh of woe,
Still the tears of grief must flow.
Wait then, O my soul, the hour,
Till high Heaven's all-ruling power,
At whose fiat, suns and skies,
And lands and seas, were seen to rise,
Whose arm the universe sustains,
Whose love throughout creation reigns,
Shall bid thy every sorrow cease,
And speak thee into endless peace.
As an hireling wait thy day,
Patient, urge thy weary way,
Till the evening shades descend,
And life's sad cares and burthens end.
Firm, endure the toil decreed;
Then, from every anguish freed,
From present pain, from future dread,
And number'd with the quiet dead,
Th' unfetter'd soul shall take its flight
To regions of unmix'd delight.

Somersetshire.

MR. URBAN,

Bath, April 3.

THE following verses were written by a
near relation of mine; and as they
have some merit, I send them to you for
publication, as I do not know where they
can be better preserved.

Yours, &c.

J. ELDERTON.

IN MEMORY OF A DECEASED FRIEND.

IN aspect mild, in understanding clear,
In converse pleasing, and at heart sincere:
Nature had stamp'd upon his mien a smile,
That mark'd his mind, insensible of guile:
His cooler reason weigh'd opinion down,
Bespeaking solid judgement in his own:
Few were his words, with copious meaning
hung,
And grey experience dwelt upon his tongue:
His open look, expressive and sedate,
Preventing clamour, sooth'd away debate:
With talents Greatness might be proud to
own, [known,
Honour, by great ones boasted, more than
And Industry, that marks the better man,
He gain'd respect beyond what titles can:

His

His decent manners lower'd pomp and pride,
He worship'd God Almighty, none beside :
Splendor no merit, poverty no shame,
The rich, the poor, to him were all the
same :
His wit was lively, and it gall'd the knave,
It spar'd the blockhead, and it cheer'd the
grave :

In temper equal, happy, and serene,
He steer'd thro' life, and hit the golden mean :
In all relations, what a man should be,
To all who knew him, that in truth was he.
He liv'd to see true Public Spirit fail,
And saw contending Avarice prevail ;
Ambition struggling for a chain to wear ;
And the great Patriot lessen'd in the Peer :
He saw his country, at his height of pride,
Glory, and riches, pine for bread,—and died.

— — —
TO MR. VOLTAIRE, ON SEEING LADY
MARY FOX IN THE CHARACTER OF
ZARA. BY THE SAME.

BEYOND thy faith, Voltaire, thy genius
flows ;
It feign'd a Zara, ere a Zara rose :
See realiz'd the fiction you design'd,
And trace the progress of the Christian mind ;
Faith, Love, and Innocence, and Beauty trace,
And own the impulse of superior grace.

— — —
ON A VERY BUSY FELLOW.

BY THE SAME.

IMPROBUS, wanting business of his own,
Meddles, you see, with that of half the town.
In gathering, making, and in spreading news,
He wears out once a week a pair of shoes.
Of other people's business thus partaking,
'Tis his employment, though 'tis mischief
making.
If every day he had his proper gains,
He'd get a handsome threshing for his pains.

— — —
ON A YOUTH, AGED ELEVEN YEARS.

BY THE SAME.

ANOTHER year my boy has told ;
Insensibly he waxes old.
Unknowing yet the worth of time,
He strains his nerves to reach his prime :
The glimpse of manhood cheers his thought !
How hardly gain'd ! how dearly fought !
He takes his view at distant ken,
And longs to rank himself with men.
Tho' seas of danger round him roll,
He tempts them with unruffled soul ;
And steers his skiff without an oar,
Blind to the risk of seas and shore :
Without experience for his guide,
He braves the rocks, and stems the tide.
In eddies whirl'd, in tempests tost,
His little vessel may be lost !
And, should he make expected land,
His hopes may perish on the strand !
There Syrens charm beside the way,
And greedy vultures sit for prey.

S O N N E T.

BY W. HAMILTON REID.

GRATEFUL, as when lost traveller
O'erhears [gloom,
The sound of human voice, tho' wrapp'd in
And suddenly a cottage light appears !
My dubious way the Muses oft illumine.

To drooping Fancy's ear such sounds they
bring,

As flow expansive from the pealing flute ;
Or snatch the spirit up on Angel-wing ;
Or ease its anguish with the Lydian lute :

And strains of unison, vibrating sweet
On nerves of thrilling sense, congenial, lead
To Rapture's luxury ; and, heavenly meed !
The " Prophet's fire" for gorgeous vision
meet :

Dear, transient visitants ! as still I go
Thro' paths obscure, of this a gleam bestow.

— — —
ON THE DEATH OF THE
REVEREND THOMAS WARTON, B.D.*

YE generous youths, whom love of Vir-
tue fires,
Ambition warms, and Poetry inspires ;
Heave the deep sigh, and shed the heart-felt
tear

O'er laurel'd Warton's much-lamented bier !
And, sacred Isis, bid thy waters flow,
In all the solemn Majesty of Woe !
The Bard is dead, whose sweetly-sounding
strains [swains !

So oft have charm'd thy list'ning nymphs and
Or, by sublimer Genius borne along,
Proclaim'd to all, in numbers bold and strong,
Thy glories, Oxford ! and before our eyes
Bade the great spirits of her sons arise.
Those who in legislative arts excell'd,
Or led Britannia's armies to the field ;
Thro' slaughter'd foes pursued their road to
Fame, [shame.

And dreaded nothing but their country's
Nor less the useful arts of Peace delight,
With eloquence to speak, with taste to write ;
To form the manners of the rising youth ;
To point the way to Virtue, and to Truth.
Such arts ennoble Oxford's darling sons,
And Fame their worth with wreaths eternal
crowns.

Behold our Poet, smit with sacred rage,
Explore the dark and long-neglected page
Of ancient Bards, whose fires but faintly
gleam, [theme :
Obscure their language, though sublime their
But, like some God, he drives the mists away,
Reveals their beauties, and restores the day.
Chaucer appears, with every living grace ;
Him Lydgate follows with unequal pace.
In days more polish'd, Sackville's wit design'd
His moral tale, a mirror for mankind ;
Whilst Surrey's tender Muse delights to rove
Through all the pleasing labyrinths of love,

* See p. 480.

And Fancy's favourite child, sweet Spenser,
 leads [meads,
 Th' enraptur'd soul thro' groves and flowery
 Where Chivalry her Heroes brings along,
 To raise the power of allegoric song,
 And Knights and Ladies strike our wondering
 eyes,

And magic palaces before us rise.
 In vain will Genius on her votary blaze;
 The sickly flame, tho' dazzling, soon decays,
 Unless fair Virtue shed her sacred light,
 And make it shine as permanent as bright.
 Thus, WARTON, though thy ardent bosom
 caught

All that Apollo and the Muses taught,
 Yet Virtue triumph'd over every art,
 And claim'd the largest portion of thy heart.
 Just, liberal, candid, friendly, and sincere,
 Above the pomp of Pride, and Flattery's ser-
 vile fear.

Whate'er the fawning courtly tribe may say,
 The short-liv'd insects of a summer's day,
 Who never paid their vows at Virtue's shrine,
 Or learn'd to estimate a worth like thine;
 Yet shall my feeble but unspotted lays,
 From vice and flattery free, record thy praise;
 And, while unfading laurels round thee bloom,
 Weave this light garland, to adorn thy tomb.

SONNET TO MR. EDDOWES, THE PA-
 TRIOTIC CITIZEN OF CHESTER.

EDDOWES, while Cestria hails thy acts
 sublime,

Let not thy ear disdain the fervent lay
 A Bard obscure to worth like thine would
 pay; [rhyme.

For thee far other Bards should build the

Certes the Muse will some high son inspire
 To sound thy praise, for her bold-pictur'd
 page

Calls up the Patriots of each former age,
 To rouse thro' future times the slumbering
 fire!

Before vain Power, incens'd by Flattery's
 breath,

Had Persecution's spectre rear'd its form,
 With look unalter'd thou hadst met the
 storm, [death.

And Russell's patriot wreath hadst gain'd in
 Lo, Albion, while she views her offspring
 bow,

Well-pleas'd beholds her vet'ran spirit glow.
 L. M.

EPIGRAM, by the late Lord CHESTER-
 FIELD, on being ordered to quit the Room
 by Lady FRANCES SHIRLEY.

SO the first man from Paradise was driven,
 Nor dar'd to murmur at the will of
 Heaven.

Like him, to quit the blest abode I'm loth;
 Like him, must go, for Angels drive us both.
 Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind,
 His Eve went with him, mine is left behind.

SONNET, ON A SEVERE NIGHT, suc-
 CEDED BY A FINE SUNSHINE IN THE
 MORNING, APRIL 10.

THE chilling blasts, that, lagging in the
 rear [flowers,

Of Winter's troop, oft nip th' expanding
 By night deform with fleet and icy showers
 The rising glories of the vernal year:

The buds of Hope, that bloom'd of late so gay,
 And op'd their fragrant bosoms to the light,
 Contracted shrink, nor longer cheer the

But see! in all the Majesty of Day [fight.

The orient Sun resumes his genial sway,
 And melts the horrors of the dreary plain:

The bladed grass with pearls of liquid dew
 Now glistens to the eye, and once again

Spring smiles around, while flowers of
 fairest hue

Disclose their sweets, and swell her gaudy
 train. JUNIUS.

SONNET ON MAY MORNING, 1790.

ALL hail! first opening dawn of new-
 born May! [ture's pride

Who, "dancing from the East *," in Na-
 Throw'st a fresh lustre o'er the orient day,

While the glad Earth, the Sun's prolific
 bride, [flowers

Pours from her lap profuse the choicest
 That fling their fragrance o'er the verdant

dale: [showers,

The blossoms, nurs'd in soft-descending
 Breathe their sweet spirits on the passing

gale. [amaze,

And now my expanding thought, in pleas'd
 Swells into rapture, while in prospect clear

Far ranging all around, my eye-surveys
 The glorious promise of the vernal year.

Grant, bounteous Heaven, that Sol's autumnal
 ray
 May crown with golden fruits these hopes of
 early May! JUNIUS.

SONNET ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE
 SWALLOWS.

FROM the dark cavern, or the dismal
 cell, [gloom,

Where never light broke the substantial
 Where torpid Apathy delights to dwell,

Awak'd at length the chearful Swallows
 come.

Welcome, fair daughter of the vernal year,
 Whether thou lightly skim the silver lake,

Sportive in airy rings, or twittering wake
 The Poet early with thy warblings clear.

Kind, social bird! perhaps by Heaven design'd
 A pleasing emblem of our mortal state:

Like thee poor man obeys imperious Fate,
 To wintry Death submits himself resign'd;

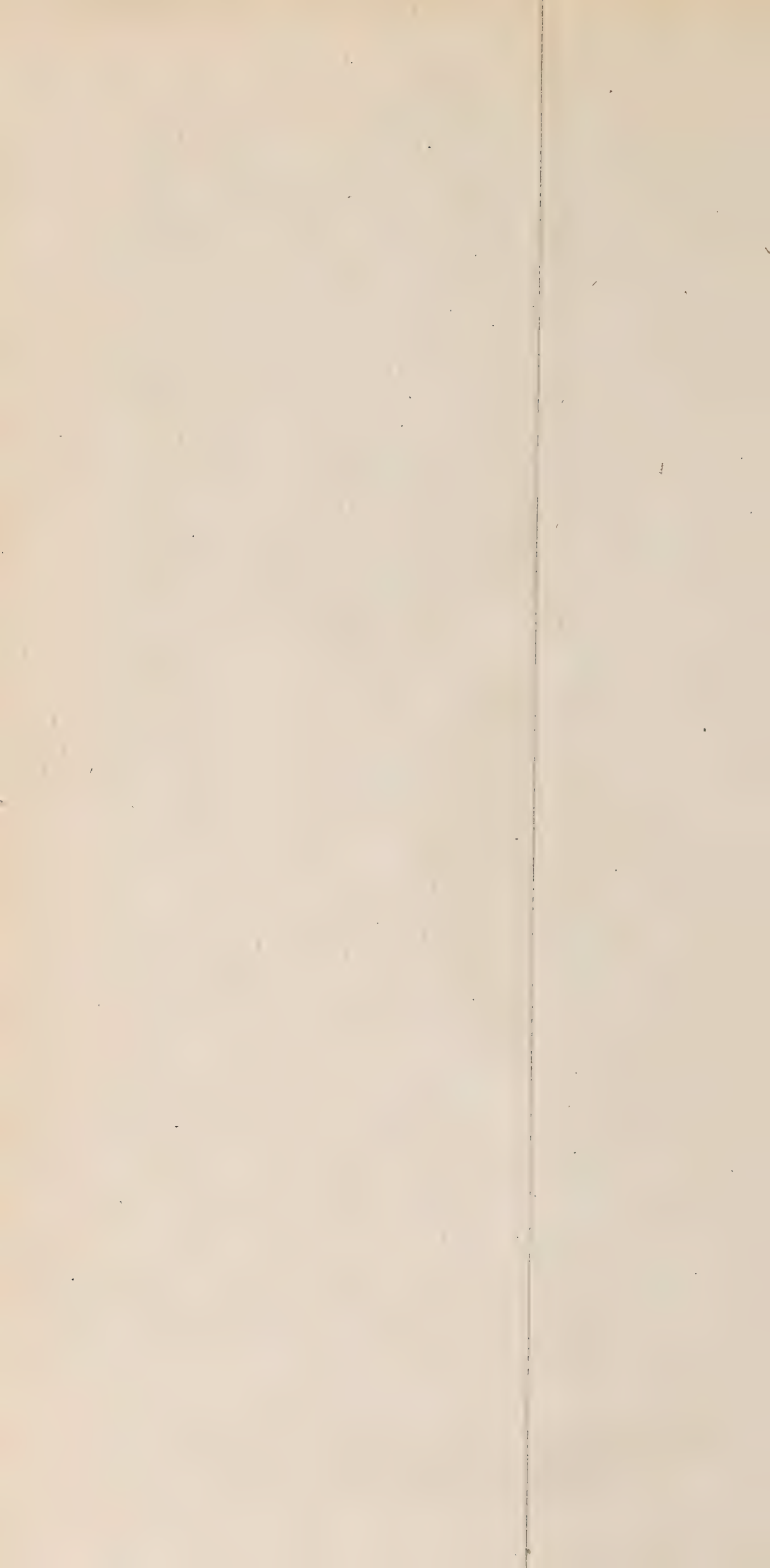
But, when he hears the voice of Nature's
 King, [spring.

Rises to purest joy in Heaven's eternal
 May 24. JUNIUS.

* Milton.

FOREIGN





IT was foreseen, p. 461, that the first dispatches from the North would bring an account of some actions of consequence undertaken by the Swedish Monarch against the enemy in Finland; but it was not suspected that the desperate attack upon Revel, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, which has since taken place, would have been among the first that happened.

The taking of the strong post of Kiernakosky, or Karnankoski, as the Russians write it, which was represented by the Swedes [see p. 461] as an affair of little consequence, has, we are told, brought on an action that has done honour to the Swedish arms. This post, which is situated on the borders of the Lake Saima, being thought of importance by the Russians, an attempt to dislodge the Swedes from it, and to drive them back to their own frontiers, was made by a body of ten thousand men, under the command of General Ingelstrom and the Prince of Anhalt. The attack was made in three columns, and the entrenchments were bravely defended by about three thousand men, who withstood the shock with the greatest intrepidity, and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter. According to their own account, near two thousand men were left dead upon the field; and what greatly aggravated this misfortune was the loss of the Prince of Anhalt, who was shot in the thigh, and died soon after; and by the loss also of Major-General Belboff, who commanded the detachment of Guards sent to the assistance of the Russian army on this expedition. Many other officers of note shared also the same fate. [Thus far appears to be confirmed by the London Gazette. The Foreign Papers add, that his Swedish Majesty, taking advantage of the moment, put himself at the head of nine battalions of infantry and two squadrons of horse, fell upon the main body of the enemy, and obtained a complete victory.]

It was on the 28th of April that the King crossed the Kymene, and entered the Russian territories. On the 29th, in the evening, he attacked the Fort of Valkiala, and carried it, after a well-fought action, which lasted for several hours: a valuable magazine of different kinds of provisions fell into the hands of the King. The number of the Swedes killed was not considerable; but many officers, as well as men, were wounded by the grape-shot from the enemy's batteries. The King himself received a contusion on the shoulder.

Baron Hamilton, who was dispatched with this news to Stockholm, brought also an account of the taking of Kiernakoski, as stated p. 461.

Besides the above, it appears that the Swedes, on taking the field, had made them-

selves masters of Wilmanstrand, and had fixed their head-quarters at Borgo, where it was determined that his Majesty should take the command of the fleet of galleys, and hoist his flag on board the Amphion.

The Russian account of the battle of Valkiala, or Walkiala, as written by the Russians, differs essentially from that of the Swedes just stated.

General Denisof, who commanded the Russian army, is said in the Russian account to have met his Majesty at Saarsfuda, engaged him, forced him to flight, and pursued him to Orowala, where he took from his Majesty twelve pieces of cannon; that Lieut. Col. Count Apraxen, with a battalion of Grenadiers, marched to the opposite side, and received the enemy with fixed bayonets; after that the cannonade began, and the whole detachment crossed the river, which obliged the enemy to fly.

Col. Anrep, commanding the Pumalasund detachment, being desirous to prevent the enemy's forcing the post of Pitdamansk, fell upon them, forced them out of seven batteries, burnt their baggage and cartridge-boxes, as well as the provisions and forage which they had provided for their Dragoons and Chasseurs in Femolæ. The engagement, according to this account, lasted eight hours; at last the enemy retired behind a redoubt with all their forces (1200 men), and with all their artillery (nine pieces of cannon), and there defended themselves obstinately.

This, the reader will observe, has all the marks of a fabricated account, to appease the Russian people, who are highly exasperated against the Swedes, as indeed the Swedes are against the Russians.

By accounts from Denmark we were apprized of the sailing of the Swedish Grand Fleet from Carlscrone, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, with a view, as it was then given out, of preventing the junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet, the one riding at anchor in the port of Revel, the other in the port of Cronstadt.

This expedition, however, had a more extensive object, the capture of Revel, and the ruin of the enemy's fleet there; both of which have been since undertaken; and though not attended with all the wished-for success, yet not deserted ingloriously. The advices already received of the action state, that on the 3d of May the Duke was near the Heights of Hengo, and on the 13th sailed his fleet into the entrance of the port of Revel. The Russian fleet at anchor there consisted of three ships, three-deckers, eight other large ships of the line, and five frigates. Besides the numerous artillery with which these ships were provided, the external works of the place were planted with cannon, and there were several batteries in the harbour.

On

On the approach of the Swedes, a cannonading began from all quarters, notwithstanding which, the Duke continued the attack with the utmost intrepidity, and would most certainly have succeeded, had not the wind changed, and a violent storm risen, which prevented the Swedish ships from profiting by their lower tiers, and even excluding some of the ships from coming into the action. At the moment the enemy's ships were in a manner totally defeated, the Duke was under the necessity of retreating. The Prince Charles, of 60 guns, after being dismasted, fell into the hands of the enemy. The Ricket-Stander, of 60 guns, also being wrecked, the Duke ordered the men to set her on fire, and then leave her. The *Valeur* run on shore, but was able to escape to sea again, after throwing overboard part of her artillery.

On the 14th the fleet was under sail, a league and a half from Norglon, and the ships so compleatly repaired from all damages, that they waited with impatience for an opportunity to make a second attack.

Of this second attack advices are said to have been received at the Court of Berlin, with circumstances highly flattering to the Swedish nation; but they seem to us rather the inventions of a vanquished enemy to conceal real losses, than genuine accounts of fresh advantages. And this observation is in some measure confirmed by advices from Copenhagen, which (among other things) take notice, that the ship in which the Duke of Sudermania was on board at the attack of Revel was so mal-treated, that she was obliged to have recourse to Hangoe, to repair.

A particular account of the King's success at Fredericksham has, however, been transmitted, in which it is asserted, that, besides thirty-eight vessels taken, ten gun-boats were sunk, the dock-yard of Fredericksham destroyed, and all the timber and other materials for building, with forty gun-boats, and thirty transports with provisions, burnt. The young Count de Gaddenstolpe, an officer in the Body Guards, was charged with the trophies taken in this engagement; and an order also came from his Majesty to celebrate this great event by a solemn *Te Deum* to be sung in all the churches in Stockholm, which accordingly has been done; and a medal is to be struck in memory of this important victory.

His Majesty has pardoned all the officers, to the number of sixty-four, condemned by the Council of War for refusing to bear arms against the Russians at the commencement of the war (see vol. LVIII.), except Capt. Willebrandt and Lieutenant Gadolin, who are degraded from the rank of Noble, and sentenced to be imprisoned a certain time, and to live on bread and water.

With respect to the Turkish war, hostilities at present seem to be suspended; but in

the Austrian Netherlands are revived with double violence.

The Belgic Congress, which have exercised their tyranny with unrelenting malice against the party who opposed their views, begin in their turn to tremble for their own safety.

The Austrians have lately attacked their troops, have defeated them in several engagements, and have spread such a terror throughout the country, that Congress are resorting to all the arts of inflaming the people that are generally practised in the last extremities, in order to inspire them with the dread of falling into their enemies' hands. The following is printed under the authority of that Congress:

"To support the cause of truth, and from a conscientious regard to the sanctity of our most holy religion, I the undersigned do most solemnly declare, that I heard Captain Wurtemburgh of Ketelbuller protest, in the presence of many people, that he was willing to go with his troops in search of the Devil himself to Hell; that if he had the happiness to penetrate as far as Neville, he would make the soldiers eat the host, instead of camp-bread; and that he would melt down the holy vessels of the altar to make buckles. (Signed) "JOSEPH DAGOBERT."

Therefore, to prevent all these calamities, the Department of War intreats and conjures all good citizens, in the name of religion and of their country, to arm themselves instantly, and resolve to die, rather than fall into the power of the enemy.

Part of Schoenfeldt their General's letter to the States of Namur:—"The officers seem in good spirits, but I have the most serious apprehensions of the soldiers; for so strongly are they prepossessed with the ideas of danger, that I fear they will throw down their arms on the slightest occasion."

In another letter the General writes:—"We have no difficulty in declaring, that all our disasters arise from that infernal cabal which is reviving amongst us."

Brussels, say other letters, is all in confusion. "The army has been continually in action since the 23d of May, under the command of General Schoenfeldt in person, and the Patriots [the Congressional army commanded by Schoenfeldt] have lost much ground."

On the 23d of May, Gen. Schoenfeldt resolved to attack the Austrians by surprise in their post at Marche; but the Commander of the Austrian army penetrating his design, was prepared to meet him. "One division of the Belgic forces was routed at the first charge; the second division retreated to Pafaw, after a combat of two hours, and passed the night; and the third column of Benurning sustained the fight for three hours, and kept their post."

The Austrian account of this action is short, but expressive. "We have this moment

ment received advice, that the Grand Army of Insurgents (for so the Austrians style the Belgic forces) advanced to attack our troops posted at Marche, but were repulsed. The battle began at three in the afternoon, and towards even the enemy fled, leaving twelve pieces of cannon behind them. On the departure of the express, the Austrians were in pursuit of the defeated army. In the engagement Col. Bealieu lost his only son, who was just promoted, and had given proofs of military merit.

On this occasion Schoenfeldt's letter to the Committee of Congress sitting at Namur is remarkable:—"I was forced, though much against my will, to take post at Amboy. The disaffected are incessantly publishing that our communication is cut off on every side. The troops seem to be in a state of consternation. They are so full of the idea of danger, that if, at the moment of my drawing them up in order of battle, any one should cry out, "We are cut off!" I am thoroughly convinced they would instantly throw down their arms, and fly."

In this emergency, the Congress have pressed the British Cabinet to take some step in their favour; and if that of England refuses, they must, they say, apply elsewhere, and to a quarter from which the one would not wish to ask it, nor the other to see it given.—Such is their deplorable state, that they every moment expect to be reduced to absolute submission.

It should seem, however, that the English Cabinet has not wholly abandoned their cause. Col. Gardner, on the 11th instant, laid before the Belgic Congress a letter from the Duke of Leeds, authorizing him to correspond and confer with those who are in present possession of the government of the United Belgic States; and he avows, that Great Britain has nothing more at heart than the permanent tranquillity, and perfect prosperity, of those provinces.

Add to this, the testimony of the Count de Nassau and the Baron de Peutry, "that one of the conditions of peace which the K. of Prussia has prescribed to Leopold II. is, that all hostilities against the United Belgic Provinces shall cease." This intelligence was said to be brought by a messenger from Berlin to Congress. And it farther declares, that, unless this condition be accepted before the end of the present month war will be declared.

The effect which these declarations (false as they appear to be), have made on the minds of the Belgic people, is hardly to be conceived. Nothing can impede the zeal of the villagers throughout the Provinces. They now vie with each other in their eagerness to offer their homage to the States. Above ten thousand men have thronged to the city of Brussels in one day in the best order, which but a few days before exhibited nothing but a confused rabble of de-

jected, spiritless, and desponding fugitives. About noon on the 5th inst. the flower of a dozen parishes arrived at the same moment, and drew up in the Grand Place. The cry was, "Long live the States of Brabant! the Congress! and Van der Noot!" which was re-echoed from every quarter, and a grand procession made; which, some are hardy enough to affirm, are only the last efforts of a devoted junto.

Letters from Flanders indeed, speak of the most violent commotions which prevail in that quarter through all the great towns; and of a plot, which had for its object the massacre of several Members of the States of Brabant, and all the Representatives of the *Tiers Etat*. It is fortunate that scarce any of these horrid plots ever take place, being generally the projects of over-heated zealots, who impatiently spring the mine before it is sufficiently charged with combustibles.

Advices are received, that the Austrians have passed the Maese, and made themselves masters of the town of Bovines, in the county of Namur, on which the Congress have their chief dependance.

Another account says, that Congress have again applied to M. Van der Merch, to reinstate him in his former command, which he has absolutely refused.

In fact, there is no speaking with any certainty of the real state of the Netherlands. At present all is confusion! neighbour against neighbour! friend against friend! town against town! one day one party prevails, the next another party is uppermost! and the address of those who wish to favour their cause is, *To those in possession of the government of the United States.*

News of a more important nature to the interests of Europe is, however, in circulation, and upon no weak foundation. The internuncio, Baron de Herbert, is daily expected at Yassi, to join his labours for effectuating a treaty of peace with the Porte, under the mediation of the Courts of Prussia and England; and so fully, it is said, is Leopold II. bent upon peace with the Turks, that he is determined to abandon the cause of the Empress of Russia, if she persists in keeping the Crimea and Oczakow.

A plan is reported to be in agitation, for erecting the Netherlands into an independent sovereignty, and bestowing it on the Duke de Berry, second son of the Count d'Artois, who is to marry one of the King of Hungary's daughters.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

April 23. The celebrated General Paoli appeared at the Bar of the Assembly, at the head of the Deputies from the island of Corsica. This brave veteran in the cause of Liberty, as soon as he made his appearance in the Assembly, was received with the most universal applause. After the Address from the inhabitants of Corsica had been read, which

which was filled with the most cordial sentiments of gratitude to the Assembly, for the boon of Liberty they had bestowed on them, the General solicited permission to say a few words, which was immediately granted.—He then addressed the Assembly as follows :

“ Messieurs,

“ This day is the happiest and most fortunate of my whole life. I have spent that life in the ardent pursuit of Liberty, and I now behold that noble spectacle. I left my country in chains, I find her free. What can I wish for more? I know not what change the iron hand of Oppression may have made upon the minds of my fellow-patriots, in an absence from my country of twenty years; but you have restored to the Corsicans their liberties, you have bestowed on them their pristine virtue. In returning to my native country, my sentiments can hardly be doubted. You have been generous to me; and I have never been a slave. My past conduct, which you have honoured with your approbation, will be a pledge for my future principles. I will be bold to assert, that my whole life has been spent as if bound by an oath to Liberty. It has been already made to the Constitution which you have established. It now remains for me to make it to the Nation which has adopted me, and the Sovereign whom I acknowledge. It is the favour that I request of this august Assembly.”

The General's speech was received with repeated marks of applause; and immediately afterward Messrs. Panathieri and Casabianca, the Extraordinary Deputies from the island, delivered a discourse, in which they offered the warmest sentiments of gratitude to the Assembly for the blessings of Liberty they have received at their hands.—The President then returned an answer to the Deputies, with the gravity, dignity, and energy, becoming his situation. In addressing the General, he calls him the Hero and Martyr of Liberty.

June 5. This day a paper of a very extraordinary nature was delivered to the Assembly: it was sent by the Lord Keeper.—It was a remonstrance, or memorial, delivered to him by his Excellency Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

The object of this memorial was, to claim, in favour of the Irish and Scotch colleges at Paris, an exemption from the operation of the decree of the National Assembly, by which the property of all lands, &c. of the Church and Clerical Corporations, is declared to belong to the State.

The ground which Lord Robert Fitzgerald took for this exemption was, that whatever property those colleges possessed in France, it had been purchased with money carried from Ireland and Scotland; that the endowments of those colleges not having been French, but British from the beginning,

the principle that what the State had given the State could take, could not attach upon them; or if it did, it was only to shew that the State could not in justice take those endowments, for the best of all reasons, because it was not from the bounty of France that they were held: on the contrary, a valuable consideration had been given for them, and the amount of it was paid with British property.

One Member just observed upon it, that the present æra was fertile in revolutions as astonishing as they were new. He said, it was not more surprising to see a National Assembly sitting, amidst the ruins of despotism, in the capital of France, giving laws to the kingdom, than to see the Minister of a Protestant King plead the cause of the Catholic subjects of that Monarch, whom the intolerant spirit of penal laws had forced to become refugees in a foreign land; and who would instantly cease to be refugees, if their own Government would cease to be intolerant. To refuse men protection at home, and to afford it to them in a foreign state, was a phenomenon both in politics and common sense.

The step taken by Lord Robert Fitzgerald seemed to be the consequence of a struggle between absurd policy on the one hand, and wisdom on the other; and he rejoiced that the latter had triumphed: but he remarked, however, that its triumph could not be complete, till England should have learned to treat all her inhabitants as subjects, and not force any of them to seek abroad for that protection, which penal laws, attaching not upon crimes, but upon conscience, do not suffer them to find at home.

We have already noticed (see p. 471) that, on the 22d of May, the great question on the right of making peace and war was finally determined by the National Assembly.—The first and leading article the reader will find as above referred to; the subordinate articles are here subjoined.

Article 2. That the care of guarding the kingdom from external attacks and impending dangers, the maintaining its rights and possessions, is committed to the King, by the constitution of the State: to him also belong the maintenance of political connexions abroad, the conduct of negotiations, the appointment of Ambassadors, the power of raising armaments and making preparations for war, in proportion to those made by neighbouring States, the power of distributing the sea and land forces as he may judge proper, and of directing their operations in time of war.

3. That, in case of hostilities impending or actually begun, an ally to assist, or a right to preserve by force of arms, the King shall be bound to give notification thereof without delay to the legislative body, and to make known the causes and motives thereof.—And if the legislative body is not sitting at the

the time, it shall be called immediately by the King.

4. That if, upon such notification being made by the King, the legislative body are of opinion that, on the commencing of such hostilities, the Minister, or other agent of the executive power, is culpable, the author of such aggression shall be prosecuted as a State criminal: the National Assembly hereby declaring, that the nation renounces for ever all ambition by conquest, and will not employ the forces against the liberties of any people.

5. That if, upon such notification, the legislative body shall resolve that war ought not to be made, the executive power shall be bound immediately to take the necessary steps to prevent or stop hostilities; the Ministers being always held to be responsible for delays.

6. That, in case of an impending war, the legislative body shall prolong the session; and in time of war there shall be no recess. —[N.B. This article is remitted to the Committee of Constitution, to be amended.]

7. That every declaration of war shall be made in these terms: "By the King, in the name of the nation."

8. That, during the course of a war, the legislative body shall have a power of requiring the executive power to negotiate a peace.

9. That it belongs to the King to negotiate and sign all necessary conventions and treaties with foreign powers for the general good of the State, declaring hereby, that treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, shall not be effectual till ratified by the legislative body.

10. That, the instant a war ceases, the legislative body shall fix a day on which the extraordinary troops shall be disbanded, and the army reduced to its usual peace establishment; that the pay of the troops shall not be continued longer than such day:—And if the extraordinary troops shall remain undischarged after such day so appointed, the Minister shall be responsible for the same, and prosecuted as a State criminal; that, for that effect, the Committee of Constitution shall be bound forthwith to examine this article, and prepare a report of the responsibility of Ministers.

It is probable another decree may yet be passed on this question; but as the foregoing articles are declared to be constitutional articles, the substance of it must be the same.

This decision forms an important epoch in the political administration of Europe. Taught by experience, that the most extensive and destructive wars originate in the injustice, the animosity, or the capricious passions of individuals, the philanthropist fondly anticipates that renovation of the Golden Age of society, when human victims will be no longer sacrificed to the resentment and ambition of Princes.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A new military regulation took place on the 19th of last September, which brings the King's and Company's officers on a level. The only distinction now is, that those who bear the King's commissions of corresponding dates take rank of the Company's officers, but in no other respect.

The procession of the Nabob from Chitpore to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to Earl Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, is worthy of description, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of Eastern Princes.

Seven elephants of the first magnitude were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses; seated on the back of one of which, on a throne of indescribable splendor, was the Nabob, with a man behind him holding a superb fan, in the very act of collecting the breezes in his service.

The throne was composed of gold, pearls, and brilliants; and the Nabob's dress was worthy a sovereign: nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the no less honoured than exulting elephant on which he rode.

His state palanquin followed. Four pillars of massy silver supported the top, which was actually encrusted with pearls and diamonds; and, instead of verandas, fine glass plates on every side, as well as the back and front, to show his Mightiness's person to the greatest advantage.

Arrived at the entrance of the Governor's house, down knelt the half-reasoning animal for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded, with an immense retinue dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had been prepared for this princely guest.

On the 11th of January last, Capt. Willison, of the first battalion of artillery, unfortunately lost his life in proving some old pieces of cannon before bringing them into use. One of them, a French twenty-pounder, was so rough and uneven in the bore, that the ball could not be forced close to the powder by considerable exertion. The man stationed at it had made every effort in vain, when the Captain, who was punctiliously exact in every thing, urged them to a second attempt, and assisted himself in guiding the rammer. While they were employed in driving it down, unfortunately the shot in its progress struck against something that by collision produced fire; and though the powder was defended by a thick, close wadding, yet enough had been scattered in charging to produce an explosion that proved fatal to the Captain. He was driven to the distance of twelve yards, dreadfully mangled, and died about two o'clock the same day. Four men, who were assisting on this occasion, were only slightly hurt.

WIST

WEST INDIES.

On the 23d of March, the Earl of Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, met the Council and Assembly of that island for the first time, and opened the session with a very conciliating speech. On the next day Addresses were presented by both Houses, which were conceived in terms that were highly acceptable to his Excellency. On the 24th the Assembly ordered in a bill for the increase of the Governor's salary, which passed unanimously.—During the sitting, the Assembly ordered the statue of Lord Rodney to be fixed in the town of St. Jago de la Vega, on a spot to be purchased for that purpose.

AMERICA.

By the late laws and regulations of the Federal Congress, no vessel, not wholly and unequivocally belonging to the citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload part of her cargo at any other port or place except such as are particularly specified in the act; of which those concerned in the American commerce are to take notice.

This restriction of trade to particular ports in a country so finely watered as America, it is thought will be a prejudice to the trade of this country; but certainly not to the fair trader. Other regulations of trade have been made, and Consuls appointed to the capitals of all the marine States in Europe, each of whom must be an American citizen, but he may appoint Deputies at the out-ports of each country: and travelling Commercial Agents are now employed to recommend the most proper Vice-Consuls for such out-ports, particularly in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Value of the Federal American coins:

Ten mills	make	one cent.
Ten cents	—	one dime.
Ten dimes	—	one dollar.
Ten dollars	—	one eagle.

The dollar is equal to the Spanish dollar.

IRELAND.

Great disturbances have happened among the manufacturers of Dublin, arising from various causes. They first broke forth in the Earl of Meath's liberty, where a machine called a gig was introduced, by the use of which, one man could do the work of four. This alarmed the lower class of people, fearing a scarcity of work, that they formed a design of murdering the inventor.

Another cause of discontent has arisen between the weavers of silk and the weavers of linen, the former having presumed to work in the looms of the latter. The different bodies met, and fought desperately, to the no small terror of the by-standers, till they were dispersed by the magistrates, aided by the military.

A third cause of discontent has lately disturbed the peace of the city of Dublin, where the journeyman sawyers have risen, to increase their wages. During this insurrection one man was killed, and several desperately wounded. A lady narrowly escaped being killed by a ball shot into her house, which grazed her shoulder.

Great riots have also taken place in several parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the election of Members to the new Parliament. Colonel Massey being returned for the county of Limerick, the mob instantly attacked him and his friends, and it was with difficulty they escaped with their lives. They afterwards razed to the ground the houses of many gentlemen who voted for him; among others, the beautiful seat of Sir D. Burgh, although Lady Burgh, on her knees, prayed them to spare it.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 5. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland here, have come to a resolution to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Test Act, so far as it affects the Members of this Church; and a Committee has been appointed for that purpose.

On the 4th his Majesty's birth-day was observed with uncommon splendor and festivity. The taste displayed in decorating the Parliament House was new in this part of the kingdom. At the head of the room was a superb arch, formed of narcissuses, with the words "God save the King!" formed by red daisies. From the top of the arch, sprang a pediment composed of laurel, supporting a crown formed by ranunculuses. On each side of the great arch was a lesser one, of the Gothic order. The columns were formed of oak-leaves, interspersed with lilies and roses. A thistle, composed of red and white flowers, was placed on the top of the Gothic arch on the right; and a rose, made of the like materials, on the top of the arch on the left side. A great deal of shrubbery was beautifully interwoven between the arches, which had a fine effect.

The other end of the room was dressed in like manner with flowery decorations.

June 18. At the Court of Sessions a cause interesting to thousands came on to be tried. A Mr. Levingstone, a gentleman qualified to kill game according to the Game Laws, and licensed according to the late act, having fixed his quarters on an estate belonging to Lord Braedalbane, in the course of his pursuits happened to break down some young plants in his Lordship's grounds, who brought his action for damages. Accordingly judgement has been given by the Court in his Lordship's favour, establishing it as a law, "That no person whatever, although qualified in terms of the statute, shall have liberty to kill game upon another man's property." This is likely to be the subject of an appeal

to the House of Lords, in order that this point, which is of infinite concern, may be ultimately fixed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

About the beginning of the present month, a boy, at plough with his father on some lands belonging to Lord Pelham in *Suffex*, had his eye attracted by something that glittered among the loose earth, and, on taking it up, found it a gold watch, with all the appendages. The boy gave it to his father; and his father delivered it to Lord Pelham. His Lordship, on examining the seals, found the arms of Lord Sutton engraved on one of them; and concluding that it must be that Nobleman's property, it was accordingly returned to him. Although the watch had been lost some years, it had sustained very little injury.

At *Nottingham* there has been lately a most violent contest on the election of a Mayor. The burgeses, in a great body, forced themselves into the Hall, and insisted that it was their right (though long deprived of it) to elect. On the other hand, the Corporation declared the right of electing the Mayor resided in the livery only, and not in the burgeses at large; and, not suffering them to vote, chose Mr. Butler for their Mayor.—The Courts of Law are expected to decide it.

At *Leicester* the riots in electing burgeses have been still more serious; the windows, doors, &c. of many houses destroyed; the Exchange, Guildhall, and Assembly Rooms, stripped of their furniture; the law-books, papers, pictures, benches, desks, musick-books, kettle-drums, burnt in the Market-place, together with the hustings; the Exchange and some adjacent buildings set fire to; and the timely arrival of the light horse alone preserved the town from demolition. The cause of the disturbance was a coalition of two of the candidates.

Cambridge, June 17. The number of votes for Members to serve in Parliament for this University, were declared to be:

Right Hon. William Pitt 502

Lord Euston - - - 478

Mr. Dundas - - - 205

N.B. The objected votes were not reckoned by the Vice-chancellor.

PORT NEWS.

Port of Cadiz. On the 23d of March, three frigates and three brigantines entered this port from Vera Cruz, the Havannah, Honduras, Campechia, and Montevideo—Their cargoes consist of 2,209,233 piastres, 606 castillanes of gold, 168 marks of wrought silver, 14,437 hides, 34,766 arrobes of tobacco, 139,129 pounds of dyng-wood, 5325 pounds of copal, and other merchandizes.

The arrival of these vessels near two months sooner than usual, gives room to sus-

pect that the Spaniards have had a breach with-England some time in agitation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 1.

An account was received of an attempt made on the life of Major Montgomery, who commanded five companies of the 12th regiment at Guernsey, by one Jameson, a non-commissioned officer, who, being reprimanded for disobedience, took an opportunity of stepping behind the Major and stabbing him in the back with his bayonet. The regiment being on the point of leaving Guernsey, the Lieutenant Governor ordered that the man should be sent home in irons.—He has since been tried by a Court Martial, and sentence of death passed upon him, for wounding his superior officer; but, on account of some favourable circumstances that came out on his trial, the King has been graciously pleased to change his sentence to that of banishment to Botany Bay.—The man had married a young wife, and she was refused leave to accompany her husband.

April 3.

This day the Earl of Buckingham, attended by a large party of persons of distinction, laid the first stone of the new Opera-house.—On the top of the stone were engraved these words: "The first stone of this new Theatre was laid on the 3d of April, 1780, in the 30th year of the reign of King George III. by the Right Hon. John Hobart, Earl of Buckingham." At the bottom of which was his Lordship's motto, "Auctor pretiosa facit." Upon one of the squares of the stone was, "The King's Theatre in the Haymarket, first built in the year 1703:" on another, "but unfortunately burnt down on the 17th of June, 1789:" and on another, "Prævalebit Justitia."

April 6.

His Hungarian Majesty went in state, attended by the whole body of the Provincial Assemblies of Lower Austria, to the cathedral church of Vienna; and at his return to the palace he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the States, and their oath of allegiance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole Assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection, and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges. *Gaz.*

April 12.

A man of the name of Tiffing was brought up to the Public Office in Bow-street, charged by Mrs. Smyth with having assaulted and wounded her in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, in May, 1788. Seven other ladies, who have been lately wounded, attended; but they unanimously declared Tiffing was not the person who attacked them.

April

April 15.

The Queen Charlotte man of war was launched at Chatham. His R. H. the Duke of Clarence was present, and gave 100 guineas towards the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in the storm of October 31.

James Bruce, esq; presented his long-expected Travels to the King; and the same next day to the Queen.—Of these hereafter.

April 17.

The Lord Chancellor committed the Rev. Mr. Stevens to the Fleet prison, for carrying off a young lady, a ward of the Court of Chancery, to Greta Green, and there marrying her. The mother, aunt, and friends of the lady, interceded for Mr. Stevens, as approving the marriage, though contracted without their consent. But, his Lordship said, there could be no excuse for a clergyman of the Established Church carrying a ward of Chancery to Scotland, and there being married to her by a *blacksmith*.

April 18.

The entertainments at Vauxhall opened for the season, which were attended by a numerous assembly of persons of the first rank, and a multitude of inferior quality.—The Duke of York's band, by royal permission, appeared in full uniform, and contributed not a little to the public entertainment.

April 25.

Mr. Erskine, on the part of Sir James Marriot, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, moved the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against David Parry, esq; Governor of the island of Barbadoes, for an insult offered to Sir James in his character as a Judge. A cause had been tried in the Court of Admiralty, in which the Governor was concerned, and, in giving judgement in that cause, Sir James made several observations on the conduct of the Governor, which the Governor resented, and called upon Sir James *in the character of a gentleman*. The rule was granted.

But on the 8th of May, the Governor, by his Counsel, signified his desire of apologizing to Sir James for his warmth. The apology was accepted; the rule discharged.

April 28.

The Exhibition of the Paintings of the Royal Academy opened for the present year (being the 22d anniversary); and it is with pleasure that we remark the gradual improvement in the various branches of that art: insomuch, that we may venture to pronounce it rising to a rivalry with the first schools now in Europe.

May 1.

Mr. Erskine moved the Court of King's Bench for an information against the printer of the Morning Herald, for a libel on the Duke of Atholl. It stated, "that the inhabitants of the Isle of Man held the Atholl family in such abhorrence, that, were any new power given them, an insurrection throughout the island would inevitably ensue."

George Franklin, a Lieutenant in the Marines, received judgement of the Court of King's Bench, for sending a challenge to his superior officer.—He was sentenced to a twelvemonth's imprisonment in the King's Bench prison, and to find security for keeping the peace for two years, himself in 100*l.* and two securities in 50*l.* each.

May 5.

James Chapman was brought from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgement for the conspiracy in carrying-off the Countess of Strathmore.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate for the term of two years, and during that time to stand once in the pillory at Charing-cross.

May 8.

The following notices appeared in the London Gazette:

That the officers belonging to regiments of Great Britain on foreign stations, notwithstanding any leave of absence, do join their respective corps, except such as are on recruiting service.

That all officers belonging to cavalry and infantry now serving in Ireland, except as above, do join their respective corps without delay. And that all officers belonging to garrisons in Ireland do the same.

This Gazette also contains the King's Proclamation for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; promising a bounty of three pounds to every able seaman, two pounds to every ordinary seaman, and twenty shillings to every able-bodied landman, who shall, on or before the 30th of June, enter themselves to serve in the Royal Navy.—Also another Proclamation, recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States, and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves.

May 11.

Notices in this day's Gazette from the Admiralty Office:

That such Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy and Marine Forces, as are unemployed, do transmit to the Admiralty Office an account of their places of abode, in order to their being sent to when his Majesty's service may require their attendance; and they are to continue to do the same, as often as they may happen to change their habitations.

That all such officers who may be absent from this kingdom with leave, are to return to England within six months after the date hereof; in default whereof, they will forfeit all the half-pay that may be due to them.

May 14.

The Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted at the last sessions, when the following were ordered for execution on the 19th, viz. Thomas Parker and Sophia Girton, for coining and counterfeiting

feiting the silver coin of this realm called a shilling; Edward Humphreys, for robbing James Cumberland Bentley, in the Strand, of a cambrick handkerchief; and Guinard Villoni, for stealing, in the house of James Daubigny, an iron chest containing about 2000*l.* in cash and notes.—The three men were executed accordingly; but the woman has been respited.

May 20.

Was held the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, many of the principal Nobility, the Clergy, and persons of distinction.—The collection at St. Paul's

On Tuesday amounted to	117	5	6
Ditto on Thursday	185	10	0
At Merchant Taylors' Hall	473	12	2

Total 775 17 8

May 23.

Being Whitsunday, the parish church of ENFIELD, which had been shut up for repair ever since the 4th of May, 1789, no service of the Established Church having been performed publicly within the said parish during the time, was opened, and shut again till the Sunday following, on account of the organ not being ready.

Tuesday, JUNE 1.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; present, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, seventeen Aldermen, Mr. Sheriff Newman, and a number of Commoners,—the business various. The Lord Mayor notifying the death of the Common Serjeant, Mr. Deputy Leekey, previous to the electing of a successor, thought it would be expedient to ascertain the salary that should be paid him. Mr. Deputy Merry objected to fixing a salary before the duties of the office were known. Mr. Alderman Skinner recommended an adjournment; which met the sense of the Court. The Chamberlain then produced a brief state of the accounts kept in the City Chamber for six years, ending Dec. 3, 1789. Mr. Cowley moved for the balance to be read; but said, it would not be candid to make any observations, till every Member had perused the accounts; for which purpose he moved to have them printed. The motion was opposed, as every Member might examine them at the proper office, and it would be very improper to expose the city resources to idle curiosity. After a warm conversation, the motion was carried.

Mr. Deputy Nichols presented a petition from John Major, a city-waterman, praying the protection of the Court, and complaining that a large sum had been demanded of him by a city officer for procuring him a protection. The petition was referred to a committee; and the parties directed to attend.

Friday 4.

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's
GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty at St. James's on the occasion. In the evening there was a ball at Court, and illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.—Among other novelties, sixteen mail-coaches, entirely new, drawn by as many sets of blood-horses, in plated harness, and the coachmen's and guards' hammer-cloths decked out in scarlet and gold, paraded from the mail-coach manufactory at Millbank, up Parliament-street, along Pall Mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Haymarket, Strand, and so on to the Post-office.

Wednesday 9.

This day the Royal Assent was given by commission to the American Loyalists' bill; the bills in favour of William Penn, esq; and Dr. Willis; the bill to encourage new settlers in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America; and to several other public and private bills.

Thursday 10.

This day his Majesty gave the Royal Assent in person to the Lottery bill, the amended Tobacco bill, the Corn Indemnification bill, the amended Stage Coach Passengers' bill*, and to several other public and private bills.

After which, his Majesty put an end to the session, by the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The necessary public business being now concluded, I think it right to put an end to this Session of Parliament.

"I have not hitherto received the answer of the Court of Spain to the representation which I have directed to be made at that Court, in support of the dignity of my crown, and of the interests of my people. I continue to entertain the strongest desire for the maintenance of peace on just and honourable grounds; but, under the present circumstances, I feel it indispensably necessary to proceed with expedition and vigour in those preparations, the objects of which have already received your unanimous concurrence.

"The assurances and conduct of my allies on this interesting occasion, have manifested in the most satisfactory manner their determination to fulfil the engagements of the existing treaties; and I trust, that our mutual good understanding and concert will be productive of the happiest effects in the present conjuncture of affairs in Europe.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

"I return you my particular thanks for

* In the Stage Coach bill, outside-passengers are limited to one on the box and four on the roof. The basket is left to discretion the

the readiness with which you granted the supplies for the current service, and for your unanimity and dispatch in enabling me to take those measures which the present crisis has rendered necessary.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"As I think it may be of material convenience that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament. But, in signifying to you this intention, I cannot omit to assure you of the deep and grateful sense which I must ever entertain of that affectionate and unshaken loyalty, that uniform and zealous regard for the true principles of our invaluable constitution, and that unremitting attention to the happiness and prosperity of my people, which have invariably directed all your proceedings.

"The rapid encrease of our manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the additional protection and security afforded to the distant possessions of the empire, the provisions for the good government of India, the improvement of the public revenue, and the establishment of a permanent system for the gradual reduction of the national debt, have furnished the best proofs of your resolution in encountering the difficulties with which you had to contend, and of your steadiness and perseverance in those measures which were best adapted to promote the essential and lasting interests of my dominions.

"The loyalty and public spirit, the industry and enterprize, of my subjects, have seconded your exertions. On their sense of the advantages which they at present experience, as well as on their uniform and affectionate attachment to my person and government, I rely for a continuance of that harmony and confidence, the happy effects of which have so manifestly appeared during the present Parliament, and which must at all times afford the surest means of meeting the exigencies of war, or of cultivating with increasing benefit the blessings of peace."

Saturday 12.

A proclamation was published in the London Gazette of this day, for dissolving the

then present Parliament, and for empowering the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain to issue out writs for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear teste on this day, and be returnable on Tuesday Aug. 10.

Another proclamation is also issued, commanding the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 24th day of July next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament; and commanding the said proclamation to be published at the Market-cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county-towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time appointed for the meeting of the said Peers.

Monday 14.

Renwick Williams was brought before the sitting Magistrates at Bow-street, charged as being the Monster by whom many ladies have been wounded; but, from want of room, his examination is deferred till our next.

Tuesday 15.

Mr. Basilico, the messenger entrusted to forward the express from Spain with the answer from the Court of Madrid to the representation of the Court of London on the subject of the capture of the British ships navigating the seas on the N.W. coasts of America, arrived this day, when his dispatches were instantly carried to the Duke of Leeds, at his house in Grosvenor-square. The news spread in a moment, that the Spaniards persisted in their claim to the Sovereignty of those seas; but with respect to the capture of the vessels, his Catholic Majesty was ready to enter into a negotiation.

Monday 28.

Gen. Schoenfeldt, say the foreign papers, has been proclaimed Military Dictator of the Belgic provinces; and exercises his authority with severity. He lately shot two of his officers, alleging they were traitors.

Tuesday 29.

Authentic intelligence is just received from Gosport, that the Spanish fleet is at sea; and that our own fleet, under the command of the gallant Barrington, SAILED YESTERDAY.

"*Address to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND, from the COMMITTEE of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS,*" concluded from our last, p. 472.

WHILST such has been the invariable course of our behaviour, we cannot avoid expressing our surprize and concern that we should so often be reproachfully branded with the name of Republicans. If there be any meaning in this term, as malignantly applied to us by our enemies, it must be intended to denote, that we wish to overturn the present constitution, and to establish a republic on the ruins of the monarchical part of our government. But every imputation of this kind we absolutely disclaim and deny. The

Dissenters in no sense deserve the appellation of Republicans, but in common with all the people of the kingdom, that is, in opposition to arbitrary power. None can be more sensible than we are of the excellence of the principles of our free constitution, or more zealous for its preservation and continuance.

But the grand topick of declamation on the present occasion is the danger that would ensue to the Church from the repeal of the Sacramental Test Laws. The unjust and ill-founded alarm excited on this head has revived the unchristian spirit of those bigoted times, which disgrace the annals of our country. It is astonishing that the publick,

in this enlightened age, could have been influenced by such an idle phantom. Without entering into the speculative question concerning a peculiar alliance said to subsist between the present Established Church and the State, of which we can form no idea in a Protestant country, which has long renounced all foreign supremacy, we may, with the utmost confidence, assert, that no possible danger could have arisen from the repeal of the acts in view. The ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom is too firmly established to rest upon these statutes. It subsisted previously to the laws in dispute, and we cannot conceive why it should not subsist as firmly without them.—It was with no hostile intention that we engaged in the late applications to Parliament; but merely to claim our rights as faithful citizens and loyal subjects, and to rescue ourselves from unmerited dishonour. The most zealous Dissenters have only wished to maintain their cause by reason and argument. Tho' we are impelled by conscience to dissent in certain matters of religion from the majority of our countrymen, we firmly deny that we have ever aimed, either in speculation or practice, at political power for the purpose of injuring the Established Church. At the same time that we assert our claim to think and act for ourselves in our religious capacities, we allow the same privilege to others. And our general good-will to our brethren of the Establishment has been evinced by the tenor of our conduct. We have not opposed the legal demands which have been made upon us for the support of the Church;

we have not asked for a repeal of the laws that relate to her benefices; we have left her revenues, powers, and privileges unmo-
lest; and, in our voluntary contributions to clergymen, we have rather exceeded, than been deficient.

It would carry us too far to enter into all the objections which inattention, ignorance, prejudice, and art, have raised against our application to Parliament. They have been completely answered in various publications; and some of them may, perhaps, be noticed in a future address to our countrymen. Let it suffice to say, at present, that we are not discouraged by our late defeat; but shall cherish the confidence, that, when the application for relief from our grievances is renewed, we shall not be censured as obstinately persisting in fruitless attempts. The time will speedily arrive, when a generous nation, that of late has been misled by false alarms, and insidious and bigoted misrepresentations, shall return to calmer feelings and more sober reflection. A restoration to our rights must necessarily result from the progress of truth, justice, and sound policy. Great Britain, which so long has appeared with such distinguished splendor in the annals of civil and religious liberty, will not suffer her ancient and well-earned glory to depart from her. She will not permit herself to be exceeded by other countries in the regards which are due to the rights of men and of citizens, and to the claims of faithful and loyal subjects.

Signed, by order of the Committee,
EDWARD JEFFRIES, Chairman.

C I R C U I T S O F T H E J U D G E S .

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1790.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN
	L. Kenyon. B. Hotham.	L. Loughbo' J. Ashhurst.	L C B Eyre J. Gould.	B. Perryn. J. Buller.	J. Heath. J. Grose.	J. Wilford. B. Thomson
Mond. Jul. 12	Northampt.	Buckingha.	Hertford	Abingdon		
Wednesd. 14			Chelmsford	Oxford	Winchester	
Thursday 15		Bedford			[& South'ton	
Friday 16	Okeham					
Saturday 17	Linc. & City	Huntingdon.		Worc. & City	Sarum	York & City
Monday 19		Cambridge	Maidstone			
Wednesd. 21				Stafford		
Thursd. 22	Nott & Town	Bury St. Edm			Dorchester	
Friday 23			Horsham			
Saturday 24	Derby			Shrewsbury		
Monday 26		Norw. & city	Guildford		Exon & City	
Tuesday 27						Durham
Wednesd. 28	Leic. & Bor.					
Thursd. 29				Hereford		
Saturday 31	Coventry &					Newcastle &
Mond. Aug. 2	[Warwick			Monmouth	Salmon	[town
Wednesday 4				Glou. & City		
Friday 6						Carlisle
Monday 9					Wells	
Wednesd. 11						Appleby
Friday 13					Bristol & City	
Saturday 14						Lancaster

P. 478. Martin Madan was many years chaplain and benefactor to the Lock Hospital, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

P. 480, col. 2, l. 13, for "John," r. "Joseph;" and add to Mr. Warton's publications his splendid edition of "Theocritus," 1770, 2 vols. 4to.

P. 482. The late Duke of Montagu had been one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter upwards of 38 years, having been chosen in the year 1752, by his late Majesty, at the same time with his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, the late Prince of Orange, the present Duke of Newcastle, and the late Earl of Winchelsea. The Duke of Newcastle is now the senior knight, and the only one created by the late King.—By his Grace's will, the entailed estate, worth at least 12,000l. a year, and the earldom of Cardigan, descend to his Grace's next brother, Lord Brudenell. Estates to an equal amount, with the barony of Montagu, devolve to the second son of the Duke and Dukes of Buccleugh. Near 100,000l. in money; the family jewels, valued at 50,000l.; the superb service of plate; the fine collection of pictures; the house in Privy Garden, and the two villas at Blackheath and Richmond; are bequeathed to his Grace's only surviving child, the Duchess of Buccleugh, for her sole and separate use. His Grace has also ordered, that his household in Privy Garden shall be kept up, with a proper allowance, until all the servants are dead. They are to receive their usual wages, and those that prefer the country are to have a further allowance of board-wages. Truly noble munificence!

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Lady of the Hon. Mr. Clifford, of New Park, Somerset, a son and heir.
Lady of Mr. John Whishaw, of Castle-str. Holborn, a son.

May 28. At Ingleby Manor, co. York, the Lady of Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. a son.

June 19. At Lady Webster's house, the Lady of Tho. Chaplin, esq. a still-born child.

28. Lady of Sir G. Rumbold, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1789. **A**T Fort St. George, in the East Indies, James Bagshaw Butler, esq. of that settlement, to Miss Wells, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. chaplain to the Hon. W. Cornwallis, commander in chief of the royal navy there, chaplain to Earl Harcourt, and rector of Leigh, co. Worcester.

1790. May 3. At Edinburgh, Edw. Hay, esq. of Newhall, to the Hon. Miss Maria Murray, eldest daughter of the late George Lord Elibank.

At Dursley, Rev. R. Huntley, of Boxwell, co. Gloucester, to Miss Webster, only daughter of Rev. James W. archdeacon of that diocese.

4. At Manchester, Mr. B. Gleave, cotton-mech. and silk-manufacturer, to Miss Davies.

At Normanby, co. York, Rev. Mr. Cook, vicar of Rillington, to Miss Langstaff, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Tho. L. of the former place.

6. At Rumford, Mr. Rob. Helme, to Miss Blanditia Mashiter, second daughter of Mr. Wm. M. of Tower-hill.

Mr. Furnass, surgeon, of Stratford, to Miss Buckley, of West Ham.

10. Spencer Smyth, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Roberts, of Love-lane, Rotherhithe.

11. At Mells, Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq. of Ston-Easton, to Miss Horner, of Mells-park.

— Williams, esq. of Tyhir, to Miss Jones, of Llaneston, co. Carnarvon.

12. At Bath, Wm. Townshend Mullins, esq. to Miss Sage, daughter of Isaac S. esq.

Mr. Allnutt, of Sutton, Berks, to Miss Wood, of Stanton court, co. Oxford.

Mr. Henry Webster, of Fleet-street, to Miss Lorrell, of Hendon, Middlesex.

13. At Winchester, Rev. Harry Lee, fellow of Winchester College, and son of the late Warden, to Miss Philippa Blackstone, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. B.

14. Mr. Savage, goldsmith, of New Bond-street, to Miss Hamer, of Kington, co. Heref.

John Palmer, esq. of Uppingham, to Miss Charlotte Hutchinson, of Holywell, Huntingd.

At Clifton, Wm. Douglas, esq. of Teddington, Middlesex, to Miss Harriet Perfect.

15. Dr. Tho. Clerk, physician to his Majesty's forces, to Miss Firmin, of E. Bergholt.

Jos. Fletcher, esq. of Caroline-str. Bedford-square, to Miss F. Champian, of Edmonton.

Peter Bowers, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Arbuthnot, of Chelsea.

At Bath, Mr. Rich. Parson, of Kinlett, co. Salop, to Miss Anna-Maria Kilvert, of Bath.

17. John Bates, esq. of High Wycomb, Bucks, to Miss Mary Monoux, of Miles-court.

At Rochester, Mr. Wm. Waddup, jun. of the Custom-house there, to Miss Batten, of St. Margaret's Bank, near that city.

18. At Reading, Alex. Wood, esq. captain in the 31st reg. of foot, to Miss Fuller, dau. of the late John F. esq. of Salisbury.

19. John Drury, esq. banker, in Birchin-lane, to Miss Hunter, dau. of Rob. H. esq. merchant, of King's-arms-yard, Coleman-str.

At Sundridge, Kent, Wm. Weston, esq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Dyson.

At Dunbar, Capt. Wm. Clark, of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Tod, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Cha. T. late of the E. I. C. service.

20. Beaumont Hotham, esq. of the Coldstream reg. of guards, to Miss Dyke, dau. of Sir Jn. Dixon D. bart. of Lullingstone-castle.

At York, Rev. Luke Thompson, M.A. rector of Thweng, in the East riding of the county of York, to Mrs. Dawson, widow of Wm. Dawson, M.D. late of Doncaster.

At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, John Goodchild, esq. of Pallion, in that county, to Miss Eliz. Nesham, dau. of late Rev. Mr. N.

21. Mr. Rich. Joseph, of New-street, Fetter-lane, to Miss Haswell, daughter of Capt. H. of the royal navy.

22. Mr. Walter Brind, jun. of Charter-house-str. to Miss Susannah Sowley, of Egham.

John Bax, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Jane Bonham, of Warley-place.

24. Mr. Charles Bishop, banker, to Miss Bedwell, both of Cheltenham.

Benj. Goodison, esq. to Miss Wiggins, both of James-street, Westminster.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Morley, partner with his father in the extensive Floor-cloth-manufactory at Knightsbridge, to Miss Richards, only daughter of R. R. esq. of Edgebolt, near that town.

25. Mr. Rich. Washington, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, to Miss Sally Gardner.

Capt. James Wilson, to Miss Constant Parker, both of Wapping.

At Dedham, Essex, Mr. Peter Firmin, son of Palmer F. esq. to Miss Heming.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Williamson, merchant in Leith, to Miss Eliz. Colquhoun, daughter of the late Sir Geo. C. bart.

26. Charles Bishop, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Marianne Fremantle, youngest daughter of the late John F. esq.

27. Arthur Jones, esq. to Miss Low, both of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr. John Snow, to Miss Newman, both of Banbury, co. Oxford.

Mr. Tho. Gibbs, to Miss Anne Scales, both of Paradise-row, Rotherhithe.

Mr. John Paine, of Benchurch-street, to Miss Bearsley, of Waltham, niece to the late Mr. Elcock.

At Corsley, Mr. Hill, of Chapmanslade, to Miss Griffith, of Frome.

At Poulton in the Field, co. Lancaster, Mr. James Hull, attorney, to Miss Margaret Bonny, of Liverpool.

28. At Beenham, Berks, Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Eton, to Miss Morton, of Bath.

Mr. Gosnell, printer, of Fetter-lane, to Miss Edwards, of Cross-street, Hatton-str.

At Bristol, Philip Stanhope, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Daniel, of Bristol.

31. Mr. Uphill, bookseller, of Mount-str. Grosvenor-squ. to Miss Evans, of Clarges-str.

Wm. Shield, esq. of Wing, co. Rutland, to Miss Adcock, of Hambleton, in same co.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Dr. Thorp, physician at Buxton, to Miss Anne Catherine Grant, youngest dau. of Dr. G. physician at Edinb.

James Gann, esq. of Mauraastown-hall, to Mrs. Wakefield, of Cross-lane, Long-acre.

Mr. Landon Goodyer, of Milbank-street, Westminster, to Miss Schwenk.

Rev. Geo. Waddington, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Dolland, daugh. of Peter D. esq. of Rush-hill, Surrey.

Sam. Freeman, esq. of Flowfield-house, co. Northampton, to Miss Sarah Marriott, of Everden, in the same county.

Francis M. Kenny, esq. late of Bombay, and a colonel in the East India Company's service, to Miss Hill, sister to Sam. H. esq. of Suffolk-str.

Rev. Jas. Bailey, vicar of Otley, co. York, to Miss Kingston, of Westmorland-str.

At Whitechurch, Wm. Marshall, esq. captain in the 84th regiment of foot, to Miss Eliz. Gregory, daugh. of Mr. G. of that place.

Wm. Hobb, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Wise.

Mr. Edw. Brightman, of Old or Fair Fullney, Spalding, to Miss Worth, of Weston-fen.

Hon. Peregrine Bertie, brother to the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Hutchins, of Yattendon.

At Bridlington, W. Reynolds, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Prickett, of Bridlington.

At Edinburgh, David Macdowall, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Grant, daugh. of the late Alex. G. esq. of Arndill.

Anthony P. Howe, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Jane Hattam, of Ludlow.

John Johnston, esq. of Coleman-street-buildings, to Miss Smith, daughter of Tho. S. esq. banker, at Liverpool, and the present mayor of that corporation.

At St. Helen's, Abingdon, J. Mostyn, esq. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, to Miss Stephens.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Capt. Jn. Copeland, from on board the Rose, to Mrs. Hunter, widow of — H. esq. of Durham.

At Ormskirk, co. Lanc. Hen. Fielding, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Hill, of Blythe-hall.

Rob. Martin, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Eliz. Thompson, of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

At Cork, Tho. Harding, esq. high sheriff of that county, to Miss Cole, of the same place.

T. B. Howell, esq. to Miss Lucy Long, youngest daughter of the late Rob. L. esq.

John Briscoe, esq. to Miss Winthrop, both of Twickenham.

Rev. P. Warton, rector of Witney, and prebendary of Durham, to Miss Clarke, sole daughter and heiress of the late Tho. C. esq. of Hammersmith.

Wm. Mullins, esq. of Burnham, co. Kerry, to Miss Sage, only daugh. and heiress of Isaac S. esq. of Bolton-street, London, late governor of Patna, in the East Indies.

Mr. J. Rowlandson, of Lancaster, to Miss Waters, eldest daughter of the late M. W. esq. of Tyfry, co. Glamorgan.

At Froyle, Hants, Sir John St. Leger Gellman, to Miss Miller, dau. of Sir Tho. M. bart.

In Henry-street, Dublin, Andrew Kiex, esq. of Frehen, near Londonderry, to Miss M'Cauland, eld. dau. of Dominick M'C. esq.

Charles Simms, esq. of the King's-Bench-walks, Temple, to Miss Charlotte Hitchcock.

June 2. Dan. Webb, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, to Miss Pelpoe, daughter of John Pelpoe Birch, esq. of Garnstone, co. Hereford.

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Durore, late of the Coldstream regiment, to Miss Winn, eldest surviving daughter of the late Tho. W. esq. of Acton, co. York.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Marjoribanks, esq. of Marjoribanks, to Miss Catherine Laurie, dau. of the late Gilbert L. esq. of Polmont.

3. The Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, to Miss Frances-Henrietta Fremantle, 2d daugh. of the late John F. esq.

At Tavistock, Devon, Mr. Muth. Wake, of Newington, Surrey, to Miss S. Hillman.

Mr. John Wilkinfon, jun. of Gough-squa. Fleet-street, to Miss Lucy Hawkins, daugh. of Mr. Jn. H. woollen-draper, Gracechurch-str.

4. At Totness, Devon, Col. Newton, to Miss Charlotte Gladding.

5. Mr. Oakley, of Stockwell-place, to Miss Butcher, of the Borough.

6. Rev. Edmund Cartwright, of Elsham, co. Linc. to Miss Kearney, of Somerset-str.

7. Rich. Gorges, esq. to Miss Hoskins, of Barrow-green-place, Surrey.

6. Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts, to Miss Anne Barne, daughter of the late Miles B. esq. of Sotterley-park, co. Suff.

Mr. Wm. Bowling, of Piccadilly, to Miss Anne Clayton, of Margaret-str. Cavendish-sq.

Mr. Rich. Jones, of Greenfield, near Holywell, to Miss Jane Price, dau. of the Rev. Mr. P. of Buse Drelincourt, near Wrexham.

9. At Guy's Manor, Mr. Tho. Allen, to Miss E. Hull, both of Brentford.

At Hinwick, co. Bedford, Wm. Augustus Skynner, esq. of Goulder's-green, Middlesex, to Miss Orlebar, eldest daughter of Rich. O. esq. of Hinwick-house.

10. At Barnes, Surrey, Mr. Tho. Fletcher, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Miss Randall, of St. Peter's-hill, Doctors Commons.

Mr. Green, tanner, of Buntingford, to Miss Vaughan, daughter of the late Mr. V. tanner, of Enfield.

At Ardoch, in Scotland, Ebenezer Oliphant, esq. of Condie, to Miss Mary Stirling, third daugh. of Sir Wm. A. of Ardoch, bart.

11. Mr. Peter Marshall, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Marshall, of James-str. Covent-gard.

At Cholderton, John Maurice Eyre, esq. of Botley-grange, Hants, to Miss Foyle, dau. of the late Rev. Edw. F. rector of Kimpton.

Col. Eaton, late of the guards, to Miss Stewart.

12. Mr. B. Evans, of the Poultry, to Miss Plumpton, of Wilderness-row.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Tho. Kidman, woollen and linen-draper, to Miss Neal.

At Merham, Kent, Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. of Hanover-square, to Miss Knatchbull, sister to Sir Edw. K. bart.

14. Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq. of Hookwood, co. Surrey, to Miss Noel, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Burns, taylor, to Mrs. Costar, of Enfield.

Cha. Spearman, esq. of Thornley, co. Durham, to Miss Brooke, dau. of late Sam. B. esq.

15. Edw. Lockwood Percival, esq. son of Rev. Edw. Lockwood, to Miss Manners Sutton, dau. of the late Lord George Manners S.

At Liverpool, John Blackburne, esq. late mayor of that borough, to Miss Mary Blundell, youngest daughter of Jonathan B. esq.

At Carmarthen, Mr. Shelton Covell, to Miss Higgon, late of Stanmore, Middlesex.

Rev. Aaron Baker, rector of Marksbury, co. Somerset, to Miss Hemus, sister of Rev. Dr. H. of Grange-house, Berks.

16. Lockyer Sharp, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Goodison, of Kensington-square.

At Bath, Daniel Cabanel, esq. of Lincoln's

Inn, to Miss Lee, daughter of the late Rob. L. esq. of Louth, co. Lincoln.

17. Mr. Henry Walther, bookseller, to Miss Henrietta Petit, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Norwich.

At Launceston, co. Cornwall, Tho. Winflow, esq. jun. to Miss Carpenter, only daughter of John C. esq. of Tiverton, Devon.

At Ditchat, co. Somerset, Wm. Kingston, farmer, (the man without arms, of whom so much hath been said in news-papers, &c.) to Miss Eliz. Elford, a young woman of a reputable family at Checnole, co. Dorset.

18. At Bexley, Kent, Rev. Maurice Lloyd, fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, to Miss Best, eld. dau. of late Jas. B. esq. of Chatham.

19. Rev. Acklom Reaston, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Heathcote, sister of Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq. of Barborough-hall, co. Derby.

21. At Cumber, Berks, Wm. Henry Beauchamp, esq. 3d son of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. to Miss Frances Davie, niece to Sir John D. bart.

22. At Bath, John Whitmarsh, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Ravenscroft.

24. At Fulham, Anthony Brough, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Avery, of Hammer-smith.

Mr. Lorton, attorney, to Miss Bankart, both of Leicester.

26. Mr. John Clement Bignell, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss Cox, of Shoe-lane, Fleet-str.

DEATHS.

March **A**T Somerby, co. Leic. aged near 90, Mr. Dalby, surgeon. He had practised there more than 40 years, and was particularly successful in dropsical cases.

April 6. At Canterbury, Mr. Lawrence Tuck, brazier, and one of the common council of that city.

9. At Bath, Mr. George Rainier, of the Navy-office, London.

11. Sidi Mahomet, late Emperor of Morocco. Whilst taking the air on horseback, he was seized with a pain near his heart; and a storm suddenly arising, he called, with some exertion, for his coach; was placed in it, and instantly expired. His remains have been deposited in one of the towers of Rabat. His son Muli el Zezid was, on the 15th, proclaimed Emperor in his room; and, as it is said, began his reign with wreaking his vengeance on the Spanish consul, to whom he has behaved with unexampled severity. The Jews also have been marked out for persecution. Many have already been robbed and mal-treated with the greatest cruelties.

27. On board the Venus, on his passage to England, Rev. Tho. Wharton, D. D. rector of St. Michael's church, Barbadoes.

At Leeds, co. York, aged 66, Mr. John Shepley, attorney at law.

May 11. At Bushby, co. Leicester, aged 85, Mr. John Goddard.

5. At New York, John Foxcroft, esq. agent for the British packets there. The late Dr.

Dr. Franklin and he were appointed joint postmasters-general of that province; which office, during the time of the American war, was abolished.

13. In his 90th year, Mr. Tho. Bell, of Belford, co. Northumberland, father of Mr. Rob. B. merchant, of Hull.

16. At the house of a relation near Paris, in the diocese of Bayonne, M. Bourgelais, author of some very curious remarks on metaphysical and historical chronology. He was born a cripple, and spent his life in study. The various systems of sacred chronology he treated upon with great ability. He was well versed in most of the European languages. With all his abilities, however, he existed in the shade of poverty, which often eclipses the best talents, stifles in their birth the noblest ideas, and covers with contempt the finest sentiments of the soul.

17. At Philadelphia, aged 84 years and 3 months, Benjamin Franklin, esq. LL.D. and F.R.S. He was born in 1706, and brought up in the profession of a printer; in which capacity he worked some years as a journeyman with the late Mr. Watts*. Of his origin he made no secret. In a conversation at Paris, in company with the Comte d'Aranda and the Duke de la Rochefoucault, he replied to an Irish gentleman, who had asked him some questions about the state of the paper-manufactory there, "Few men can give you more information on that subject than myself, for I was originally in the printing-trade." His love of science can be traced from an early period. A letter of his to Sir Hans Sloane, dated June 2, 1725, is printed in our vol. L. p. 459. He appeared here in the line of his business; but had procured letters to, and was well received by, Martin Folkes, esq. afterwards President of the Royal Society, and, through him, was known to Dr. Clarke. He was not, however, gratified with a sight of Sir Isaac Newton, which he often lamented, and which he had laboured to obtain. Great age and increasing infirmities prevented an introduction to Sir Isaac.—In 1735, Mr. Franklin had a severe pleurisy, which

terminated in an abscess on the left lobe of his lungs, and he was then almost suffocated with the quantity and suddenness of the discharge. A second attack of a similar nature happened some years after this, from which he soon recovered, and did not appear to suffer any inconvenience in his respiration from these diseases.—His own idea of death may be collected from a letter which he wrote about 35 years ago to Miss Hubbard, on the death of his brother, Mr. Jn. Franklin, of Boston, who was father-in-law to Miss H.

"Dear Child, I condole with you; we have lost a most dear and valuable relation; but it is the will of God and Nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside, when the soul is to enter into real life; 'tis rather an embryo state, a preparation for living; a man is not completely born until he be dead;—why then should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals, a new member added to their happy society? We are spirits. That bodies should be lent us, while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or doing good to our fellow-creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for these purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid they become an incumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. Death is that way. We ourselves prudently chuse a partial death. In some cases, a mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He who plucks out a tooth, parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it; and he that quits the whole body, parts at once with all the pains, and possibilities of pains and diseases; it was liable to, or capable of making him suffer. Our friend and we are invited abroad—on a party of pleasure—that is to last for ever—his carriage was first ready, and he is gone before us; we could not all conveniently start together; and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and know where to find him? Adieu! B. F."

* Of this gentleman it may not be improper to observe, that his kind behaviour to Franklin was long remembered with gratitude by that Philosopher. At every entertainment which he gave his workmen, during the life of Watts, the health of his old friend and master was one of the first toasts; and he used to relate several pleasant anecdotes of him: for Watts, with much good sense, and not a small share of pointed wit, or something extremely like it, had a manner of saying and doing good things, that was exclusively his own. He had, besides, a quick discernment of *par-eter*, and appreciated in general very justly the peculiar turn and talents of those with whom he conversed; of the truth of which, the subject of this article affords a striking proof. He soon discovered in him that vigour of intellect which has been since universally acknowledged; and often affirmed, with an oath, that his "young American composer," as he called him, would one day make a considerable figure in the world. This prediction the old man lived to see, in part, verified; perhaps, in his own opinion, completely fulfilled: for it can scarcely be supposed that he could have conceived the occurrence of those extraordinary events that raised his "composer" to the summit of human greatness, and contributed to his shining as a *negotiator* amongst princes, or the legislator of a rising state, or that the climax would close with his enjoying a portion of sovereign power.—From the press of Mr. Watts, let us take this opportunity of adding, proceeded the many beautiful publications which gave just celebrity to the name of Toulson, particularly the accurate and neat edition of the Classics which were edited by the superintendence of Maittaire.

In 1759, he published "An historical Review of the Government of Pennsylvania;" and in 1760, "The Interests of Great Britain considered, with regard to her Colonies." For the particulars of his examination on the Stamp Act, in 1767, see vol. XXXVII. p. 368; and an excellent confidential letter of his, in 1768, in our vol. XLIX. p. 647.—In 1773 he attracted the public notice by a letter on the duel between Mr. Whateley and Mr. Temple; see vol. XLIII. p. 617.—On the 29th of January, 1774, he was heard before the privy council, on a petition he had long before presented, as agent for Massachusetts Bay, against their governor, Mr. Hutchinson; when the petition was abruptly dismissed, and Mr. Franklin removed from the office of deputy postmaster-general for the Colonies; see vol. XLIV. p. 89. Previous to this period, it is a testimony to truth, and bare justice to his memory, to observe, that he used his utmost endeavours to prevent a breach between Great Britain and America; and it is perhaps to be lamented that his counsels were disregarded. He from this time entertained so ardent a resentment, that neither politeness nor moderation could restrain the most pointed and bitter sarcasms against the conduct of England in mixed companies. It is certain that Franklin foretold all the consequences, with an almost prophetic sagacity.—In May, 1774, a dispute arose in the Assembly at Georgia, concerning his agency (vol. XLIV. p. 285). His conference with Dr. Fothergill, for negotiating with America, 1774, may be seen in Dr. Lettsom's "Memoirs of Dr. Fothergill," p. 163—176; and Dr. Franklin's character of that Physician, ib. 176—178: his correspondence with Michael Collinson, ib. 266.—In the summer of 1775, he returned to Philadelphia, and was immediately elected one of their delegates to the Continental Congress (vol. XLV. p. 301). His correspondence with Lord Howe, in June, 1776, may be seen in our vol. XLVII. p. 169. In December that year he arrived at Paris, and soon after took the house which Lord Stormont had occupied (vol. XLVI. p. 569, XLVIII. p. 190).

The testimonies of Franklin's merit were conceived in the highest strain of panegyric. In the year 1777, Lord Chatham adverted, in a remarkable speech, to his dissuasive arguments against the war, and to the sagacious advice of the American Newton.—See an account of his interview with Voltaire in our vol. XLVIII. p. 110.—Upon his reception in the French Academy, D'Alembert welcomed him with that well-known line which revived the boldness and the sublimity of Lucan:

Erripit cœlo fulmen, sceptrum unique tyrannis.

Dubourg, the first Frenchman who openly espoused the cause of America, has inscribed under the head of Franklin this inscription:

Il a ravi le feu des Cieux;

Il fait fleurir les arts en des climats sauvages:

L'Amerique le place à la tête des sages;

La Grèce l'auroit mis au nombre des ses Dieux.

In February, 1777, he had the regular appointment of plenipotentiary from the Congress to the French Court (see vol. XLIX. p. 100); but obtained leave of dismissal in 1780 (L. 101). His passport to Capt. Cook (XLIX. 1188) bears date March 10, 1779. In 1783 he caused a medal to be struck (LIII. 269) to commemorate the independence of America. In our vol. LV. p. 54, he is cleared from an injurious calumny.—July 24, 1785, he embarked at Havre, and on the same day landed at Southampton; whence, after a slight refreshment, he sailed for Cowes, where a vessel was ready to convey him to Philadelphia. He was received there, Sept. 15, with universal acclamation (see vol. LV. 659, 912). His description of the interior state of America is in vol. LVI. p. 606; his speech on the American constitution, vol. LVIII. p. 265; his letter to the United States, on their dissatisfaction to the new Government, LIX. 19.

The memories of the aged are not supposed to be retentive. The truth, however, seems to be, that the tablet of the memory becomes callous at a certain period; nor is it susceptible of new impressions, and particularly of verbal knowledge. Franklin was an exception to this rule; he acquired French after seventy; he spoke fluently, and even scientifically, in that language. In his French embassy Dr. Franklin became the *ton*, the fashionable topic of modish conversation; the ladies had hats *à-la-Franklin*; and crowds of belles and beaux often fluttered after him in the garden of the Thuilleries. His conversation was rendered valuable not only by a love of truth, but by an accuracy of definition which he had acquired from mathematical study. Speaking of the late Count de Vergennes, the French minister, and having accidentally said that he was a man of honour, he immediately added, "I call him a man of honour, because he never made me a promise, nor even gave me a hope, that he did not amply fulfill." In society he was sententious, but not fluent; a listener rather than a talker; an informing, rather than a pleasing companion: impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question, which they have heard attentively; unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without interruption.

The stone, with which Dr. F. had been afflicted for several years, had for the last 12 months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxysms he was obliged to take laudanum, to mitigate his tortures; still, in the intervals of pain, he not only amused himself with reading, and conversing cheerfully with his family, and a few friends who visited him, but was often employed in doing business of a public as well as private nature; and in every instance displayed, not only a readiness and disposition of doing good, but the fullest and clearest possession

possession of his mental abilities; and not unfrequently indulged in *jeux d'esprit* and entertaining anecdotes. About sixteen days before his death, he was seized with a feverish indisposition, without any particular symptoms attending it: till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breast, which increased until it became extremely acute, with a cough, and laborious breathing. During this state, when the severity of his pain sometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would observe, that "he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought: acknowledged his grateful sense of the many blessings he had received from that Supreme Being who had raised him, from small and low beginnings, to such high rank and consideration among men; and made no doubt his present afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world in which he was no longer fit to act the part assigned him." In this frame of body and mind he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themselves with the hopes of his recovery, but an imposthumation, which had formed itself in his lungs, suddenly burst, and discharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had sufficient strength to do it, but as that failed, the organs of respiration became gradually oppressed, a calm lethargic state succeeded, and on the 17th of April, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly closed a long and useful life. Three days before he died, he begged that his bed might be made, that he might die in a decent manner. His daughter told him, she hoped he would recover, and live many years longer; he replied, "I hope not."—He has left issue one son, Governor William Franklin, who was a zealous and active Loyalist during the late Revolution, and now resides in London; and a daughter, married to Mr. Richard Bache, a merchant in Philadelphia. To the two latter he has bequeathed the chief part of his estate, during their respective lives, and afterwards to be divided equally among their children. To his grandson, William Temple Franklin, esq. he leaves a grant of some lands in the state of Georgia, the greatest part of his library, and all his papers, besides something additional in case of his marriage. He has also made various bequests and donations to cities, public bodies, and individuals; and has requested that the following epitaph, which he composed for himself some years ago, may be inscribed on his tombstone:

"The body of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,
(like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out,
and stript of its lettering and gilding,)
lies here food for worms:
yet the work itself shall not be lost,
but will (as he believed) appear once more,
in a new

GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

and more beautiful edition,
corrected and amended
by

THE AUTHOR."

Philadelphia never displayed a scene of greater grandeur than was exhibited at his funeral. His remains were interred on the 21st; and the concourse of people assembled on the occasion was immense. The body was attended to the grave by thirty clergymen, and men of all ranks and professions, arranged in the greatest order. All the bells in the city were tolled muffled, and there was a discharge of artillery. Nothing was omitted that could shew the respect and veneration of his fellow-citizens for so exalted a character. The Congress have ordered a general mourning for one month throughout the United States; and the National Assembly of France have also decreed a general mourning of *three days*. "The august spectacle of the representatives of the first free people on earth in mourning for the father of the liberty of two worlds (says a correspondent at Paris, June 14.) added peculiar interest and solemnity to the session of this day. So memorable a victory of philosophy over prejudice is not recorded in the annals of the human race."

Science shall hereafter record the name of Franklin in the truest registers of Fame; that Fame which is ever just to the dead, however unjust it may be to the living, from caprice, from the malevolence of party, or from the fulsome adulations of servility.

The principles and qualities of electricity were scarcely known in the last age. The electric fluid was barely mentioned at the end of Newton's Optics. It was reserved for Franklin to investigate its properties; and of that branch of science he may be considered as the father. Theory was advanced to practice and utility by the invention of the conductor. Nor were his observations confined to this science. There were few subjects of common utility upon which he did not comment, none which he did not improve and illustrate; of which, his Advice to Servants—to Tradesmen—to Settlers in America—on the Cure of Smoky Chimnies—Rules for Clubs and for Conversation—Maxims to convert a great into a small Empire, written with the caustic spirit of Swift, abundantly prove. To be generally useful, that he might be universally celebrated, seemed to be his ruling principle.

The machine by which his "new Theory of Thunder" was demonstrated, in 1752, may be seen in our vol. XXII. p. 327; a print of the medal he received from the Royal Society in 1753, vol. XXIII. p. 537; his "Magic Picture" explained, vol. XXIX. p. 121; a print of his "Magic Square," vol. XXXVIII. p. 313; and of his "Magic Circle," p. 456. His "Experiments and Observations on Electricity, made at Philadelphia, and communicated, in several Letters, to Mr. P. Collinson," were originally printed in 1753, by Mr. Cave

(see vol. XXIII. pp. 151, 203, and XXIV. p. 438); and produced the verses in the front of our vol. XXIII. and in vol. XXIV. p. 88. For his "Morals of Chiefs," see our vol. LVII. p. 590; his "Observations on Water-spouts," LVIII. 106; his letter on early marriages, LIX. 184. — A volume of his "Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces," was published in 1779; of which see our vol. XLIX. p. 645. — His papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" are, 1. "On the Effects of Lightning," vol. XLVII. p. 289; 2. "Account of an Electrical Kite," *ib.* 565; 3. "Electrical Experiments made in pursuance of those of Mr. Canton, dated Dec. 3, 1753, with Explanation by Franklin," XLIX. 300; 4. "Extract of a Letter concerning Electricity," *ib.* 305; 5. "On the Effects of Electricity in Paralytic Cases," L. 481; 6. "Remarks on Beccaria's Experiments in Electricity," LI. 525; 7. "Account of Mr. Canton's Experiments in Electricity," LII. 456; 8. "Meteorological and Physical Observations, Conjectures, and Suppositions," LV. 182; 9. "Observations on the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, Nov. 9, 1769," LXI. 51; 10. "On Pointed Conductors," LXIII. 66; 11. "On the Stilling of Waves by Oil," LXIV. 445. — In 1778 an edition of "Cato Major" was published, with the name of Dr. Franklin to it as the translator. This was originally printed at Philadelphia, in 1744, under the name of Mr. Logan, and the Preface to it was probably written by Dr. Franklin; see our vol. XX. p. 384, and the Monthly Review, vol. LIX. p. 467. — An Inscription on a Chamber-stove of his Invention is printed in our vol. XLVI. p. 188.

A portrait of him is engraved by Heath, from a medallion in the possession of Dr. Lettson, in his *Memoirs of Fothergill*, p. 164.

17. At Chidioc, Dorset, Rob. Knight, esq.

18. At Wm. Vaughan's, esq. at Monmouth, after eating his dinner apparently in good health, Mr. Knight, of Courtfield, a Catholic priest.

At his house in Welford, near Stratford upon Avon, in his 78th year, Rev. Joseph Greene, M. A. rector of that place, and of Miserden, co. Gloucester. — He was, on the preceding day, cheerful, and dined with his relations: towards evening, he retired to his study, as was his usual custom, and at 9 o'clock was found on the floor, insensible; in which state he continued till next morning, when he expired, to the inexpressible grief of his numerous acquaintance in general, and of his family in particular, as he was remarkable for his piety, learning, and philanthropy.

20. In Ireland, Mrs. Stacpoole, sister of Geo. S. esq. of Grosvenor-place; to whom her fortune devolves.

At Reading, aged 30, Mr. John Bailey, in consequence of being put into a damp bed on a journey.

21. In his 74th year, Rev. Dunham Gaines, rector of East and West Wretham, co. Nor-

folk; which livings were in the gift of Eton and of King's College, Cambridge, now, by exchange, in the patronage of William Colhoun, esq. He was admitted of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1738. His death, it is said, was occasioned by reluctantly complying with the request of a lady, to have the window of one of the London coaches, in which they were travelling, kept up during the night. He was to have been married in the next week, the carriage and wedding-cloaths being provided. He drank neither wine, spirits, nor malt liquor, water being his common drink. He has bequeathed a reversionary legacy of 200*l.* to the charity for the benefit of clergymen's widows and orphans.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Tho. A. esq. of Bromsgrove. — If private female virtues merit any attention from the publick, hers may justly have a claim. She bore a long and painful illness, in the middle of life, with the dignity of a philosopher, and the patient resignation of a rational Christian, unstained by bigotry, unawed by superstition. Her loss is strongly felt by her neighbours and domesticks.

22. At Rothsay, James Logie, esq. collector of the customs there.

At Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. York, Mrs. Place, wife of the Rev. Marwood P. B. D. vicar of that parish.

At Ketton, aged 86, Mr. Charles Hart. — He had been married 62 years to Mrs. H. who survives him.

At Easton, near Stamford, co. Linc. aged 74, Mr. Simon Porter.

24. At Stella-hall, Right Rev. Matthew Gibson, a Roman Catholic bishop.

At Peterborough, aged 86, Mr. Tho. Hall.

25. After a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Oswin, keeper of the county gaol at Leicester.

26. At Hampton, John Raincock, esq. late secondary to the City compters.

At Holywell, co. Flint, Miss Smally, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John S.

27. At Margate, Mrs. Whieldon, wife of Mr. W. law-bookseller, in Fleet-street.

In Rathbone-place, Mrs. Harnage, wife of Lieut.-col. H. late of the 62d regiment.

At Coventry, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Hall.

At Bath, Jonathan Hooper, esq. of Yeovil.

28. Mr. John Blaxland, of Gravey, near Faversham.

At Maidstone, in his 73d year, Rev. Mr. Benj. Waterhouse, vicar of West Well, near Ashford, in Kent.

In consequence of being run over by a dray on the 24th, Mr. Jn. Rogers, of Hounslow.

In Queen-squ. Bath, aged 73, Edw. Rudge, esq. elder brother of — R. esq. of Elstrey.

Mrs. Skelton, wife of Mr. Tho. S. cloth-drawer at Leeds; and, about two hours after, her husband. Their remains were interred in one grave on the 30th.

29. Mr. Tho. Mackarness, apothecary, of Chipping Norton.

At East Acton, aged 76, Mr. W. Church.

Aged

Aged 68, John Foxon, esq. of Laugharne, formerly a captain in the 1st reg. of foot.

30. Mr. Cha. Klinch, master of the Spread Eagle tavern in the Strand, which he had but lately taken.

At Caermarthen, Geo. Worrall, esq.

31. Mr. Thomas Kirby, of Chapel-house, co. Oxford.

At the Deanry-house, Norwich, in his 64th year, Rev. Philip Lloyd, D.D. 25 years dean of that diocese, in which he succeeded Dr. Townsend, in February 1765; also vicar of Piddletown, co. Dorset, in which he succeeded the celebrated Mr. Lindsey, being presented to it in 1765 by Francis the late Earl of Huntingdon. He was formerly prebendary of Westminster, which he resigned in 1765, on obtaining the deanry.

Lately, at Cork, aged 80, Mr. Elias Mainauduc, one of the greatest mathematicians in Europe, and father of the much-talked-of lecturer on Animal Magnetism.

On a visit in Cornwall, aged 63, J. Nichols, esq. of Plymouth, many years senior alderman of that corporation, and in the commission of the peace.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Rachel Boynton, relict of Mr. James B. painter, of Yorkshire. She had lived in the family of the late Sir Alex. Bannerman, bart. from the age of fourteen to the time of her marriage (about 25 years ago), and had seen seven generations of them.

Mr. Tho. Harvey, one of the keepers of Dean Forest. Riding furiously along the forest, in pursuit of some timber-stealers whom he had in view, unfortunately passing under a tree, and not stooping sufficiently, he struck his head with such violence against a spreading limb as to dislocate his neck, and fracture his skull, and died instantly.

At Drogheda, in Ireland, the Lady of W. Meade Ogle, esq. M.P. for that town.

Wm. Haden, esq. of Worcester, who served the office of mayor of that city in 1756.

At the Parsonage-house in Stockport, in his 78th year, Rev. Tho. Bentham, M.A. upwards of 22 years minister of St. Peter's in that town.

At Boroughbridge, aged 79, Rev. Henry Ward, upwards of 50 years vicar of Myton, co. York.

Mrs. Green, who kept a toyshop near the market-house at Winchester, where she had lived with her husband in great harmony for many years, and much regretted by all who knew her. Her death proved too great an affliction to her companion, who seemed determined not to survive her; for, shortly after, he was found hanging in his chamber. He applied to a neighbour for the rope with which he effected his dreadful purpose; and after killing a little dog, which was a great favourite with his wife, he is supposed to have hung himself immediately. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and, after a minute investigation of the matter, from five in

the evening till ten the next morning, the jury returned their verdict,—Lunacy.

At Dublin, aged upwards of 90, Henry Browne, esq. uncle to the Marchioness of Buckingham, and father to the Lady of General O'Donnell.

In India, Lieut. Colvill Learmont, of the 75th regiment. He was the only officer of the regiment who has died since it went to India; but 150 of the men have suffered from the climate.

At Bombay, Ralph Fressellicque, esq.

At the same place, Capt. Joseph Alderson, of the snow Drake, in the service of the East India Company.

At the same place, in the service of the East India Company, Lieut. John Gardiner, only son of Dr. G. physician at Edinburgh.

Michael Duval, esq. who had lived many years in Bengal.

At Kingswood, near Bath, aged 101, Mary Rose. She never knew a day's illness in her life, and was out gathering herbs two hours before her death.

At her seat at Horsley, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Castleman, widow of Paul C. esq.; a lady who lived in the perfect enjoyment of her mental faculties to the age of 96.

In Ireland, aged 101, Rev. Patrick Curtin, parish priest of Dyfart.

At Rudgley, near Lichfield, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Chetwynd, daughter of the late Walter C. esq. and aunt to Sir Geo. C. of Brockton-hall, co. Stafford.

At Auchanassie, in Scotland, Sir Jas. Innes, bart. of Coxtown.

Mr. Wm. Henry Whittell, assistant clerk to the sitting magistrates at Guildhall.

Suddenly, at Retford, Geo. Westby, esq. of Haworth, near Rotherham.

At Crewkerne, in an advanced age, James Hawksley, esq. collector of excise.

June 1. At Enfield, in his 37th year, of a palsy on the brain occasioned by excessive application to business, and violent exercise in the discharge of it, Mr. John Lucas Smart, vestry-clerk of the parish of Cheshunt, clerk, solicitor, and treasurer to the commissioners of the road from Shoreditch to Cheshunt, clerk to the commissioners of land-tax, the deputy-lieutenants, and the justices of the peace, and steward of the manor-courts of Theobalds and Edmonton. He is regretted by all who knew him, particularly by an indulgent mother and affectionate sisters, who will sensibly feel his loss.

3. At Louth, in her 56th year, Mrs. Grace Marshall, relict of Wm. M. esq. of Theddlesthorp, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Michell, one of the yeomen of the guard.

4. At Cowley Parsonage, near Uxbridge, Wm. Theed, esq. formerly an eminent jeweller, and in partnership with the present Lord Mayor of London, on Ludgate-hill.

At Ramsgate, Kent, Lieut. John Oakley, of the royal navy.

At the Parsonage-house of Southwick, near Brighthelmston, the Rev. W. Waring, M.A. rector of that parish.

Aged 75, Tho. Cordley, esq. lord mayor of York in the year 1780.

At Bath, Richard Shaw, esq. merchant, of London.

At the same place, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, of Brooke-house, Hackney.

5. At Walworth, Samuel Savile Dawson, esq. of Azerley, co. York.

Mrs. Margaret Folingsby, formerly the wife of Mr. Withers, bookseller near Temple-bar, whose business she has continued to carry on for many years, both whilst she was a widow, and (as a separate trader) since her second marriage with Mr. F.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd, master of the Twelve Bells in Bride-lane.

In her 16th year, Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. S. of High-str. Mary-la-Bonne.

At Dalziel, Rob. Hamilton, esq. of Orbiston.

6. In Henrietta-street, after a long illness, from a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Schutz, wife of Geo. S. esq.

At Fintry Mill, Edinburgh, aged 103, John Buchanan. He retained all his faculties.

Mr. Thrale, pastry-cook, opposite the Admiralty-office, Charing-cross.

At Brompton, Mrs. Floyer, wife of Peter F. esq. of Chingfield, Berks.

Mr. Eade, of Fludyer-str. Westminster.

At Banff, John Innes, esq. of Edingight.

In St. Andrew's-square, Edinb. Archibald Hope, esq. secretary to the Royal Bank.

At Newark, in his 90th year, Col. Groves, of the marines.—The character of this noble veteran is too well established in the army to need any panegyrick. On account of his resolute courage and military skill, he was raised from the rank of a private soldier, by regular promotions, to that he enjoyed at the time of his death. He was interred on the evening of the 8th, when his corpse received every mark of respect from his brother officers quartered in that town; and was attended to the grave by six officers of the King's dragoons, preceded by the regimental band, playing the Dead March in Saul, amidst near 400 spectators.

At Sabridgworth, aged 83, Mrs. Bernard.

Mrs. Thomas, aunt to Samuel Hill, esq. of Suffolk-street.

At Lewisham, aged 89, Mr. Alex. Milbourne; of whom it is remarkable, that he was never in the metropolis in his life. He was a great botanist, and perambulated the fields great part of the year, from morning till night. [So says Report; but no person of the name, or answering to the description, is either known or recollected at Lewisham.]

9. George Jennings, esq. of Newfells, in Barkway, Herts, M. P. for Thetford, co. Norfolk. He was the son of Sir John J. rear-admiral of the White, governor of Greenwich-hospital, ranger of Greenwich park, a lord of the Admiralty, M. P. for Rochester,

admiral of the Blue at the taking of Vigo, and died at Greenwich-palace, Dec. 23, 1743, aged 79, having married Alice, daughter of Francis Breton, esq. of Wallington, co. Hereford, son of Dr. John B. master of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

At his son-in-law's, Mr. Collier, at Clayhill, Enfield, in his 92d year, Mr. Windfor, many years in the weaving business.

At Balnagowan Castle, in Scotland, Sir Jn. Lockhart Ross, bart. of Balnagowan, vice-admiral of the Blue. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his son, Major Charles R. of the 37th regiment of foot, and M. P. in the late parliament for Kirkwall.

Of an inflammation in her bowels, which carried her off in a few hours, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. attorney at law, of Stockport, in Cheshire. Her temper was mild and generous, her friendship warm and sincere, her manners easy and unaffected. To an enlightened mind she added piety, and true excellence. It is to be lamented that a member so valuable was snatched from society at so early a period as her 26th year. The nuptial tie had scarcely existed when it was dissolved, and that for ever. On Sunday, June 13, her body was deposited near that very altar where, but 7 weeks before, she had pledged herself in wedlock, with flattering but illusive hopes.

10. Found dead in his bed, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge. In the morning and afternoon of Sunday the 6th, he preached both at the new and old meeting-houses in Birmingham, for the benefit of the Protestant Dissenting Charity-school in that town, when the sums collected amounted to upwards of 126l. Illness attacked him so severely on Monday, that his life was then thought in danger; but such favourable symptoms appeared on Tuesday, that sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery.—As a father, friend, and neighbour, his character was truly amiable. His ability and zeal as a minister, his works on Religion, Civil Liberty, and many other subjects, justify us in saying, he will be long remembered as one of the ornaments of the present age.

Suddenly, at her uncle and late guardian's house, James Vere, esq. of Kensington-Gore, in her 22d year, Miss Eliz. Mary Compant.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, in his 66th year, Right Hon. J. Pomeroy, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, of which he was commander 24 years, M. P. in the present Irish Parliament for the borough of Trim, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

11. At Gunnersbury-lodge, co. Middlesex, aged about 40, Mrs. Oldham, wife of Mr. O. ironmonger in Holborn.

Mrs. Fielder, wife of Mr. Jos. F. of Chelsea.

12. At Richmond, York, Wm. Harrison, esq.

In Fenchurch-street, Mr. Jos. Jefferys, 58 years book-keeper to the Million-bank.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Bradshaw, lady of R. B. esq.

Mrs.

Mrs. Forsyth, wife of Mr. F. watchmaker.

13. At Homerton, in his 70th year, Mr. Andrew Egner, sugar-refiner, Whitecross-st. In North-st. York, aged 89, Mrs. Orfeur.

Lamented by all his friends, Mr. Edward Smith, wine-merchant, of Fen-court, Fen-church-street. His death was occasioned by a contusion in the brain, received by falling from a valuable spirited mare, which took fright in passing between a cart and dray in Clerkenwell; for which, and several like accidents she had occasioned, she was afterwards shot.

At his house in Portman-square, of a pleurisy in his side, his Excellency the Count de Lucchesi, envoy extraordinary from the King of Naples to our Court, which office he had filled some years. His remains were interred in the Burying-ground at Pancras, with the usual Roman Catholic ceremonies. All the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and Envoys, went in procession; the Duke of Leeds's coach and servants followed the hearse, the former in their full livery; but his Grace was not there, on account of public business.

At Shelfwell, co. Oxford, after a long and painful illness, Gilbert Harrison, esq. an eminent merchant of Bread-street.

Aged 60, Mrs. Anne Clare, relict of Corfield C. late rector of Alvechurch and Madderfield, co. Worcester, and daugh. of Rev. Tho. Cox, formerly rector of Upton Warren.

14. Mr. Edward Knight, wholesale iron-monger, Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Redlynch, near Bruton, Mary-Teresa Countess of Ilchester. Her death was occasioned by a violent cold and fever caught by walking in the park, and getting wet feet.

In her 27th year, Mrs. Rawlinson, wife of Sam. R. esq. of Ardwick-green, near Manchester, and daughter of Dr. Chorley. Her death was occasioned by the accidental bursting of a blood-vessel; under the consequences of which she languished about seven weeks. The hand of him who would pay a public tribute to the memory of such a woman shrinks from the attempt; those only who knew her can feel the tribute she deserves.—She has left two daughters, whose infancy denies them a sense of their irreparable loss; and a husband who, with the Poet, may truly say, "Fate, drop the curtain, I can lose no more!"

15. Mrs. Gallere, wife of Mr. G. of Chapel-street, Tottenham-court-road.

16. Mrs. Sarah Stent, of Bromley, Middlx.

At Croxall, near Lichfield, the feat of her father, Tho. Prinsep, esq. Sarah the wife of Wm. Brown, esq. eldest son of Cave B. esq. of Stretton, near Ashby de la Zouch.—Mild, benevolent, and pious, this lady endured the pains of a very long illness with exemplary resignation. Severely felt as is her loss, yet her nearest relatives could not repine at her release from hopeless anguish. The purity of her life, and the sweetness of her manners, well deserve to be recorded in these pages, as an example to youth: they have

obtained (it is piously hoped) a crown of glory.

17. At Mr. Bouchier's house, in Queen-st. May-fair, Rob. Orme, esq. of Hertford.

At Walthamstow, in his 75th year, John Tilly, esq. many years an eminent solicitor.

At Nettleton, Bucks, Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. esq.

The youngest daughter of Rd. Penn, esq.

In his 68th year, Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Beeston-hall, near Leeds, co. York.

18. At Bath, Rob. Ellice, esq. merchant, of London.

19. At Brampton, aged 85, the Rev. Mr. Stoddart, vicar of that place, and of Choller-ton, which latter living he had enjoyed 60 years. He was only the third incumbent in the space of 150 years.

At Datchet, near Windsor, Capt. J. Cook, in the East India service, from which he came home in the Ponsborne Indiaman, for the recovery of his health.

21. At her father's house in St. James's-square, Miss Drummond, only daughter of Henry D. esq. banker, at Charing-cross.

22. In Staying-lane, where he had resided 32 years in a noble house which had formerly been the residence of a Lord-Mayor of London, Mr. Charles Rivington, a printer of some eminence, son to a famous bookseller of that name, and brother to John R. esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, and to Mr. James R. of New York. He was several years in the common council for Aldersgate ward, and is sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

In Throgmorton-street, Mr. John Franklin, surgeon.

25. At Clapham, Wm. Mills, esq.

27. About five o'clock in the morning, of an apoplectic fit and violent cold, caught by getting out of bed and sitting at a window to cool himself in the hot night of the 22d, Mr. John Lucas, coal-merchant, Whitefriars New Wharf; formerly one of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Without.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

EARL Gower, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Tho. Kirwan, esq. appointed one of the commissaries of musters in the kingdom of Ireland, *vice* King, dec.

Archibald Cockburn, esq. appointed one of the barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Moncrieffe, dec.

Mr. James Wyllie, appointed commissary of the commissariat of Brechin.

George Buchan Hepburn, esq. appointed judge of the Admiralty Court of Scotland, *vice* Cockburn, resigned.

Jn. Pringle, esq. advocate, appointed sheriff depute of Edinburgh, *vice* Cockburn.

Wm. Tait, esq. appointed sheriff depute of Stirling and Clackmannan, *vice* Pringle.

Mr. John Eriking, appointed commissary clerk of Edinburgh, *vice* Pringle, resigned.

Mr.

Mr. James Grant, appointed clerk of the commissariat of Inverness, *vice* Duncan Grant, resigned.

Rt. Hon. George-Henry Earl of Euston, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Suffolk, *vice* Duke of Grafton, resigned.

Rt. Hon. James Marquis of Graham, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, *vice* Duke of Montagu, dec.

Rt. Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Wm. Buller, D.D. appointed dean of Canterbury, *vice* Horne, bishop of Norwich.

Rev. Cha. Hartward, D.D. appointed dean of St. Peter, in Exeter, *vice* Buller, resigned.

Rev. Joseph Turner, D.D. appointed dean of Norwich, *vice* Lloyd, dec.

Rt. Rev. Wm. Cecil Pery, D.D. bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, created Baron Glenworth, of Mallow, co. Cork.

Mrs. Margaretta Foster, wife of the Right Hon. John F. created Baroness Oriel, of Collon, co. Louth.

Right Hon. George Agar, created Baron Callan, of Callan, co. Kilkenny.

Robert Dillon, esq. of Clonbrock, co. Galway, created Baron Clonbrock, of Clonbrock.

James Alexander, esq. of Caledon, co. Tyrone, created Baron Caledon, of Caledon.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Earl of Donegall, of the kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Fisherwick, of Fisherwick, co. Stafford.

Rt. Hon. James Earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, created Baron of Fife, co. Fife.

Rt. Hon. James Bucknall Grimston, Viscount Grimston, of the kingd. of Irel. created Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, co. Hertford.

Rt. Hon. Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingd. of Ireland, created Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, co. York.

Archibald Douglas, esq. created Baron Douglas, of Douglas, co. Lanerk.

Edwin Lascelles, esq. created Baron Harewood, of Harewood, co. York.

Rt. Rev. Dr. George Lewis Jones, bishop of Kilmore, translated to the bishoprick of Kildare, and to hold the deanry of Christ Church, Dublin, *in commendam*, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Wm. Foster, bishop of Cork and Ross, translated to Kilmore, *vice* Jones.

Rev. Wm. Bennet, D. D. promoted to the bishoprick of Cork and Ross.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. William Pitt, elected high-steward of the University of Cambridge, *vice* Earl Hardwicke, dec.

Mr. Tho. Whittell, jun. appointed assistant clerk to the sitting magistrates at Guildhall, *vice* his brother, Wm. Henry W. dec.

Mr. Heathcote, appointed solicitor to the Stamp-office, *vice* Crawford, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Jn. Warner, D.D. appointed chaplain to the Embassy at the Court of France.

Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of St. Philip, Birmingham, of Ibitock, co. Leicester, and chaplain to his Majesty, appointed a canon-residentary of the Cathedral of Lichfield; Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Lichfield, installed prebendary of Pipe-parva, in the same Cathedral; Dr. Holmes, collated to the prebend of Lyme Regis, in the Cathedral of Salisbury; and the Rev. Charles Hargrave, Eyam R. co. Derby; all *vice* Seward, dec.

Rev. Jn. Craufurd, Elvafton V. co. Derby, *vice* Swain, dec.

Rev. William Green, Barnham Broom R. with Bixton and Kimberley annexed, Norf.

Rev. John A. Wools, Fareham V. Hants, *vice* his father, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Aylmer, All Saints R. in Bristol; and Rev. J. Chaplin, Bathford and Bath-hampton RR. both *vice* Berjew, dec.

Rev. Mr. Chapman, Churchill and Puxton perpetual curacies, *vice* Robins, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Hurn, Debenham V. co. Suff.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, Nettlebed and Peashill RR. co. Oxford, *vice* Read, dec.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, jun. elected joint-lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, *vice* Shrigley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Roberts, M.A. Llangebi R. with Llanarmon annexed, co. Carnarvon.

Rev. John Ramsden, LL.B. Huddersfield V. *vice* Lowe, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Prince, elected chaplain to the Magdalen-hospital, *vice* Reeves, dec.

Rev. Jn. Walters, Lullington R. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Coney, LL.B. Batcombe R. with Spargrove annexed, co. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Nath, Great Tew R. co. Oxford, *vice* Ashton, dec.

Rev. John Mudge, B. A. Bramford Speke V. co. Devon.

Rev. Geo. Wagner, Mersley R. Bucks.

Rev. Mich. Dickson, Pitminster V. Somerset.

Rev. Tho. Hollist, Adderbury R. co. Oxf.

Rev. Ozias Thurston Linley, admitted a minor-canon of Norwich Cathedral, *vice* Harrington, resigned.

Rev. Charles Brooke, Hoxne and Denham VV. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Watson, Wyerfilale curacy.

Rev. D. S. Olivier, Clifton R. co. Bedford, *vice* Osborne, dec.

Rev. F. W. Blomberg, M.A. appointed a prebendary of Bristol Cath. *vice* Dicey, dec.

Rev. William Stalman, Stoke Bruern R. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Cole, M.A. Gulval V. Cornwall.

Rev. Guy Fairfax, M.A. Newton-Lyme R. co. York, *vice* Rudd, dec.

Rev. George Gray, Burgh with Winthorpe RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. James Rynd, appointed preacher to the church and parish of Whitburn, *vice* Sommerville.

Rev. Henry Rowe, Ringshall R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Love, elected minister of the chapel at Yarmouth, *vice* Turner, dec.

Rev. John Tash, B.D. Childery R. Berks, *vice* Patten, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Jn. Chaloner, M. A. Wirksworth V. Der.
 Rev. Christopher Whitehead, M. A. East-
 ham and Hanley R.R. with the chapelries of
 Orton and Hanley Child annexed, co. Worc.
 Rev. Francis Barnes, B. A. South Cadbury
 R. co. Somerset.
 Rev. John Holland Clerk, M. A. Greete
 R. co. Salop.
 Rev. Francis Ricard, St. John R. in the
 island of Jersey.

DISPENSATIONS.
 R EV. Wm. Smyth, to hold Lingford Magna
 R. with Broughton R. both co. Bucks.
 Rev. Wm. Langdon, to hold Pylle R. with
 Montacute V. both co. Somerset.
 Rev. Cha. Sanderson Miller, M.A. of St.
 John's College, Oxford, to hold Harlow and
 Lindfell VV both co. Essex.
 Rev. Geo. Varenne, to hold Westley R.
 with Elm cum Emneth, both co. Cambr.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 14, to June 19, 1790.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	9	3	10	2	10	2	7	3	0										
COUNTIES IN LAND.																				
Middlesex	7	1	0	0	2	9	2	7	3	4										
Surrey	6	10	0	0	2	10	2	9	4	0										
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	8	4	1										
Bedford	6	8	4	6	2	11	2	8	3	9										
Cambridge	6	3	3	6	2	5	2	0	3	6										
Huntingdon	6	8	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	3										
Northampton	6	10	4	1	3	1	2	4	3	5										
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	9										
Leicester	7	2	4	4	3	7	2	8	4	8										
Nottingham	6	10	4	6	3	6	2	8	4	2										
Derby	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	2										
Stafford	7	9	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	2										
Salop	7	8	5	8	4	5	3	3	+	10										
Hereford	7	4	0	0	3	1	3	1	5	8										
Worcester	7	5	0	0	3	8	3	1	4	6										
Warwick	7	4	0	0	3	7	3	4	4	3										
Gloucester	7	6	0	0	3	4	2	10	4	2										
Wilts	7	2	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	6										
Berks	6	11	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	7										
Oxford	7	3	0	0	3	1	2	8	3	10										
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	10	3	8										

	COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Essex	6	5	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	1
Suffolk	6	6	3	8	2	8	2	5	2	10
Northolk	6	7	3	4	2	7	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	3	3	11	2	11	2	1	3	4
York	6	7	4	4	3	3	2	7	4	0
Durham	6	5	4	3	0	0	2	8	0	0
Northumberld.	6	0	3	11	3	1	2	5	3	9
Cumberland	7	0	4	7	3	6	2	8	4	8
Westmorland	7	9	4	9	3	8	2	9	0	0
Lancashire	7	9	4	0	3	5	2	5	4	4
Cheshire	7	11	0	0	4	2	3	0	3	6
Monmouth	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	7	5	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	1
Devon	7	5	0	0	3	11	2	1	0	0
Cornwall	7	0	0	0	3	11	1	11	0	0
Dorset	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	9	0	0
Hampshire	7	3	0	0	2	11	2	9	3	10
Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	6	7	0	0	2	10	2	6	3	0

W A L E S.

North Wales,	7	7	5	6	4	9	2	4	4	9
South Wales,	7	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- June DRURY-LANE.
1. The Runaway—The Gentle Shepherd.
 2. The West Indian—The First Floor.
 3. Two Gentlemen of Verona—The Quaker
 4. The Hypocrite—The Apprentice.
 5. The Belle's Stratagem—Irish Widow.
- June COVENT-GARDEN.
1. The Ladies' Frolick—Comedy of Errors—
The Flich of Bacon.
 2. Hamlet—Marian.
 3. Love in a Village—Follies of a Day.
 4. The Dramatist—Nootka Sound.
 5. The Crusade—Ditto.
 7. Hamlet—Ditto.
 8. The Suspicious Husband—Love and War.
 9. The Crusade—Nootka Sound.
 10. Comedy of Errors—Harlequin's Chaplet.
 11. Rosina—Animal Magnetism—Farmer.
 12. The Wives Reveng'd—The Female Ad-
venturer—The Highland Reel.
 14. The Crusade—Nootka Sound.

- June HAY-MARKET.
14. The Married Man—Half an Hour after
Supper—The Minor.
 15. The Battle of Hexham—The Author.
 16. The English Merchant—Peeping Tom.
 17. The Married Man—Seeing is Believing—
The Citizen—The Follies of a Day.
 18. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
Ways and Means—Virgin Unmask'd.
 19. The Suicide—The Minor.
 21. The Battle of Hexham—The Author.
 22. Merchant of Venice—Mayor of Garratt.
 23. Half an Hour after supper—The Son-in-
Law—The Agreeable Surprise.
 24. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
Ways and Means—Virgin Unmask'd.
 25. The Suicide—A Mogul Tale.
 26. The Beggar's Opera—Try Again.
 28. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
 29. Gretna Green—The Minor—Ditto.
 30. The Spanish Barber—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 1, to June 22, 1790.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	787	Males	661
Females	723	Females	653
Whereof have died under two years old		384	
Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.			

Between	2 and 5	129	50 and 60	134
	5 and 10	71	60 and 70	71
	10 and 20	48	70 and 80	63
	20 and 30	102	80 and 90	21
	30 and 40	171	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	117	103	1

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1790.

Bank stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Ser. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	116	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sunday	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	170	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	170	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	170	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	46	—	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	171	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	171	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	95	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ b	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

INDEX OF NAMES in VOLUME LX. PART I.

A.		B.	
ABBY	475	Bagot	378
		Bailey	371, 569, 574
Abercorn	178, 482	Baillie	179, 476
Abernethie	178	Bain	90
Abernethy	83	Baird	84
Abicham	478	Baker	282, 370, 473, 474, 570
Abington	474	Belaw	370
Abrams	185	Ballyman	474
Act. nuty	376	Banfield	377
Adair	282	Bankart	570
Adams	87, 371	Barber	179
Adamson	274	Barclay	183
Adcock	569	Barham	185
Addington	283	Baring	370
Agar	578	Barker	370
Ainslie	276	Barkfall	279
Alcock	273	Barlow	371
Alderton	575	Barnabas	179
Alexander	578	Barnard	273
Alcamet	184	Barne	570
Allamand	90	Barnes	180, 579
Allen	181, 374, 478, 570, 574	Barufles	88
Alleston	279	Barnley	181
Allnutt	568	Baron	374
Alsager	186	Barrell	178
Amery	179	Barrett	376
Anderfon	83, 181, 182	Barry	482
Anguish	482	Barlet	273
Anhalt	557	Barton	86
Anning	479	Barwell	376
Anfley	474	Barwick	178
Anfruther	88, 476	Barwife	178
Apologi	470	Basket	84
Apfley	273	Baffer	83
Arbuthnot	568	Bates	473, 568
Ardefoif	378	Batefon	274
Angles	280	Batten	274, 568
Aris	90	Bavaria, Dis.	475
Armstrong	181, 474	Bawtree	179
Armytage	371	Baxter	181
Asgill	475	Bayford	376
Athbrook	84	Bayly	185, 371
Ashton	474	Baynam	84
Aspin	88	Bazing	282
Astley	372	Beal	474
Atkinson	83, 183, 372, 474	Beard	371
Atter	89	Beasley	569
Audley	186	Beatsen	371
Avery	570	Beauchamp	570
Aust	186	Beauvair	84
Austin	83	Beckingham	273
Aylmer	578	Beddall	375
Ayre	373	Bedford	373
		Bedwell	569
		Beech	181
		Belboff	557
		Belli	179, 182, 186, 482, 571
		Bellamy	482
		Bellingham	84, 186
		Bellwood	482
		Bendish	475
		Bennett	178, 377, 578
		Bent	178
		Bentham	475, 478
		Benthan	575
		Beresford	83
		Berge	476
		Berjew	98
		Berkeley	237
		Bernard	374, 576
		Berridge	376
		Berry	475
		Berthier	89
		Berthon	274
		Bertie	569
		Best	570
		Beton	178
		Betesworth	183
		Bevill	83
		Bidlake	378
		Bigg	91
		Biggell	570
		Bille	373
		Billingham	89
		Ellen	75
		Binmer	186
		Birch	378, 478
		Biscoe	570
		Bishop	569
		Black	378
		Blackburne	178, 570
		Blackden	84
		Blackhall	83, 281
		Blackstone	568
		Blake	178, 276
		Bland	182, 274
		Blackland	574
		Blennerhasset	476
		Blomberg	578
		Blount	479
		Blundell	279, 570
		Boaden	186
		Boddy	178
		Bogdani	476
		Boggis	375
		Bond	83, 183, 276, 280
		Bonham	569
		Bonny	569
		Bosanquet	474
		Boswell	372, 476
		Bourgelais	571
		Bourke	178
		Bourmaster	373
		Bourrough	178
		Bouverie	377
		Bowen	84, 374
		Bowers	568
		Bowler	373
		Bowles	84
		Bowling	570
		Bowstead	273
		Box	569
		Boyd	370
		Boyne	186
		Boynton	575
		Brabazon	87
		Brackenbury	182
		Bradley	474
		Bradshaw	185, 576
		Brakespear	370
		Bramston	479
		Bray	85
		Breach	86, 180
		Breton	90
		Brett	79, 88, 89
		Brice	371
		Bridgeham	83
		Briggs	89, 475
		Bright	373
		Brightman	569
		Brind	569
		Briscoe	371, 569
		Briffo	279
		Brittle	183
		Broadley	476
		Brockhurst	372
		Brograve	84
		Bromley	282
		Brooke	83, 570, 578
		Brooker	476
		Broome	179
		Brough	570
		Broughton	83
		Browne	83, 178, 371, 375, 476, 575, 577
		Bruce	274
		Bryer	90
		Buchanan	373, 476, 576
		Backland	186
		Buckle	370
		Buckley	568
		Backmaster	282
		Backridge	282
		Buller	378, 578
		Bulley	182
		Bullivant	179
		Bullock	186
		Burch	476
		Burgefs	184, 474
		Burke	276, 280
		Burkitt	475
		Burlton	89
		Burnell	89
		Burnett	178
		Burney	84
		Burns	570
		Burr	86, 273
		Burrard	178
		Burrel	477
		Burroughs	85
		Burrow	375
		Burt	274
		Burton	373
		Bury	181
		Butcher	570
		Butler	568
		Butte Renela	377
		Byles	371
C.		C.	
		Abanel	570
		Cabbert	273
		Cade	83
		Calcraft	273
		Call	83
		Callenden	376
		Calwell	84
		Cam	184
		Campbell	186, 276, 371, 376
		Camplin	280
		Capper	84
		Carew	178
		Carnegy	372
		Carpenter	570
		Carter	178, 477
		Cartwright	570
		Cafe	372
		Castevens	480
		Castleman	575
		Caswell	373
		Cathcart	569
		Cave	273, 475
		Caulfield	84
		Cayley	84, 89
		Cecil	477
		Chadwick	283
		Chalmers	179
		Chaloner	579
		Chamberlain	90
		Chambers	477
		Champion	178, 276, 568
		Chancellor	480
		Chandler	474
		Chantrell	374
		Chaplin	568, 578
		Chapman	88, 183, 578
		Chatterton	182
		Chauncy	87
		Chester	371
		Chesterfield	38
		Chetwynd	280, 575
		Cheveley	90
		Child	478
		Christian	179
		Christie	475
		Church	574
		Chute	182
		Clack	374
		Clare	374, 577
		Claridge	373
		Clarke	79, 83, 178, 180, 182, 185, 280, 371, 476, 568, 569
		Claxton	376
		Clayton	

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LX. PART I.

Clayton 85, 90,	Croft 273, 371	Dixwell 178	Esterhazy 276	Franks 371, 482
570	Crombie 280	Dodd 185	Evans 84, 273, 569, 570	Frazer 185, 370
Clements 273	Crone 477	Doddridge 377	Evelyn 376	Freanch 276
Clerke 179, 370, 568, 579	Crooke 273	Dodson 279	Evil 179	Frederick 273, 378
Clifford 568	Crobie 83	Dodsworth 370	Eustace 84	Free 178
Clofe 375	Crowder 186	Dolland 569	Euston 578	Freeman 90, 478, 569
Coates 273, 280	Crowhurst 178	Donaldson 179	Ewart 179	Freemantle 274, 569
Coats 475	Cruden 373	Donegall 578	Ewer 90	Fremoult 178
Cobbold 283	Croickthank 281	Donkin 178	Eyre 181, 371, 570	French 86, 273
Cockayne 89	Cuerries 186	Dornford 89		Fresnellicque 575
Cockburn 273, 577	Cullen 183	Dorset 83		Frobisher 475
Cockerell 474	Culver 90	Douglas 83, 180, 182, 372, 478, 568, 578	F.	Fry 371
Codrington 274, 474	Cumme 282	Dourlach 84	F. Aircloagh 90	Fullagan 474
Coffin 478	Cuming 373	Dowden 181	Fairfax 578	Fuller 568
Coghill 281	Cummings 373	Dowling 475	Falmouth 370	Funness 568
Cole 178, 569, 578	Cupel 371	Draper 83, 274, 371	Fane 473	Fydel 83
Colhoun 181	Currie 83, 178	Drew 370, 371	Farari 470	
Collett 371	Curtin 575	Drumhead 186, 577	Farrel 476	
Colman 370		Drury 568	Favia 262	
Colquhoun 569	D.	Duche 373	Faulconberg 375	G.
Compart 576	DABZAC 478	Docket 371	Faulkner 273	GABB 84
Compton 83	Dafney 370	Duff 378	Felton 275	Gabel 84
Comyn 178	Dagley 474	Dugdale 376	Fenton 370, 479	Gage 84
Concane 474	Dalby 479, 570	Duncombe 378	Ferguison 276	Gaines 574
Coney 578	Dale 178	Dundas 178	Ferne 182	Gallere 577
Congrave 376	Dallowe 84	Dunmore 182	Ferriday 474	Gamage 473
Connor 187	Dally 280	Dunne 475	Ferris 179	Gann 569
Conyers 279	Dalrymple 273	Du Plessis 475	Field 475	Gardner 575
Copeland 569	Dalton 85, 86, 275	Dupré 371	Fielder 576	Gardner 186, 478, 569
Copinger 482	Daly 83	Duroure 569	Fielding 569	Garnault 87, 378
Copping 178	Daniel 569	Duval 575	Fife 578	Garrard 570
Cooke 178, 180, 371, 568, 577	Darby 282, 373	Dyer 181	Filkes 87	Garret 273
Cookson 279	Davison 179	Dyke 568	Finch 371	Gascoyne 84
Coombe 83	Davids 88	Dyson 568	Finney 280	Gates 84
Coombs 182	Davidson 370		Firmadge 376	Gellman 569
Cooper 88, 578	Davie 371, 570		Firmin 568, 569	George 374
Cope 83	Davies 180, 185, 187, 280, 282, 371, 476, 568	E.	Fitzgerald 180, 281, 372	Germany, Emp. 275
Corbet 474	Dauncy 181	EADE 576	Fitzroy 83	Gerrard 90, 181, 476
Corby 88	Davy 371	Eades 185	Fitzthomas 375	Gethen 83
Cordley 576	Dawson 568, 576	Eames 280	Fleming 181	Ghose 462
Corea 376	Day 476	Eardley 84	Fletcher 568, 570	Gibbs 282, 569
Corrie 479	Dayrell 376	Eastland 83	Flood 83	Gibson 274, 574
Corrock 83	Dean 374, 474	Eaton 570	Floyer 576	Gilbert 474
Cosfor 570	Deffell 477	Edington 475	Foley 274	Gillies 379
Cotes 282	De' Jaci 373	Edwards 473, 569	Folingby 576	Gillison 89
Cotterel 84, 182	Delachnois 373	Egner 577	Fonnereau 474	Gillyat 274
Cottin 478	Delafield 83	Elford 570	Forbes 186, 282	Girton 564
Covell 570	Denison 186	Fort 182	Ford 276	Gladstone 570
Coverly 183	Denston 371	Fortescue 184, 474	Forster 237, 376	Glanville 179
Courland 475	Dent 185	Forth 186	Foryth 577	Gleave 568
Courtney 371	De' Passon 178	Fosbrook 84	Fort 182	Goddard 570
Coutts 370	Devonshire 474	Foskett 371	Fort 182	Godwin 88
Cowle 86	Dicey 373	Foster 479, 578	Fort 182	Goodchild 568
Cox 83, 90, 274, 570	Dick 280	Foulis 568	Fort 182	Goodison 569, 570
Crabtree 273	Dickinson 84	Fowler 84, 180	Fort 182	Goodkew 90
Cracklow 274	Dickson 578	Fox 178	Fort 182	Goodfir 88
Craig 371	Digby 83, 186	Foxcroft 570	Fort 182	Goodyer 569
Crane 473	Dillon 371, 578	Foxou 575	Fort 182	Gordon 84, 89, 184
Cranston 88	Dilnot 275	Foyle 570	Fort 182	Gore 274
Crafke 478	Divett 279	Francis 183, 281	Fort 182	Gorges 570
Craffell 476	Dix 371	Franklin 376, 571, 577	Fort 182	Gorvais 280
Crauford 578	Dixen 84, 181		Fort 182	Gosnell 569
				Gower

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LX. PART I.

Gower 577	Hancox 378	Hills 185	Hyde 477	Kingston 371, 569, 570
Graham 184, 282, 578	Hanfell 186	Hind 275, 475		Kiox 569
Grant 569, 578	Harbin 178	Hingeston 276	I. & J.	Kipling 187
Gray 83, 89, 178, 181, 578	Harcourt 83, 371	Hinton 474		Kirby 575
Greatheed 478	Hardiman 86	Hippisley 568	Jackfon 180, 181, 279, 281, 371, 373, 475	Kirk 182
Greatrix 83	Harding 181, 374, 569	Hitch 474	Jacob 179	Kirton 179
Greaves 478	Hardwick 479, 578	Hitchcock 569	Jaffray 482	Kirwan 187
Green 178, 273, 281, 371, 570, 574, 575, 578	Hardy 373	Hoare 282, 474	James 178	Kirwin 577
Greenhall 474	Hargrave 578	Hobb 569	Jamefon 281	Klinch 575
Greenland 83	Harnage 574	Hobbs 370	Jauncey 184	Knatchbull 570
Greenwood 86, 179, 182	Harper 84	Hobson 87	Jearet 88	Knight 85, 574, 577
Glegg 374	Harrington 90, 482	Hochstetter 373	Jebberson 373	Knowle 178
Gregory 84, 182, 569	Harris 84, 178	Hodgetts 274	Jearet 88	Knowlton 371
Grenot 482	Harrison 89, 178, 371, 576, 577, 578	Hodgkins 281	Jefferys 88, 179, 576	Knowsley 474
Griefall 478	Hart 478, 574	Hodgson 186	Jennings 576	Kramer 186
Grefly 85	Harvey 371, 575	Hogard 90	Jenour 90	L.
Grey 478	Harward 578	Hogg 274	Ilbert 281	L Anden 90
Greydon 86	Haskins 475	Holdfield 83	Ilchester 577	Lane 179
Grieve 477	Hastings 372	Holford 372	Inchiquin 477	Lang 182, 282, 370
Griffith 569	Hastwell 568	Holland 474	Inge 180	Langdon 579
Griffiths 178, 180	Hatam 569	Holbit 578	Ingles 178	Langley 478
Grimshaw 273	Hatton 273	Holman 85	Ingles 178	Langlois 90
Grimston 578	Haultain 373	Holme 282	Ingles 178	Langstaff 568
Gristock 373	Haward 279	Holmes 184, 371, 578	Innes 280, 282, 575, 576	Langton 83
Groat 83	Hawes 474	Home 370	Inston 185	Lancy, de 181
Groves 576	Hawker 185, 378	Hood 378, 482	Jobbing 376	Lafcelles 578
Guichen 274	Hawkes 83	Hooper 574	Jobson 182	Latrobe 273
Guinle 474	Hawkelley 575	Hoofe 273	Johns 84	Laurie 569
Guliver 88	Hawkins 281, 570, 576	Hope 576	Johnson 274, 474, 569	Lawden 370
Gunning 83	Hay 178, 568	Hopkins 84, 372	Jones 84, 86, 89, 178, 180, 376, 476, 482, 568, 569, 570, 578	Lawrence 478
Gurney 90	Hayes 84	Hopp 84	Jordan 83	Lawson 181
Gwyllam 83	Hayles 83	Horne 84, 181, 378, 474, 578	Joseph 568	Lawton 374
	Haynes 178	Horner 568	Joyner 186	Lea 371
H.	Hayter 182	Hoskins 570	Ironfides 478	Learmont 575
H Adden 475	Hayward 276, 370	Hoskyns 186	Irving 83	Ledyard 180
Haddick 372	Healey 182	Hotchkis 282	Ives 373	Lee 568, 570
Haden 575	Heathcote 376, 570, 578	Hotham 568	Jupp 179	Leeder 90
Hague 273	Helme 568	Houghton 375	Justian 280	Lefevre 90
Hale 182	Hemans 83	House 83		Le Grys 374
Hales 273	Heming 569	Howard 276		Leigh 373
Halbuston 482	Hemington 178	Howe 83, 569		Le Mesurier 186
Halday 376	Hemus 570	Howel 569		Lepine 371
Hall 83, 84, 185, 371, 476, 574	Henderfon 181	Howson 184		Lettie 83, 375, 377
Hallifax 281	Hendric 482	Hubbert 276		Leven 482
Hallingbury 280	Hepburn 577	Huchinson 568		Lewis 84, 375, 474
Hallows 476	Herbert 273	Hudon 181		Lindores 276
Hamer 180, 370, 568	Heron 84	Hughes 280, 371		Lindsay 83
Hamerley 90	Hewit 474, 477	Hull 569, 570		Linsley 578
Hamilton 83, 84, 182, 186, 282, 374, 576	Heyrick 83, 477	Hulme 371		Linthwaite 180
Hamlyn 179	Hicken 371	Hulton 185		Linton 474
Hammond 83, 379, 477	Hicks 89	Humphreys 374, 565		Liptrap 84
Hanbury 274	Higgon 570	Hunt 83, 84, 180, 274, 475		Littlehales 187
	Highmore 280	Hunter 482, 568, 569		Litty 84
	Hilditch 276	Huntington 372		Livley 374
	Hill 83, 178, 186, 273, 375, 569	Huntley 568		Llewellyn 178, 181
	Hillman 569	Hard 178		Lloyd 86, 88, 273, 374, 476, 570, 575, 576
		Hutchins 569		Luck-
		Hatchinson 179, 371, 372, 478		

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LX. PART I.

Lockhart	279	Manfel	282	Moseley	90	Olivier	578	Planner	281
Lockwood	478	Marini	470	Moss	482	Olle	281	Pleasants	371
Loftus	274, 474	Majoribanks	579	Mottyn	180, 569	Ongley	274	Plestown	371
Logie	574	Marriot	569	Mouat	478	Orfeur	577	Plumpton	570
Lond	370	Marth	178	Moucher	84	Orlebar	570	Pole	482
Lorme	75	Marshall	273, 569, 570, 575	Moulsey	178	Ome	577	Pollard	378
Lorrell	568	Martin	179, 276, 569	Mounsey	474	Ormsly	180	Pollock	282
Lorton	570	Mashiter	568	Mountcashell	482	Orr	84	Pomeroy	576
Love	83, 578	Maskelyn	181	Mowatt	476	Osborn	87, 282, 475, 482	Pope	474
Lovegrove	371	Maffey	475	Mudge	578	Oswin	574	Poplet	371
Louther	182	Maffey	475	Mullman	183	Otley	89	Porter	276, 574
Louvaine	473	Masters	470	Mulgrove	578	Otway	273	Potter	89
Lowe	371, 574	Matthews	83, 90, 376	Mullins	568, 569	Overton	279	Poulsen	279
Lowry	181	Maty	279	Mully	83	Ovieco	274	Power	463
Loxley	281	Mavin	178	Munsterbourg	372	Oxenborough	371	Powys	179
Luard	178	Maundy	274	Mure	280			Prat	371, 474
Lucas	180, 378, 577	Maurice	276	Murphey	477			Prescot	377
Lucchesi	274	Mawby	83	Murray	83, 370, 568			Preston	186, 371, 475, 482
Lufcombe	274	Maxwell	84, 179, 476	Musket	83			Prettiman	370
Luttrell	473	Mayer	371	Muzzel	179			Price	182, 183, 185, 477, 570
Luxford	178	Mayott	279	Myles	279			Prickett	569
Lynam	480	Mayson	182					Prince	89, 578
Lynn	178	Meade	474					Pring	88
Lys	83	Meadows	482					Pringle	185, 374, 577
Lyttelton	185	Meath	87					Pritchard	279, 474
Lytton	282	Mees	84					Pryor	475
		Meller	372					Purchas	178
		Meredith	85					Purvis	273
		Merrick	273					Pye	371
		Merrington	179						
		Metcalf	378						
		Meyer	378						
		Meyler	83						
		Meyrick	185						
		Mchell	179, 575						
		Milbanke	370						
		Milbourne	576						
		Miles	182						
		Milford	88, 371						
		Miller	182, 184, 280, 569, 579						
		Mills	371, 577						
		Milne	371						
		Milton	84						
		Minier	372						
		Minet	275						
		Mitchell	90, 273, 475						
		Moises	184						
		Moncrieffe	377						
		Money	178						
		Monk	373, 474						
		Monks	280						
		Monoux	568						
		Montague	273, 475, 476, 482						
		Moore	482						
		Morgan	181, 482						
		Morley	569						
		Morris	274, 276, 476						
		Morthland	179						
		Mortimer	179						
		Morton	569						

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LX. PART I.

Remnant 186	Salter 86, 182	Smith 88, 180,	Tarrett 474	V.
Rene LaButte 377	Saltonfall 182	281, 370, 476,	Tash 578	
Renny 482	Sammes 281	482, 569, 576,	Tate 89	V Avafour 479
Reynolds 83, 371,	Sanderoock 182	577	Taylor 178, 273,	Vade 373
569	Sanders 474	Smythe 84, 280,	281, 474, 478,	VanderGucht 282
Riall 273	Sandford 474	282, 568, 579	482	Vaughan 570
Ricard 579	Sandys 273	Snelling 279	Teafdale 84	Venner 273
Rice 371	Sankey 178	Snow 569	Tenk 183	Verchild 179
Richards 275, 373,	Sarkis 178, 184	Southard 88	Terrant 180	Vere 275
476, 569	Sarson 84	Southwell 371	Terrick 186	Verenne 579
Richardson 83	Savage 475, 568	Sowley 569	Theed 575	Verschoyle 370
Richdale 178	Saunders 85, 179	Spary 180	Theluffon 474	Vez 180
Richmond 83, 474	Sause 474	Spearman 570	Thicknesse 185	Vidol 88
Ricketts 178	Saxe Hildbourg- hausen 181	Spence 87, 372,	Thistlethwayte 478	Villoni 565
Riddell 371	Saxon 482	378	Thomas 87, 178,	Uniacke 83
Riddock 182	Say and Sele 178	Spencer 178, 180,	181, 184, 279,	Unwin 83
Ridgway 87	Sayer 275	378	371, 375, 476,	Vowell 477
Riland 275	Scales 569	Spinkes 371	576	Uphill 569
Rivington 577	Scardefield 83	Spooner 478	Thompson 84,	Usher 478
Roberts 371, 568,	Scawell 186	Spriggs 474	182, 476, 568,	
578	Schaltz 476	Sp'y 273	577	W.
Robertson 89, 179	Schutz 576	Stacey 370	Thomson 184, 569	
Robins 185	Schwenk 569	Stacpoole 574	Thoresby 476	W Addington 569
Robinson 88, 178,	Scott 361, 372,	Stacye 375	Thorn 178, 474	Waddup 568
179, 180, 273,	474, 482	Stalman 578	Thornton 274, 378	Wade 273, 373
474, 576	Scourfield 86	Stanhope 185, 569	Thorp 569	Wagner 578
Robson 178	Scudder 85	Stanfer 377	Thrale 576	Wake 569
Rock 279	Seagrave 372	Stanton 178	Tilly 179, 577	Wakefield 569
Rogers 273, 373,	Seaver 374	Stead 90, 375	Titley 279	Wakeman 186
574	Sellon 273	Steere 184	Todd 180, 568	Walford 373
Rogerson 475	Senhouse 275	Stent 577	Toffin 90	Walker 4, 87,
Ronald 279	Sevecke 275	Stephens 186, 569	Tomkins 275	182, 185, 282,
Rose 575	Seward 86, 280	Stephenson 179,	Tomkyns 181	474
Rofs 370, 475,	Sewell 185	372	Topham 90, 177	Wall 282
576	Shannon 373	Sterling 84	Topple 181	Waller 370
Rous 473	Sharman 374	Stevens 376	Tovey 84	Wallis 182, 372
Routh 186	Sharp 570	Stevenfon 474, 475	Towers 90	Walsh 370
Rowe 578	Shaw 371, 576	Stewart 378, 570	Townley 282	Walsingham 376,
Rowland 180	Shephard 83, 273,	Still 275	Townshend 184,	378
Rowlandson 569	375	Stirling 570	274, 371, 474,	Walter 273
Rowley 276	Shepley 570	Stock 83	479	Walters 84, 578
Roycroft 182	Sherman 179	Stodders 577	Trail 274	Walther 570
Rudge 574	Shield 569	Stokes 371	Tranchbourg 85	Ward 373, 575
Rugby 178	Shoolbred 373	Stone 273, 281	Trant 371	Waring 576
Rumball 474	Short 282	Strange 88	Triquand 378	Warner 578
Rumbold 568	Sibley 274	Stratton 376	Trollope 474	Warren 178
Ruth 88	Sillery, de 180	Strickland 371	Troughton 181,	Warrington 371
Ruspini 474	Sills 88	Stringer 178	273	Warris 476
Ruffel 88, 370,	Simms 569	Strong 475	Trower 88	Wartnaby 479
371, 473	Simpson 83, 274,	Stubbs 276	Truman 375	Watson 273, 480,
Rutherford 88	276	Stuck 274	Trye 83	569
Ruthven 178	Sinclair 181	Studdert 279	Trygunno 375	Warkicks 4
Rotland 178	Skegg 375	Styles 83	Tuck 370, 570	Washington 569
Ryder 378	Skelton 574	Sullivan 473	Tunnard 89	Waterford 180
Rynd 578	Skinner 179	Sulvin 371	Tunstall 179	Waterhouse 574
Ryves 84	Skottow 474	Sumner 569	Turner 84, 184,	Waterman 273
	Skrene 83	Sutherland 274,	273, 371, 482,	Waters 569
S.	Skrine 371	280	578	Waterworth 376
SADI Mahomet	Skyunner 570	Sutton 374, 474,	Tuting 186	Watson 379, 480,
570	Slack 273	570	Tuxford 178	576, 578
Sadler 371	Slade 273	Swarbreck 478	Twigg 372	Watts 181
Sage 568, 569	Slater 477	Symondson 371	Twilleton 178	Wealer 283
St. Amour 282	Slaughter 478		Twyford 373	Webb 371, 375,
St. George 372	Smally 574	T.	Tyers 479, 482	376, 569
St. John 179	Smart 575	TAIT	Tyton 186	Webber 474
Salmon 376	Smelt 591	Talbot 184		Webster

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LX. PART I.

Webster 376, 568	Wheeler 178	Wilkins 474	Windley 178	Worledge 83
Weeks 375	Whieldon 574	Wilkinson 371, 570	Windfor 576	Worrall 575
Welch 371	Whinfield 370	Willan 371	Wingfield 473	Worth 569
Weller 273	Whishaw 568	Willan 371	Winn 569	Worthington 474
Wells 477, 568	Whitbread 370	Willerton 475	Winsloe 570	Wray 370, 474
Weltje 282	Whicheote 83	Willes 274	Winflow 373	Wright 178, 376, 482
Wenkstern 181	White 372, 377	Williams 79, 178, 373, 378, 568	Winter 371	Wyatt 186, 274
Wenman 281	Whitehead 178, 579	Williamson 569	Winthorp 569	Wybrow 370
West 182	Whitmarsh 570	Willis 474	Wise 373, 569	Wyllie 577
Westby 575	Whittell 180, 575, 578	Willison 561	Withers 186, 370	Wynne 178, 187
Westcott 475	Wickens 84	Willock 471	Woide 478	
Weston 178, 179, 371, 568	Widgeon 474	Willoughby 473	Wolfe 370	
Westley 83, 183	Wiggins 569	Wilson 79, 180, 185, 187, 373, 569	Wood 375, 568	Y.
Wharton 570	Wignall 373	Wilton 179	Woodward 179, 478	YORKE 479
Wheatley 374, 474	Wigzell 84	Winbolt 478	Woolmore 84	Youll 370
Wheel 179	Wilkes 577		Wools 180, 578	Young 179
			Wooton 84	

INDEX to the Effays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1790. Part I.

A.	Marmor Hardienutienſe, diſquiſition on 290	Bank-note found againſt a broken pane of a window 363
ABERAVON, account of 21	Antony and Cleopatra, remarks on 126, 307	Bank of England, Directors of, choſen 366
Abercorn, Earl of, his character defended 177	April-fool-day, inquiry after that cuſtom 352. explained 413	Barbadoes, governor of, information againſt 564
Adair, Johnny, correction about 368	Aram, Eugene, a fit ſubject for biography 324	Bark from South America, account of 60
Adair, Robert, biographical account of 282	Archery, prize conteſt for 367	Baronets of England and Nova Scotia, how diſtinguiſhed 517
Addington, Dr. biographical account of 370	Archiepiſcopal grants, their legality 309	Bartbelemy, Abbé, his letter to M. Dutens 408
Addiſon, letters of, extracts from 240	Army-eſtimate preſented 135. debate on 139	Bartolomew Priory, account of 9
Agriculture, hints for the improvement of 296	Army, officers ordered to join their regiments 564	Bath, account of 23
Aikin, Dr. addreſs to, on his biography of Howard 416. his letter to one of Mr. Urban's biographers 491	Arts and Commerce, premiums offered by the Society of 453	Baskett, John, biographical account of 84
Album at Grand Chartreufe 395	Ascenſion-day, query, whence came the cuſtom of cutting down a tree on that day? 413	Beckford's monument in Guildhall 538
Allen, Mrs. diſtinguiſhed for her literary acquirements 309	Asia, origin of the inhabitants of 225	Beckwith, Mr. his reaſons for not publiſhing a ſecond volume of Cuſtoms, &c. 159
America, intelligence from 77, 265. 462, 562. deſcription of the country of, from Lake Superior to Cook's River 197. naval regulations 562. value of the federal coins 562	Atbol, Duke of, petition reſpecting the Iſle of Man 325, 526, 527, 528	Been, a muſical inſtrument, deſcribed 221
Annory, family of, remarks on 235. account of rectified 325	Atkinſon, Mart. confined in Hurſt caſtle 306	Belgie States, proceedings of the Congress of 558
Anachariſis, Travels of, anſwer to the reviewers on 408	Atkinſon, Paul, the real Valentinio 332	Belles Lettres, Royal Academy of at Paris 367. prizes adjudged 367
Anderson, Mr. gives an account of the fineneſs of Highland wool 332	Attor, or the oil of roſes, how to make it 223	Bencoolen, revenue for 1788-9, 531
Anne, Queen, ſtate of her bounty 5	Authors, advice to 98	Bendiſh, W. B. biographical account of 475
Antiquaries impoſed on 290	Author, his right to ſuppreſs his own works aſſerted 110	Bengal, revenue for 1788-9, 530
Antiquarian Society, anniversary of 470	Auſtrian Netherlands, intelligence from 461	Berkeley, Bp. corrections to his Life in the Biographia Britannica 225
Antiquities, forgeries in 117.		Berners, that family, account of 419
	B.	Bexley Church, date of 310
	BADCOCK, Rev. Mr. monumental inſcription by 310	Bez, defended from falſifying the Scriptures 15. 128
	Bancroft's vindication of Preſtley 385	Bible, defence of R. Stephens and Beza from falſifying it 15.

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part I.

15. account of a MS. of the Gospels in Saxon letters 107.
 Acts xx. 18. explained 159.
 Psalm xx. variously translated 400. passages in explained 418
Biddle, Rev. John, biographical account of 63
Biographia Britannica, supposed to be too much in the hands of Dissenters 205
Biography, advantages of 9
Birds, humanity to recommended 125. of use in gardens, by destroying small insects, grubs, &c. 124
Bishops, ought to be men of merit 206. defended 206
Blackburn, Archdeacon, biographical anecdotes of wanted 449
Blencowe's epitaph 521
Blind man's bargain with a woman to lead him 8
Bolton, Prior, repaired St. Bartholomew's Priory, and built Canonbury 9
Bombay, revenue for 1788-9, 531
Boscobel House, present state of 35
Botany, plan for a society for encouraging it 397
Bounty, ship, mutiny on board 463
Bourgelais, M. biographical account of 571
Bowen, Mr. biographical account of 473
Box-clubs recommended 441
Boy of 13 years of age acquitted of being the father of two children laid to him 171
Brabant, act of union with Flanders 78
Bread-fruit-tree, premium offered for introducing it in the West Indies 460
Breton, Mrs. biographical account of 90
British Colonies, premiums offered for the advantage of 460
Brown, Temperance, monument on 493
Brussels, patriotic assembly at 172
Bull-baiting at Dublin, fatal consequences of 77
Bunker's Hill, with the encampments 140
Burke's speech on the affairs of France 227. speech 326. speech on the Test Act 425
Burnet, Bp. on the three witnesses 515
Burnet-grass, hint on the culture of 97
Burn, Mrs. biographical account of 86
Butte, Rene La, biographical account of 377, 473

C.

CADIZ, intelligence from 563
Cairnes, Major, subscription for his family, doubt about 256
Cagliostro, Count, in custody of the Inquisition 173
Cambridge, premiums given at 174
Camden, illustrations of 99, 214, 413
Camm, Mrs. abstract of her will 473
Cancers, treatment of 431
Canning, Eliz. why not in *Biographia Britannica*? 219
Canonbury House, built by Prior Bolton 9
Canute, grant of King, to Christ Church, Canterbury 109
Cardiff, account of 22
Case, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 372
Cashew Gum, premium for importing 460
Cave near Gya 220
Caxton, a collection of books printed by him burnt 437
Ceremony, ridiculous influence of 45. misplaced 225
Celibacy, impolicy of imposing it on fellows of colleges 503
Challenge, Rev. Mr. Harbin committed to prison for sending one 470. George Franklin receives judgment for sending one 564
Chamanism, account of 367
Chantrell, William, character of 374
Charlotte, Queen, birth day kept 80
Chauncy, Nathaniel, biographical account of 87
Chemistry, premiums offered for 457
Chestnut, Spanish, recommended to be planted 316
Chefs, invented by the Indians of Asia 225
Chester, on their right of chusing members of their corporation 218, 339
Church, state of Queen Anne's bounty 5. on behaviour at 215
Cinnamon, premium offered for the growth of, in the West Indies 460
Cirencester Canal, account of 109
Clare, woollen manufacture driven from thence to Cavendish and Glemsford 118
Clayton, Snow, biographical account of 85
Clergy, state of Queen Anne's bounty 5. hints to 206. query on the ordination of Scotch and American bishops 392. their wretched state in Cumberland 505
Clergymen sentenced for solemnising a marriage contrary to law 304
Clerke, Mrs. biographical account of 179
Clover sown with oats 297
Coal-trade, observations on 442
Cockfield-dike described 20
Coins, forgery of Roman 213
Commons, House of, Speaker's salary to be increased 328, 330
Congreve, letters of, extracts from 239
Cook, Capt. protected by Providence from the Americans, not by Dr. Franklin's letter 217
Coriolanus, conjectures on 44
Corn, shrivelled, as good for sowing as the plumpest 297
Cornwall, ancient treasures in 11
Corrections 177, 510
Costiveness, remedy for 226
Cowper, the grant to that family of clerk to the parliaments 216
Cramp, remedy for 226
Crane, Dr. John, first practised the cold regimen in the small pox before 1652 509
 — epitaph on him 510
Creech's Lucretius, criticism on 256, 312
Croze family, epitaph on 420, 493
Cromwell, Oliver, his scimitar described 412. his ancestors 447
Cromwell, Richard, his writ of summons to parliament 6
Cullen, Wm. M. D. biographical account of 183
Cumberland, improvements in 505
Cymbal-player, anecdote concerning 66
Cymbeline, observations on 215, 307

D.

Dalston-hall, inscription on 414
Daniel,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part I.

- Dalton*, Gen. biographical account of 275
- Darby*, Adm. biographical account of 473
- Davies*, *John*, letters of, on Welsh Dictionary 22
- Davies*, Rev. *Wm.* biographical account of 185, 272
- Dauphin and Dauphiness* of France, monumental inscriptions on 308
- Dayrell*, *Marmaduke*, biographical account of 376
- Deane*, *Silas*, dialogue on his death-bed 383. thoughts on the conversation ascribed to him 518
- Death*, observations on, in different countries 547
- Debtor and Creditor Bill*, debate on 227, 229
- Delany*, Dr. character of as biographer of Swift 156
- Denmark*, intelligence from 79. and Sweden, intercourse stopped between 358
- Devotion*, how performed at Naples 237
- Dionysius*, biographical sketch of 331
- Dioscorides*, emendations on 207
- Dissenters*, advised to be content 102. their conduct to Charles I. 205. when first attained consideration in England 244. not to be entrusted with command 249. religious objections of 250. educated at the Universities 403. how far concerned in the murder of Charles I. 404. vindicated from being opposers of Government 500. address to the people of England 566. See *Test Act*.
- Disfiling*, as practised at Chatra 222
- Doddridge*, Dr. letter of 199
- Doddridge*, Mrs. biographical account of 377
- Dilben*, Sir *William*, his speech on the Test Act 427
- Dornford*, Mrs. character of 89
- Dover*, alms-house at, enquired after 35
- Dream*, lines, in Latin, after a dream which came to pass 12
- Dryden*, Mr. Morfitt's sentiments on his merits 6. observations on the writings of 6. 27. and Pope, on the comparative merits of 120. sentiments on 386, 523
- Dublin*, Daly's Club-house and the New Military Infirmary there, account of 396
- Duck and darling*, explanation of, wanted 68
- Duck*, why that word used to children 159
- Duckett*, Mr. his excellence in husbandry 296
- Duel* between two schoolboys 79. in Ireland 362. in Scotland 363
- Dunbrody Abbey*, account of 509
- Dunkirk*, historical description of 40
- Dying*, premiums offered for 457
- Dysentery*, treatment of at Jamaica 9
- E.
- EARTHQUAKE** at Arncliffe, in Westmorland 463
- East India Company*, state of their revenue 46. general view of their finances 530
- East India* intelligence 77, 462, 471, 561
- East India House*, Directors chosen 366
- Edward VI.* born at Hampton Court 396
- Edward*, Prince, arrives from Geneva 80
- Elizabeth*, Queen, anecdote of when Princess 219
- Elizabeth*, Archduchess, her death 261
- Ellis's* conjectures on hurricanes 37
- Elton*, Sir *Abraham-Isaac*, biographical account of 180
- Emperor of Germany*, his illness and death 261. succeeded by Peter Leopold Joseph 261. biographical account of 275
- England and Wales*, tour through 21
- England*, causes of the decrease of her trade to the Levant 95
- Episcopalians*, Scotch, some account of 39
- Episcopalian Law* of Scotland, to be explained 392
- Epitaphs* at Swale, in Yorkshire 320
- Esquire*, that title indiscriminately applied 256
- Eubulus*, epigram of, whence taken 324
- Exchequer-bills*, money granted for 136
- F.
- FAITH**, St. church of, account of 537
- Favras*, M. de, his confession, sentence, and execution 174, 262
- Firuz Shab*, inscription on the staff of 223
- Flanders*, act of union with Brabant 78. intelligence from 559
- Flax*, the mode of managing it in Ireland 13
- Flood*, Mr. his speech on a parliamentary reform 325
- Fortescue*, Sir *Adrian*, a MS. diurnal of his 117
- Foster*, Dr. what his writings were 473
- Fox*, Mr. his speeches 137, 140, 227, 229, 326, 338. his speeches on the Test Act 421, 427
- France*, revolution in 75. the National Assembly address the King and Queen 82. cause of the increase of their trade to the Levant 95. revolutions in 166. the King's speech to the National Assembly 166. the National Assembly's reply to the King and Queen, and answer 167. divided by the National Assembly into 83 departments 167. reception of the ambassador from the National Assembly at Lisbon 172. statement of the revolution in 263. state of the army settled 264. letter from the National Assembly to Lord George Gordon 264. King of, inscription on his parents 307. revolution in 358. debate on the reduction of church livings in 358. remarks on reviewing a history of 415. proceedings of the National Assembly 461. notes and bills to pass 462. decree of the National Assembly on the right of making peace or war 471. proceedings of the National Assembly 559. Paoli's speech before the Assembly 560. the right of making peace and war determined by the National Assembly 560
- Franklin*, Dr. *Benjamin*, biographical account of 571. letter on death 571. epitaph 573
- Früh*,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1790. Part I.

- Frith*, examined for throwing a stone at the king's coach 81. tried, and proved lunatic 367
- Frosty weather*, cautions how to walk in 256
- Fulham*, notes respecting the parsonage 177
- Funeral biscuits*, whence they originated 118
- Furry day* at Helstone explained 520
- G.
- GAINES**, Rev. Mr. biogr. account of 574
- Game-laws*, trial about, in Scotland 562
- Gentlemen Pensioners*, standard of, in 1639 400
- George III.* his speech on opening the parliament 80. stone thrown at him 81. his birth-day observed 565. speech at the end of the session 565
- George*, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 374
- Ghost* at Kilncote 521
- Gillison, Anne*, charities left by 87
- Glasgow*, Constitutional Society formed at 78
- Glassenbury abbey*, proverbial lines on 26
- Glossary*, a general one wanted 294
- Gods*. On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India 220
- Gold* got in Sumatra 223
- Gordon*, Lord George, letter to, from the Assembly of France 264
- Gough's* edition of Camden's Britannia, observations on 99, 314, 411, 413
- Grande Chartreuse*, description of 394
- Gravel* and stone, receipt for 386
- Gravity*, observation on the action of 209
- Great Britain*, estimate of the circumference and number of inhabitants in each county 393
- Green*, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 574
- Groves*, colonel, biographical account of 576
- Guardian* (frigate), safety of 367. account of her running on a mountain of ice 465
- Gwender*, and the sources of the Nile, account of 224
- Gwenystrad*, battle of 214
- H.
- HAGMAN HEIGH**, explained 499
- Hair* of the head, adds strength 213. physical disquisition on the colour and strength of 513
- Halifax*, bishop of St. Asaph, his preferments the consequence of merit 205. biographical account of 281, 369. account of his works 369
- Hamlet*, criticism on 307. 403
- Hardwicke*, Earl, biographical account of 479
- Hare* killed in the sessions-house at Cockermouth 172
- Haslar Hospital*, account of 493
- Hastings's trial*, proceedings of 231
- Hawkefworth*, Dr. character of, as the biographer of Swift 155
- Hedge-bog* innoxious 125
- Hereford cathedral*, catastrophe at 172, 217
- Helstone*, origin of a festive custom at, enquired after 520
- Henry IV.* first part, criticism on 306
- Henry V.* criticism on 307
- Henry VII.* opinion of 313
- Henry VIII.* conjectures on 43, 307
- Herring*, bishop, letters to a Welsh clergyman 293
- Hessian fly*, destructive to corn 25
- Hiccoughs*, remedy for 226
- Higbmore*, Nath. character of 280
- Hind*, Dr. character of 275
- Hindus*, on the literature of 223
- Hobart*, Miss, mistake rectified 68
- Holland*, ready to assist England 471
- Holmes*, a beggar, account of 184
- Hop-binds*, query whether a kind of flax might be made from 13
- Horace*, hint to a translator of 294
- Horses*, stones found in the stomachs of 18. selling a hired one not stealing 363
- Horsley's letter* 20
- Hortus Pictus*, plan for 396
- Howard*, Mr. visits the army and navy hospitals in Russia 82. biographical account of 276. authentic account of 287. misrepresentations cleared 289. his birth-place 369. an address to Aikin, on his biographical account of 416. vindicated 491, 492
- Hudibras*, a pun in, noticed 8
- Hulton*, Henry, biographical account of 368
- Humane Society*, anniversary of 271
- Hurricanes*, on the nature and probable cause of 37. one in London, in 1701 239
- Hurst castle*, account of a friar confined there 234
- Husbandman*, an honourable character 296
- Husbandry*, lectures to be given on, at Edinburgh 363. premiums offered for 455
- Hyde*, Edward Earl of, register of his birth 201
- Hyde family*, anecdotes of 201
- I. and J.
- J. H. S.* explanation of 311
- Jamaica*, conference on the slave-trade 170. address to the Commons of Great Britain on the trade and cultivation of the West India islands 170
- Ibbetson*, Mr. biographical account of 473
- Jennings*, George, biographical account of 576
- Jerusalem*, abbé, account of 368
- Inarime island*, account of 227
- Index Indicatorius* 68, 158, 256, 352, 447, 551
- Indian* grant of land in 1018 223
- Indians*, of Asia, their origin 225
- Infirmaries*, benefit of parishes subscribing to 441
- Inland Navigation*, advantages of 110. ought to be encouraged by the corporation of London 110
- Inscription* for elucidation 392
- Johnson*, Dr. resolutions and subscribers for his monument 3. on the injury to his memory from his biographers 110. character of, as biographer of Swift 156. on the slow advance of subscribers to his monument 208. his character investigated 511

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1790. Part I.

Ireland, intelligence from 77,
171, 265. remarks on Dr.
Campbell's strictures on 318.
church, state of 334. his-
tories written in 336. par-
liament dissolved 366. dis-
turbances in 562
Italian sonnet, beauties of 523
Julius Cæsar, criticism on 307

K.

KALI for barilla, premium
for cultivating it in the
West Indies 460
Keen, Joseph, biographical ac-
count of 87
Kirk's cruelty, remarks on 104
Kirkstall abbey, account of 103,
199. mistake about it rec-
tified 316
Knight, Rev. Samuel, biogra-
phical account of 85, 177
Knoll castle described 21
Kynaston, S. letter of 236

L.

LAMA, Turner's visit to 113
Landen, biographical memoirs
of 191. account of his writ-
tings 192
Languages, coincidence of 13
Larch, an useful timber in ship-
building 411
Lava in Derbyshire, con-
jectures on 20
Lead, weight of the Shropshire
block 525
Lear, observations on 307,
401, 492
Leicester, riot at 563
Liege, bishop, deposed 461
Library, at Amsterdam, to be
fold 351
Liturgy, books on, who the
authors of 498
Lloyd, Rev. Mr. biographical
account of 575
Love's Labour Lost, criticism
on 306
Luther, medals of, explained 218

M.

M'LEOD, Donald, biogra-
phical account of 85
Madras revenue for 1788-9
531
Madrid, account of the litera-
ry societies at 195
Magelhaens, M. de, biographi-

cal account of 184
Mabwab-tree, description of 222
Malta, account of 53
Man, Isle of, proceedings in
parliament on the Duke of
Athol's petition 325, 526,
527, 528
Manufactures, premiums of-
fered for 459
Manuscripts, at Bene't college,
enquired after 295
Margram, account of 22
Marriage, solemnized contrary
to law 304. Rev. Mr. Ste-
vens committed to the Fleet
for marrying a ward in
chancery 564
Martial, epigram from 21
Martins, benefits of 495
Mary, Queen of Scots, doubt
about her prayer-book 33.
mistake about her rectified
236. prayer-book investi-
gated 316. chanson cor-
rected 510
Mavuliparam, account of the
sculptures and ruins at 112
Maxwell, George, character of
201

Measure for Measure, criticism
on 306
Meath, Earl, biographical ac-
count of 87, 368
Mechanicks, premiums offered
for 459
Medals explained 218
Medical ignorance lamented 35
Medical Society of London, pri-
zes given by 271
Mental diseases, observations on
349
Merchant of Venice, criticism
on 306
Meredith, Sir William, biogra-
phical account of 85, 272
Meteorology. Rain fallen in
eight months in 1788 and
1789, 103. weather in
1778 and 1779 271
Michael, St. chapel, view of
413
Michaelis, Professor, informa-
tion to 409
Midsummer Night's Dream, cri-
ticism on 306
Milton, excellence of, in devo-
tional poetry 401
Miltonic Gallery, proposals for
506
Milton parsonage 177
Mineralogy, premiums offered
for 457
Mitchel, Charles, his method of
bringing ships into the har-
bour at Dover 34
Monk, Gen. account of his

house 293
Moon, six eclipses his year 79
Montagu, Duke of, biographi-
cal account of 568
Montgomery, Major, his life
attempted 563
Moray, Earl, his house burnt
171
Moritt's sentiments on Pope
and Dryden 6
Morocco, Emperor of, dies 472
Moscow, regulation in the Im-
perial seminary there 503
Moseley, Dr. Benjamin, me-
moirs of 9
Mountcashell, Earl, biographi-
cal account of 482
Muilman, Peter, biographical
account of 183
Murder of a foreigner near
Staines 266
Musgrave, Dr. remarks on
411
Musick-meeting in Dorset Gar-
dens, 1701 239
Musquitoes, a machine discov-
ered to dissipate them 433
Myrtle, mock, what that plant
233, 353

N.

NABOB from Calcutta, pro-
cession to pay his compli-
ments to Earl Cornwallis
561
Naples, amusements at 237
Navy estimates, debate on 232
Netherlands, United, federal
union settled 168
Neath, account of 22
Newman, Thomas, aged 152,
inscription on 401
Newton, Sir Isaac, Bp. Hor-
ley's long-promised Life of
him enquired after 205
Nicholas, Sir Edward, account
of 419
Nootka Sound, King's message
to the Commons on ships
being seized there 470.
memorial of Lieut. Mears
487
Nottingham, mayor of, to shew
by what authority he exer-
cises that office 173. con-
test in choosing a mayor 563
Nut-trees, found underground
at Blackwall 266
Nutmeg, premiums offered for
the raising them in the Bri-
tish colonies 460

O.

OAK, Magdalen, account
of 123
Ojcene

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1790. Part I.

- Obscene prints and books*, danger of, to morals 124
Operas, much in vogue in 1708 241
Opera-house, first stone laid 563
Ordeal, trial by, among the Hindoos 224
Orkney and Inchiquin, Countess of, biographical account of 477
Orrery. Lord, character of, as the biographer of Swift 155
Orleans, Duc de, his letter to the National Assembly 262
Osborne, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 282
Othello, observations on 403
Ottomans and Prussia, treaty between 367
Qitway, manner of his death 302
Owen, Dr. John, character of 125
Owls, why placed at the end of Bibles 256
Oxford, antiquity of 99. Magdalen Oak at 103
- P.
- PALK*, Mrs. character of 274
Pancakes, why eaten on Shrove Tuesday 256
Pangolin of Babar described 223
Paoli, Gen. his speech to the National Assembly of France 560
Parliament, Rich. Cromwell's writ of summons 6
Parliamentary Proceedings 46, 134, 227, 325, 421, 525
Parliamentary Reform, thoughts on 392
Parliament dissolved 566
Patten, Dr. biographical account of 368
Paul's, St. Church, account of 537
Paulina, coin of, explained 331
Peace, on praying for 418
Penkelly, in Cornwall, antient tenure of 11
Pennant's "London," cuts in 539
Persepolis, ruins of, account of 338
Persians, their books destroyed 337. their character 338
Petre, Lord, address to, on his Letter to the Bishop of St. David's 499
Physicians who have been regimential surgeons 305
Pilkington, Mrs. character of, as biographer of Swift 156
- Pitt*, Mr. his speeches 137, 139, 140, 227, 228, 326, 327, 550. speech on the Test Act 423
Planting, utility of 315. premiums offered for 455
Play-houses, regulations in, 1706, 240
Plessis, Madame Du, biographical account of 475
Plough, Ridge's patent drill and hoe-plough 303
Poland, intelligence from 75
Polite Arts, premiums offered for 458
Poor, to be brought up with industry 440. revival of the law of settlements recommended 441. box-clubs recommended 441
Pope, Mr. Morfitt's sentiments on his merits 6. Mr. Weston's observations on the writings of 27. and Dryden, on the comparative merits of 120. Mr. Weston's letter on the character of 386. Miss Seward's sentiments on 523
Potatoes recommended for sheep 98
Prescot, George, biographical account of 377
Pretender, letter of 218
Priestley, Dr. vindicated from anonymous misrepresentations 385
Printers in London in 1628 23
Prior, epitaph on 239
Prussia, intelligence from 262
Prussia and the Ottomans, treaty between 367
Prussia, King of, his Life by Towers, vindicated 414
Psaltery, antient, account of 117
- Q.
- QUADRING*, the font there, inscription on 219
- R.
- RABBITS*, brought up by a cat 118
Raleigh, Sir Walter, where buried 419. notes respecting that family 419
Read's poem, mistakes in, pointed out 305
Reformation of Manners, progress of the Society for 8. hint to the Society 123
Reformation, means on 218
Renas, Louis, his apology to Dr. Amory 325
Representation of the People, plan of a reform of 325
Richard the Third, criticism on 307
Ridge's drill and hoe-plough described 302
Riland, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 275
Ritson, works by 272
Rochester, antiquities at 311
Robbery, by a boy of ten years old 173
Robertson, Dr. letter to from the director of the Spanish Academy, and answer 195
Robinson, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 576
Roman sepulchral monument 116
Romans, King of the, original form of electing 212
Romeo and Juliet, observations on 402
Roses, process of making Attar, or essential oil of roses 222
Rostum's tomb described 339
Rudd, authoress of the Belle Widows 68
Ruffs, first invented 411
Russia, state of the war in 75
Russians and Swedes, engagement between 557
- S.
- SADI Mahomet*, Emperor of Morocco, his death 570
Salt given to sheep in Spain 96
Salter, Capt. Eliot, biographical account of 182
Satire, proper subjects for 418
Savoy, account of 157
Saxon inscription, ludicrous forgery of one 217, 290
School-boy, happiness of that period of life 66
Scotland, Universities of, censured for too easily granting diplomas 35
Scotch Episcopalian Church, characteristics of 312
Scotch melodies, by whom composed 317
Scotland, intelligence from 303, 562. impress there 463
Sea'ury, Bp. anecdote of 205
Seals, antient, to be explained 116. ducal, explained 218
Seal, account of that sect 221
Senna, premium offered for growing it in the West Indies 460
Servants, a society for the encouragement of good ones 429

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1790. Part I.

- Severn and Thames Canal*, junction of 109. historical account of 389
- Seward*, Miss, on the merits of Pope and Dryden 118, 523
- Seward*, Rev. Thomas, biographical account of 280. books written by him 368
- Shakespeare*, observations and conjectures on 43, 125, 215, 306, 401, 506
- Shark*, voracity of 462
- Sheep*, practice of the Roman shepherds 95. hints on the increase of in Spain 95. salt given them in Spain 96. good food for them 97. turnips a means of rendering their wool coarser 409. variety of grasses recommended for 409. presented to the King of Spain by Edward IV. 410. the use of tar to be discontinued 410. sheered twice a year in Shetland 410
- Sheridan*, Mr. character of as biographer of Swift 156
- Sheridan*, R. B. esq. his speech on the Tobacco-bill 327
- Sheriffs* 174
- Sherlock*, Bp. his letters to a Welsh clergyman 293. letter to Dr. Grey, and answer 309
- Shore*, Jane, description of 538
- Short*, Mr. monumental inscription on 310
- Shrewsbury*, Earl of, account of 272
- Shrove Tuesday* explained 495
- Sicily*, account of 51
- Slave-trade*, debate on 134. proceedings at Jamaica, and address to the British Parliament on the 170, 265
- Small-pox*, origin of the cool regimen for 510
- Smith*, W. and S. their speeches on the Test Act 426, 427
- Spain*, intelligence from 461. grounds for the present contest with 487
- Spar* found in coal-mines 20
- Speaker's salary* to be increased 526, 528, 529, 530
- Sponsors*, hiring of 331
- Springs*, accounted for 411
- Statute-fairs*, when first commenced 429
- Stean Chapel*, account of 420, 493
- Steel's letters*, extracts from 241
- Steel*, Sir Richard, account of his family 242
- Stella* characterised 157
- Stephens*, R. defended from falsifying the Scriptures 15, 128, 233
- Stiernbourg*, plan of 494
- Stoke*, burial-place of the killed at that battle discovered 18
- Stones* found at Thorp in Lincolnshire, and at Cumberland, described 18. in horses, cause of, and how formed 19
- Stone and gravel*, receipt for 386. cured by that receipt 492
- Suidas*, emendations of 207
- Superstition* nearly eradicated from Cumberland 505
- Swale's family*, epitaph on 320
- Swallows*, utility of encouraging 24. destroy flies and spiders 124. benefits of 495
- Sweden*, intelligence from 262, 461
- Swedish King* wounded 472
- Swedes* and Russians, engagement between 557
- Swift*, Dean, anecdote of 155. his biographers 136. defended respecting the supposed rape 191
- Swift*, Deane, character of as biographer of Swift 156. mistake about 352
- Swifts*, benefits of 495
- Sydenham*, Dr. recommended the cold regimen in the small-pox, but not first practised by him 509
- T.
- TAMING** of the *Shrew*, criticism on 306
- Tamworth*, view of 295
- Tapestry* at Coventry explained 233
- Tartary and Tibet*, interior parts of, account of 113
- Taylor*, Bp. history of, not known 301
- Tea*, story of a present of tea sent into Cumberland 505
- Tempest*, criticisms on 306
- Tenures*, antient, in Cornwall 11
- Test and Corporation Acts*, hints on 105
- Test Act*, Dissenters opinion on 200. the end of 249. debate on, at Guildhall 267, 364. not to be repealed 366. debates on the repeal of 421. address to the people of England from the committee of Protestant Dissenters 472. See *Dissenters*.
- Tetsworth*, Saxon door to the church at 17
- Thames and Severn*, junction of 109
- Thames and Severn Canal*, historical account of 389
- Thicknesse*, Dr. Ralph, account of 185, 272, 399. epitaph on 521
- Thornton*, Bonnel George, biographical account of 378
- Tibet and Tartary*, interior parts of, account of 113
- Tickell* and Pope's translations of Homer compared 495
- Tierney*, Mr. his speech on the Test Act 427
- Tiffing*, taken-up for wounding Mrs. Smith 563
- Tiger* seized a man 462
- Timon of Athens*, remarks on 127, 307
- Tin*, debate on the exportation of 230
- Tin duty*, debate on 136
- Titus Andronicus*, remarks on 128
- Toadstone*, the formation of 20
- Tobacco-bill*, petition against presented 46, 81. state of 48. proceedings on 134, 327, 525, 526, 527, 528
- Tontine*, queries on 104. Irish, the trifling advance of in 16 years 332
- Tornado*, conjectures on 39
- Towers*, John, character of 90
- Towers*, Dr. vindicated 414
- Tradesmen's marks* explained 116. tokens explained 117, 118, 412
- Travis*, Mr. reproof valiant to 128
- Trinity*, explained by the Bp. of Peterborough 498. Bp. Burnet's examination of several old MSS. respecting the passage of the three witnesses 515
- Troilus and Cressida*, observations on 215
- Trumbull*, Sir William, memoirs of, from his own MSS. 4
- Tull*, Mr. his excellence in husbandry 296
- Turkey*, intelligence from 79. causes of the increase of trade from France, and decrease of that from England 95
- Twelfth Night*, criticism on 308
- Two Gentlemen of Verona*, criticism on 306
- Turnip-rooted cabbage*, how first introduced into England 298
- Tyke*, that word explained 159
- Typhon*, or Tornado, conjectures on 39
- Tybes*, bill for enforcing the payment of, rejected 47
- Tytbe-larus*,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1790. Part I.

- Tythe-laws*, plan for the com-
mutation of 101
Tythes in kind, to be abolished 392
- V. and U.
- V**ALENTIN, Friar, confin-
ed in Hurst castle, account
of 234. Father, story of,
settled 412
Vanessa, characterised 157
Vanstuart Indianman, loss of 360
Vere, John, his charitable le-
gacies 275
Veterinary medicine, the import-
ance of 298, 496
Vienna, intelligence from 563
Unitarians, John Biddle the
father of that sect in Eng-
land 66. Acts xx. 28. not
conclusive against 68
Uranienbourg, plan of 494
- W.
- W**AGGONS, useful improve-
ments in 300
Wales, Jo. Davies's letters on
his Welsh Dictionary 23.
Welsh History, original let-
ters on 106, 226, 515. Bri-
tish History, authentic docu-
ments of 214. Welsh Dic-
tionary, deficiency in 304.
mines of iron and coal found
in 463
Walsingham, biographical ac-
count of 538
Warton, Rev. Thomas, biogra-
- phical account of 480
Water-drinking, benefit of, in
hot climates 433
Waterford-mill burnt down 80
Watson, Bishop of St. David's,
anecdotes of 321, 404, 413,
516
Watts the printer, biographi-
cal account of 571
Weights and measures, regula-
tions in, debate on 137
Wells, David, biographical ac-
count of 477
West India Intelligence 77, 265,
363, 462, 562
West Indies, unfavourable to
the Muses and Science 10.
insurrection in the French
islands 170. hurricane in
432. state of weather in
432
Westminster election, resolution
of the House of Commons
concerning 47. meeting a-
bout 366
Westminster-hall, report of the
Committee appointed to ex-
amine the buildings adjoin-
ing 175
Westminster-school, odd custom
in 256
Westmorland, Earl of, his speech
on opening the Irish Parlia-
ment 77
Weston, Mr. his reply to Miss
Seward's strictures on the
Preface to the Woodman of
Arden 27. his apology 196.
letter to Miss Seward 386.
farewell to M. F. on the
character of Pope 386
- Weston*, Sir William, biogra-
phical account of 534
Weston, Mrs. biographical ac-
count of 179
Wilberforce, Mr. his speech on
the Test Act 427
Williams, Capt. petition on the
charge of murder 329, 529
Williams, Renwick, taken up on
suspicion of being the person
called the Monster 466
Winter's Tale, criticism on 306
Woide, Dr. biographical ac-
count of 478
Woman, burnt on the funeral
pile of her husband 462
Wood, subterraneous, discover-
ed in Lincolnshire 103
Wood-lands, favourable to
springs 411
Wool, hints on the improve-
ment of 95, 409
Writings from an old chest 396
Wyndham, Mr. his speech on a
parliamentary reform 326
- Y.
- Y**ARROW recommended for
sheep 97
Yews, inquiry whether indi-
genous 232
Yew-trees, remarks on 398
Young, Dr. his housekeeper,
when she died 520
- Z.
- Z**OOCOMIUM, or animal
hospital, plan for 496

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in VOL. LX. PART I.

- A.
- A**FFO, la Zecca, & Moneto
Parmegiana 446
Ames's Typographical Antiqui-
ties, improved by Herbert 437
Architecture, Rudiments of an-
cient, with a Dictionary of
Terms 57
Asiatic Miscellanies, vol. I. 111,
220
- B.
- B**ARRY's Letter on Boxing 430
Barb Guide, Postscript to the
New 351
Barr's Dissertation on the Mes-
sage from John the Baptist
to our Saviour 430
Bible, Reasons for revising, by
Authority, our present Ver-
sion of 542
Biddle, Rev. John, Life, Cha-
racter, and Writings 62, 433
- Bidlake's* Elegy 342
Billardiere's Observations on
the Tree which produces
the Gum Tragacanth 447
Bell on the Lord's Supper 429
Berkley's Sermon on the King's
Recovery 39 318
Berkley's Literary Relicks 152,
237
Bertoldi, Catalogue of Coins
and Medals stolen and re-
covered at Ferrara 446
Boswell, James, Epistle to, on
his long-expected Life of
Dr. Johnson 436
Bristow's Reflections on the
Repeal of the Test Act 248
Brunck's Epigrams translated 60
Burn's Letters 341
- C.
- C**ALONNE, M. De, Letters
of 58
Camden's Britannia, improved by
Mr. Gough 99, 314, 411, 413
Campbell's Strictures on the
History of Ireland 318, 333
Cbatbam, Earl of, to the Me-
mory of 436
Church of England, a Letter to
the Bishops, pointing out
the Means to preserve it 254
Churton's Sermon 342
Citium, Historical Dissertation
on the ancient City of 352
Clarke's Survey of the Lakes
of Cumberland, Westmor-
land, and Lancashire 57
Clerke, Sir William, Thoughts
on the Means of preserving
the Health of the Poor 430
Coal-trade, Observations on in
the Port of Newcastle 442
Coetlegon's Sermon on the Sa-
cramental Qualification of
the

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LX. Part I.

- the Lord Mayor 247. Observations on it 247. Two other Sermons at St. Paul's 255
- Coins*, Catalogue of M. Surdilan's, at Udine 446
- Constitution*, the Spirit of, compared with that of the Church of England 251
- Conway Castle* 436
- Couedic, Du, à la Patrie* 58
- Coxe's Travels in Switzerland* 57
- Croft's Sermon on the Test Act* 253
- D.
- DENMARK**, State Papers 447
- Dennis's Supplement to Maittaire's Annals of Typography* 446
- Dinny's Sermons* 58
- Dissenters*, on the Origin, Character, and Views of 244. Observations on the Conduct of, No II. 254. weighed in their own Scale 345. See *Test Act*.
- Douglas, Dr.* (Bishop of Carlisle) Sermon on the 30th of January 255
- E.
- EDWARDS's** Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain 545
- Elegant Epistles* 542
- Elwes, John*, Life of 343
- Episcopal Opinions on the Test Act* 248
- Este*, Historical Inquiries into the Antiquities of 352
- Euripides*, Jodrell's Illustrations of the *Alceſtis* 547
- F.
- FACIUS's** Programmata 447
- Fanton's Hist. of France* 415
- Fauchet, De la, Religion Nationale* 447
- Fearon's Treatise on Cancers* 431
- Forones's Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration* 252
- France*, Discours d'un Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale des Co-deputés 58
- French Revolution*, on the probable Influence of, on Great Britain 343
- Franklin's Tour from Bengal to Persia* 337
- G.
- GABRIEL Outcast**, Second Part of 431
- Gaudin, Essai sur la Législation de la Perse* 447
- GOD**, Apostolical Conceptions of 497
- Gough's enlarged Edition of Camden* 99, 314, 411, 413
- Griesbach, Marci Evangelium totum e Matthæi, & Lucæ Commentariis decerptum* 446
- Groombridge's Sonnets on Jackson* 57
- Groje's Glossary, Critical Observations on* 26
- H.
- HAMPSHIRE**, Domestick-book of 53
- Hand's Death of Amnon* 540
- Helvetius, M. Lettres* 67
- Henkenman's Life of Joseph I.* 446
- Herbert's Edition of Ames's Topographical Antiquities* 437
- Hereſy*, Scripture Idea of, a Sermon 340
- Heyne's Proſutiones nonnullæ Academicæ Gottingenſis* 550
- Historic Tales* 68
- Historical Pocket Library* 344
- Holloway's Letter to Price* 59
- Horace*, a Dissertation concerning Two Odes of, discovered at Rome 59
- Horsley, Bp.* his Pastoral Letter to the Burgeſſes of Carmarthen 204
- Howard, Mr.* Anecdotes of the Life and Character of 351. Sermon on his Death, with Memoirs of his Life and Character 541. Sermon on his Death 542
- Huntingford, Society for the Increase and Encouragement of good Servants* 429
- I. and J.
- JODRELL's* Illustrations of *Euripides on the Alceſtis* 547
- Jones's Sermons* 58
- Ireland*, Peerage of 142. Antiquities of 150. Structures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of 333
- D'Iſraeli's Detence of Poetry* 437
- K.
- KNOX's** Letter to Ld. North 49. State of the Nation 151. Letter to, on his Animadversions on the University of Oxford 342
- L.
- LEDWICH's** Antiquities of Ireland 150
- Liturgy and Church of England*, an Apology for 241, 498
- Liturgy*, Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy 498
- Lodge's Peerage of Ireland* 142
- Lovers*, the Correspondence of
- Two Lovers Inhabitants of Lyons 66
- Low's Liberty or Death*, a Trait; by which is vindicated the obvious Practicability of trading to Guinea 430
- Ludebe's Description of the Turkish Empire* 158
- M.
- MARTIN's** Speech on the Repeal of the Test Act 347. Letter to, on his Speech 347
- Masters and Servants*, the Laws of considered 429
- Medical Journal*, the London, Vol. X. Part II. 60
- Moon*, a Simile for the fashionable World 436
- Moseley, Dr.* on Tropical Diseases, on Military Operations, and on the Climate of the West Indies 432
- N.
- NAKED Truth** 343
- Napleton's Sermon* 150
- Neckar, M.* Speech at the Assembly of Notables 57. Report to his Majesty, announcing Changes in the French Government 57
- Non, M. De*, Travels in Sicily and Malta 50
- O.
- OLD Maids**, Considerations on establishing a College for, in Ireland 510
- Owen's Sermon on the Dissenters' Claims* 244. Observations on 244
- P.
- PALMER's** Vindication of the Dissenters 244. Sermon on the Death of Mr. Howard, with Memoirs of his Life 541
- Parochialia*; or, Instructions to the Clergy 50
- Parr, Dr.* Letter to, on his Republication of Warburton's Tracts 59
- Pasquin's Postscript to the New Bath Guide* 350
- Paul and Mary*, an Indian Story 444
- Peckard's Sermon* 349
- Pennant's London* 522, 533
- Petre, Lord*, Letter to the Bishop of St. David's 499, 541
- Pindar, Peter*, his Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban 439. His Rowland for an Oliver, a pretended Answer to the Benevolent Epistle 439. Poetical Epistle to Plowden's,

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LX. Part I.

- Plowden's Thoughts on enrolling Deeds, Wills, and Codicils, affecting Lands* 344
Poor-laws, Remarks on 440
Pott's Sermons 348
Prerogative and Influence, an Historical Sketch of 59
Preservative Society at Northampton, Devotional Helps for 342
Price, Dr. Observations on his Revolution Sermon 143.
Animadversions on 253.
Refutation of, by Anti-Price 256. Review of 348.
Controversial Letter to 348
Priestley's Sermon 146
Pye's Amusement, a Poetical Essay 544
- Q.**
QUAKERS, Letter to, on Repeal of the Test Act 253
- R.**
RANNIE's Poems 63
Reflexions on public Men and public Manners on the Continent 153
Regiam Majestatem, Observations on 49
Religion of Nature, Letters addressed to the Apologist for 342
Rossi's Corrections of Diogenes Laertius' Lives of the Philosophers 446
Roxley's Truth vindicated; or, The specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained 349
- S.**
SAADI's Bed of Roses, Translation of 447
Schmberg, Frederick, Duke of, Life of, with Letters 447
Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy in Pembroke-shire 49
Sherlock's Arguments against the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Act 147
Sicily and Malta, Travels in 50
- Stennet's Sermon on the Death of Mr. Howard* 542
Strongbow, Earl; or, The History of Richard de Clare and the beautiful Geraldine 550
Stuart's Antiquities of Athens 141
Switzerland, Travels in 57
Sykes's Trial for Adultery 431
Symons's Sermons 49
- T.**
TEST ACT, Letter to Earl Stanhope on 50. Second Letter to the Delegates 50.
Theodosius; or, A solemn Admonition to Protestant Dissenters 144. Address to the Inhabitants of Nottingham on 145. Priestley's Sermon on 146. Danger of repealing 147. Answers to the Arguments and Petitions of Protestant Dissenters against the Test 149. No Time proper for the Repeal of that Act 149. Observations on the Protestant Dissenters, with References to the Corporation and Test Act 148. History of 242. Examination of the Reasons for the Repeal of 244. A Letter to the Parliament on the Repeal of 247. Episcopal Opinions on 248. A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters 248. A Dialogue between Bishop Hoadly and Bishop Sherlock on 252. A Letter to the Quakers on 253. A Scourge for the Dissenters 253. Defended, a Sermon 253. Repeal of, desired by William III. and George I. 254. Test against Test 254. Mr. Martin's Speech for the Repeal of 347. Letter on the above Speech 347. Wakefield's Reflexions on Address to the Dissidents of England 347. An Address to the Opposers of the Repeal of 347. See *Dissenters*.
Titus, Description of the Baths of 351
Toleration and Charity peculiar to the Christian Religion 244
Topham's Life of Elwes 343
Toulmin's Life, Character, and Writings of the Rev. John Biddle 62. 433
Towers's History of the King of Prussia 414
Turkish Empire, Description of 158
Typography, Notitia Historica Literaria de Libris ab Artis Typographicæ Inventionē ad Ann. 1479 446
- V.**
VENNAZZA, Germanici & Marcelli Æra Sepulchralis Romanorum Literatorum Monumenta Albee Pompeiæ Civitatem Illustrantia 352
Vanna, History of 158
Visconti, Remarks on Two ancient Historical Medals 446
Vitruvius on the Temples and Intercolumnations of the Antients 57
- W.**
Wakefield's Address to the Inhabitants of Nottingham 145. Reflexions on the Repeal of the Test Act 347
Warburtonian Tracts, Remarks on the Republication of 111
Warner's Domesday-book of Hampshire 55
White's Lectures, an Appeal to the University relating to 58. Remarks on 150
Wilson's Parochialia 50. Maxims of Piety and Christianity 50
- Y.**
YEAR 1788, History of 158
- Z.**
ZOUCH's Sermon 343

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LX. PART I.

- A.**
ADAIR, R. —, on his Death 354
Aikin on the Death of Mr. Howard 356
Anthologia, Sonnet to the Author of 74
Arun, Sonnet to the Genius of 451
Audley-End, the Seat of Lord Howard 354
- B.**
Barbarossa, acted at York 357
Bonbault, Mrs. Linc. to 103
Bara, a Sonnet 450
Beaumont, Mary, Elegy on her Death 451
Blackburn's Lycidas to Prudentia, and Answer 449
Brothers, acted at Festors Theatre, Prologue and Epilogue 73
- C.**
CHesterfield, Lord, Epigram by 556
Christmas, Stanza on the Festival of 70
Confusion, a Sonnet to 259
Crane, on Audley-End 354. On the Death of R. Adair 354. On the Author of the Ode to Benevolence 553
- E.**

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LX. Part I.

E.		<i>Istaker</i> , the Palace of 69, 163, 258		S.	
EDDOWS , the Patriotic Citizen of Chester, Sonnet to 556		K.		SEWARD , Miss, Sonnet to 353. Paraphrase on Horace, Book II. Ode XIV. 448	
<i>Elderton</i> , Mr. in Memory of a deceased Friend 554. On seeing Lady Mary Fox in the Character of Zara 555. On a very busy Fellow 555. On a Youth aged 11, 555		<i>KYNASTON</i> , Verses by 257		<i>Short's</i> Grateful Review of Divine Goodness 353. The Muses' Bower 353	
<i>England</i> , Lines written in the West of 452		L.		<i>Soame's</i> Verses on the Death of Rev. Moore Meredith 258	
<i>Eubulus</i> , Latin Translation of an Epigram of 260		L—A— , Lines to 355		<i>Sonnet</i> 260. To a Lady at a Concert 452	
		L—n G , Tribute to 450		<i>Sonnetteers</i> , an Ode to Melpomene 449	
F.		<i>Latin</i> Lines, after the Manner of the Roman Rosary 12. Two Translations 165		<i>Spaniel</i> , on the Death of a 258	
FRIEND , in Memory of a deceased one 554		<i>Laura</i> 71		<i>Spring</i> , Sonnet to 260, 452	
		<i>Love</i> , Il Primo Amore, translated from Metastasio 71		<i>Stephens</i> , Mrs. Sonnet by to Hayley 450	
G.		M.		<i>Swallow</i> , Translation of a Greek Ode welcoming the Return of 16. On seeing the first in the Spring 552. On the Arrival of 556	
GEORGE III. Ode for his Birth-day 553		MARTIAL , Spanish Translation of Epigram XX. 74		T.	
<i>Gillam's</i> Prologue to the Brothers 73		<i>Mary</i> Queen of Scots, Translation of her Song on leaving Calais 45. corrected 510		<i>Talliesin's</i> Poem on the Battle of Gwyn-ystrad 354, 451	
H.		<i>May-morning</i> , Sonnet on 556		<i>Tbicknesse</i> , <i>Ralph</i> , Lines to his Memory 521	
HAYLEY , Mr. Sonnet to 450		<i>Medical Society</i> , Ode for the Anniversary of 256		<i>Tear</i> , the, a Sonnet 260	
<i>Hayton</i> , Ad Reverendum Virum Ricardum Hole, LL.B. (in Greek) 554		<i>Metastasio</i> , Adieu from 354. Translation of his Hymn to Venus 356. Sonnet from 448. La Scusa from 448		<i>Truth</i> , Sonnet to 357	
<i>Hickman</i> , Mrs. Elegy on 71		<i>Moon</i> , Sonnet to 74, 357		<i>Tyson's</i> Hymn to Venus 356	
<i>Homer's</i> Adieu, from Metastasio 353. <i>Laura</i> 71. Translation from Metastasio 71		<i>Meredith</i> , Rev. Mr. on his Death 258			
<i>Horace</i> , Book I. Ode V. 257		N.		V.	
I. VIII. 356		NEWTON's Sonnet to the departing Year 74		VATHEK , Extract from, attempted in Verse 69	
II. III. 70		<i>Night</i> , Sonnet on a severe one 556		<i>Vow</i> , a Sonnet 452	
II. X. 356		<i>Nightingale</i> , Sonnet to 74. Address to 554			
II. XIV. 448		P.		W.	
II. XV. 553		PIOZZI , Mrs. Epilogue to the Brothers 73		WALLIS , Ode for the Medical Society 257	
II. XVI. 355		<i>Priestley</i> , on the Change of Name of his Residence 451		<i>Warton's</i> Ode for His Majesty's Birth-day 552	
III. XXX. 553				— on his Death 555	
IV. III. 448		R.		<i>Weston's</i> Whole-length Portrait of Miss Seward 160	
IV. VII. 165		REID's Stanzas on the Festival of Christmas 70. Elegiac Lines to a young Lady on the Death of her Father 163. Bard, from the antient British 450. Sonnet by 555		<i>Williams</i> , Talliesin's Poem on Gwen-ystrad 354, 451	
B. I. Ep. IV. imitated 553		<i>Robinson's</i> Distressed Nobleman 357		<i>Williams</i> , Miss, to, on reading her Novel of Julia 355	
<i>Howard</i> , Mr. on his Death 356, 451. Elegiac Verses to the Memory of 449				Y.	
<i>Humanity</i> 72				YRIARTE , <i>Juan de</i> , Spanish Translation of Martial, Epigram XX. 74	
I. and J.					
INVitation , Sonnet of 452					
<i>Jordan</i> , Mrs. after seeing her play Sir Harry Wildair 260					

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LX. PART I.

<i>America</i> , Map of, new Discoveries from Lake Superior to Cook's River 197	<i>Haslar</i> Hospital 493	<i>Stean</i> Chapel 420
<i>Bartholomew</i> , St. Priory-hall 9	<i>Kirkstall</i> Abbey 103, 200	<i>Stiernenbourg</i> Observatory 494
<i>Bunker's</i> Hill 140	<i>Medals</i> 116, 217	<i>Stone</i> Dike in a Colliery 20
<i>Coffins</i> , Stone 17	<i>Michael</i> , St. Chapel 398	<i>Stone</i> taken out of a Horse 20
<i>Cromwell</i> , Oliver 389	<i>Monk</i> , Gen. his House 293	<i>Tamworth</i> Castle 295
<i>Datlin</i> , Daly's Club house and New Military Infirmary 396	<i>Plough</i> , Drill and Hoe 304	<i>Tetfworth</i> Church, Saxon Doorway 17
<i>Dunbrody</i> Abbey 509	<i>Saxon</i> Inscription, a forged one 217	<i>Tradesmen's</i> Tokens 116, 304, 389
<i>Fac similia</i> 116, 217, 306	<i>Seals</i> 116, 217	<i>Tunnel</i> joining the Thames and Severn 289
<i>Flag</i> 389	<i>Spar</i> , Remarkable 20	<i>Uranienbourg</i> Observatory 494
	<i>Standard</i> of Gentlemen Pensioners 389	

